INDEX

TO THE

MYSORE GAZETTE

FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1924.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1924.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Private and Personal Correspondence.

READ—

Letter No. C. 424, dated 8th December 1923, from the Commissioner of Income forwarding a copy of Income-tax Deputy Commissioner's letter No. C. 485-4-23-24, dated 7th December 1923, and of its enclosure about Government officers who are Income-tax carrying on correspondence "On Mysore Government Service", and that an order be passed to the effect that assessees should not treat their correspondence official so far as they are personally concerned.

ORDER No. G. 9958-10017—G. M. 147-23-2, DATED 22ND DECEMBER 1923.

Communications addressed by officers of Government to income-tax officers in respe of their own cases being in the nature of a private and personal correspondence which has reference to their duties as public servants, Government direct that such correspond should not be treated as official and despatched as "On Mysore Government Service

K. Marchan

Chief Secretary to Gov[illegible]

The Mysore Military Forces

Letter No. 1042, dated 1st September 1923, from the Chief Commissioner, Mysore Su forwarding the annual report of the Mysore Military Forces for the year 1922-23.

ORDER No. [illegible]—M. [illegible]

[illegible]

The expenditure of this department for this year is stated [illegible] 3,09,[illegible] against Rs. [illegible] last year. [illegible] figure [illegible] expenditure on the Kanigal Soud [illegible] figures for [illegible] The figures also are inaccurate. According to the [illegible]

ounts, the actuals for 1922-23, including the expenditure of the Kunigal Stud Farm and rass Farms amount to Rs. 16,22,854. The actuals for 1921-22 are Rs. 38,40,806. ncluding the figures for Stores suspense account and the arrear charges for the Palace ency but including the expenditure on the Stud Farm and Grass Farms debited in the s of that year, the expenditure for the year 1921-22 amounted to Rs. 18,61,047. The ture for 1922-23 thus shows a reduction of Rs. 2,38,193.

The Cavelry Regiments took part as usual in the several Military Sports, and by the number of prizes won and their success in the Polo Tournaments and Rifle ation Meetings acquitted themselves creditably.

Certain provisions of the Mysore Military Regulation has been extended to the sore Horse in the years 1915 and 1918. In the view of the impeding re-organisation of State Forces and with a view to enforce better discipline and facilitate the maintenance of these troops in a higher state of efficiency, the whole of the Military Regulation s extended to this Regiment during the year.

5. The supply of grass for the horses of the Mysore Lancers was ordered to be usted to a special officer in preference to the Squadron and contract arrangements that iously existed. A similar arrangement has been adopted in the Mysore Horse for some e past. The Chief Commandant is requested to submit a report as to how the new arrangement works and whether it has proved to be cheaper or more satisfactory.

6. The report makes a reference to 29 horses boarded out. It is considered desirable to discontinue the practice hereafter in view of the reduction in the strength of the horses and the orders have been issued accordingly.

7. On the recommendation of the Military Advisor, the Government were pleased o sanction the adoption of a scheme for the systematic training for the Mysore Lancers. Suitable candidates were also sent to different places to undergo different courses of nstructions.

8. The organisation of the Military forces of the State was under the active consideration during the year, and Government hope to pass early orders on the subject.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Measures for Relief of Distress

EAD—

G. O. No. R. 2582-93—R. M. 11-23-104, dated the 7th December 1923, passing orders on the asures to be taken to afford relief in the affected parts of Kolar, Tumkur and Bangalore Districts, ctioning an additional sum of Rs. 25,000 for subsistence loans and a further grant of Rs. 10,000 maintenance works.

2. G. O. No. I. & C. 3686-96—Ft. 205-23-2, dated 8th December 1923, directing the Conservator Forests to make arrangements for cutting grass in the Mahnad forests for supply to the affected istricts.

3. G. O No. 28-37—R. M. 11-23-126, dated 19th December 1923, sanctioning an additional allotment of Rs. 40,000 for the grant of Takavi and land improvement loans.

4. Proceedings of the meeting of the Deputy Commissioners of the Bangalore, Kolar and umkur Districts and certain select Heads of Departments held in the Public Offices on the 21st and 2nd December 1923, under the presidency of the Dewan at which the present situation and the easures necessary for providing relief were discussed.

ORDER No. 49-63—D., DATED 26TH DECEMBER 1923.

From the reports received from the Revenue Commissioner and the Deputy Commis- ioners of Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar, it is found that in about 610 villages in Kolar District, in Bangalore Tumkur Taluqs and in parts of the Bangalore District seasonal Distress. The villages in Tumkur Taluqs and in parts of the Bangalore District seasonal conditions owing to the failure of the North-East Monsoon are not satisfactory. The out- turn of the ragi crop has been very poor, and owing to the tanks not receiving any water assessment rice cultivation has been rendered impossible. The main features of the situation are a serious scarcity of fodder and water for men and cattle. The prices of food grains are reported to be high, but as the unfavourable conditions are not general and are confined to only a small portion of the State, supplies of food grains in the market at present are adequate. The demand for labour has however been felt by the population in the affected tracts. The gathering in of the harvest—small as it has been—is at present affording the people a certain measure of employment. But when this is completed the demand for labour will develop. It is therefore necessary that adequate provision should at once be made in tank maintenance, village improvement and other useful public works so that the people may be able to earn their livelihood. With a view to secure this object Government have already issued orders to the Deputy Commissioners and the Executive Engineers to push on

actively all works for which provision has been made in the budget. Additional grants have been sanctioned for expanding tank and village works and also for excavating temporary wells in tank beds. Strict instructions have been given to grant takavi loans liberally, and substantial additions to the amounts provided in the budget for the different classes of work have been made. In regard to the supply of fodder, depots were opened in parts of Kolar and Tumkur Districts, but as the supplies were scanty and the prices beyond the means of the average cultivator, they were ordered to be closed. The Conservator of Forests has been directed to arrange for cutting grass in the Malnad forests of Shimoga and Kadur and to supply it to the affected districts on requisitions from the Deputy Commissioners. With a view to secure increased facilities for water the construction of drinking water wells in tank beds has been ordered and a large number have already been sunk. In extreme cases, the grant of gratuitous relief has also been authorised.

Loans.—The provision for Takavi and Land Improvement Loans in the budget for the current year is Rs. 65,000. On the receipt of the Revenue Commissioner's report that conditions in Kolar, Tumkur and Bangalore Districts were unfavourable, Government authorised the Revenue Commissioner to withdraw the allotments made for other districts and place larger sums of money at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners of these three districts. Instructions were also issued that loans should be granted freely and promptly. An additional sum of Rs. 45,000 has been granted for loans. A further sum of Rs. 25,000 was sanctioned for subsistence loans. As it is reported that the amounts provided till now have not been adequate to meet the applications so far received, Government are pleased to direct that an additional sum of Rs. 90,000 be placed at the disposal of the Revenue Commissioner for meeting the loan requirements of Kolar and Tumkur districts up to the end of March 1924. A sum of Rs. 30,000 has been sanctioned for restoring to the other districts their allotments which have been withdrawn by the Revenue Commissioner for utilisation in the affected tracts. From the information furnished by the Deputy Commissioners at the meeting, Government observe that large sums of money have been sanctioned on account of subsistence loans. Government desire to point out that the grant of subsistence loans should be ordered only after careful enquiry and should be confined to the localities where the condition of the people requires such help. Indiscriminate grant of subsistence loans while it may not afford much relief to the people to whom it is given may on the other hand have very demoralising effects. The expansion of village and public works will afford the people the necessary relief. Raiyats in the affected area should be encouraged to take land improvement loans wherever possible. This will not only stimulate the construction of works which will afford employment to the labouring classes but will also lead to a permanent improvement of the condition of the people. The total grant on account of loans will thus stand as follows:—

	Rs.
Provision in the budget	65,000
Additional grants sanctioned till now	45,000
Grants for subsistence loans	25,000
Additional grant now sanctioned for Kolar and Tumkur ...	90,000
Do. do for other districts ...	30,000
Total ...	2,55,000

Government direct that due care be exercised by the Revenue Officers of all grades in the disbursement of loans and that all *bona fide* applications must be promptly disposed of.

3. *Tank Maintenance Works.*—Tank maintenance works are a very useful class of works in a season like the present when the agricultural classes are eager to secure employment. They consist purely of earthwork and can be made available to the people in close proximity to their villages. Government desire to emphasise the desirability of taking up this class of works on an extensive scale. From the reports made by the Deputy Commissioners, Government observe that the procedure so far followed has not been quite uniform or regular. Expenditure on account of tank maintenance is of the nature of an advance, which has to be recovered from the raiyats who are responsible for maintaining the bunds of their tanks up to standard. Under the existing orders the raiyats' liability is limited to one year's assessment. Government are pleased to direct that all tank maintenance works in which the cost of the work is not in excess of one year's assessment on the atchkat may be undertaken at once without previous sanction. The execution of works, in which the cost of maintenance work to be done exceeds one year's assessment imposes a liability on Government. In regard to such works the estimates should be submitted for sanction so that Government may be able to ascertain the exact liability that will be thus thrown on them which will have to be provided for in the Revenue Account. As regards tank maintenance works which in view of the urgency of the situation, have already been started, although the cost is more than a year's assessment they may be completed without delay but the Deputy Commissioners are requested to submit at once a list of such cases showing the additional liability that is thrown on Government

The lists should be submitted so as to reach Government before 15th of January 1924. On receipt of this information Government will pass orders sanctioning a fixed sum of money from which the liability of Government in excess of the raiyat's share will be met, so that additional works may be undertaken according to the needs of the situation.

4. *Tank Restoration.*—As it is reported that tank maintenance, village improvement and other works will afford sufficient employment to the people for the present, Government consider that no tank restoration works either major or minor need be undertaken outside the budget programme. If, however, in any particular locality suitable tank maintenance or village improvement works are not available and it is considered necessary to start fresh restoration works, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation should in consultation with the Revenue Commissioner, submit proposals with detailed estimates for sanction. Government also consider it necessary that the Engineering Department should investigate the adequacy of the sanctioned programme of works in the different affected areas and have projects in readiness so that in the event of seasonal conditions continuing to be unfavourable there may be no difficulty in starting works and in finding adequate employment to the people. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation is requested to submit by the end of February a programme of restoration works sanctioned and ready or for which raiyats have paid contributions which may be taken up if employment has to be provided for the people till the end of June 1924.

5. *Village Improvement Works.*—A sum of Rs. 25,000 has been provided in the budget for expenditure under this head. In Government Order No. 1679-83—R. M. 11-23-28, dated 12th October 1923, a sum of Rs. 5,000 has been sanctioned for Village Improvement Works in Tumkur District. In Government Order No. R. 2582-93—R. M. 11-23-104, dated the 7th December 1923, a sum of Rs. 1,000 to each of the affected taluks has been earmarked for Village Improvement Works out of the sum of one lakh of rupees sanctioned in Government Order No. 2276-87—R. M. 11-23-71, dated 22nd November 1923. The provision made for Village Improvement Work thus appears to be sufficient for the present. Information is not available as to the amount that has already been expended under this head. The question was raised that in view of the unfavourable seasonal conditions, the raiyat's share of the cost of village improvement work should be waived. Government consider that no general order waiving the contribution seems to be called for at the present stage. The cost of the raiyat's share of the work may be given as an advance in all cases in which the leading people of the village come forward to execute muchalikas to repay it. In other areas, preference should be given to tank maintenance works for affording employment to the people. In extreme cases where the people are unable to pay their share of the contribution, and no other suitable employment can be found, the Revenue Commissioner may exercise his discretion and relax the rules.

6. *Gratuitous Relief.*—Government have already authorised the grant of gratuitous relief in extreme cases the expenditure being met out of the imprests granted to the Amildars. As it is desirable to fix a maximum for the purpose, Government are pleased to direct that the expenditure under this head be limited to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 each in the districts of Kolar and Tumkur and to Rs. 200 in the Bangalore District till the end of March 1924.

7. *Relief to Weavers and Artisans.*—The question of affording relief to weavers and artisans and also to people who on account of their social customs or scruples will not leave their houses will be separately considered.

8. *Fodder.*—Owing to the failure of the ragi crop and to the shrinkage in the wet cultivation, the difficulty for fodder in the affected areas has become great. With the approach of summer this difficulty is likely to become greater. The Deputy Commissioners report that the raiyats have already begun to dispose of their cattle for small prices. It is necessary to take all possible measures to secure that the cattle resources of the people are conserved to the maximum extent possible. The fodder depots opened in September and October in parts of the Kolar and Tumkur Districts did not yield successful results. The quantity that could be handled was limited and the prices at which they could be secured were beyond the means of the poorer population. In the Government Order of the 8th December, the Conservator of Forests was requested to cut grass in the Malnad forests in Shimoga and Kadur and to arrange for its supply to the affected tracts on the requisition of the Deputy Commissioners. As it is felt that the quantity that could be transported into the affected areas would necessarily be limited in view of the restricted facilities for transportation available, it has been decided to cut as much grass as possible and stock it in convenient localities in the malnad itself. This grass will be made available free of cost to cattle that are taken to the malnad from the affected tracts. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to give wide publicity to this arrangement. The Agricultural Department will be requested to provide suitable camping grounds for the cattle moving towards malnad and debit the cost to the lumpsum now placed at its disposal for the purpose. Dr. Coleman has suggested the advisability of providing for additional relief by keeping at a Central Depot a stock of fodder in reserve for sale to raiyats at bare cost price. He has also suggested

the starting of an experimental feeding camp in the Maddagiri Taluk where fodder conditions are most unsatisfactory. In this camp, cattle are proposed to be fed on a mixed diet consisting of prickly pear, straw and concentrated food. This experiment is reported to have been made in the Bombay Presidency with very successful results. The proposed experiment is to be made with a view to find out if the scheme is likely to yield good results in Mysore and if so, it may be further extended. Government accept Dr. Coleman's proposals which, however inadequate to meet the fodder situation as a whole, is sure to minimise the great economical loss that now stares in the face of the agricultural population of the affected tract.

9. The following grants are placed at the disposal of the Director of Agriculture :—

	Rs.
Advance for stocking a reserve of fodder ...	30,000
Concentration camps for feeding cattle in the malnad and provision for camping grounds *en route* ...	17,000
Experimental feeding camp in Maddagiri ...	3,000
Total ...	50,000

The grants are to be operated upon on proper estimates which the Director of Agriculture is requested to submit for sanction with details of anticipated expenditure including establishment at an early date. In the meantime a sum of Rs. 10,000 is allowed to be drawn by him immediately to start operations. In regard to the cutting of grass, a sum of Rs. 5,000, has already been sanctioned by Government. In view of the decision to stock a larger quantity of cut grass in the malnad, larger grants will have to be placed at the disposal of the Conservator of Forests, and he is requested to submit an estimate of the amount required for securing a supply of about 2,000 tons of grass based on the experience already gained.

10. *Drinking Water.*—In order to provide for drinking water in areas in which scarcity of water has been felt, Government have already indicated the necessity of excavating temporary wells in tank beds, and expenditure on this account has been ordered to be met out of the sum of one lakh sanctioned in Government Order of 22nd November 1923. It is reported that a large number of them have already been sanctioned in the districts of Kolar and Tumkur and that several more estimates are under consideration. It was ascertained at the meeting that the construction of these wells had, in some cases, been transferred to the Local Boards. As this procedure is likely to create dual control and confusion in the accounts, Government direct that the temporary well scheme be administered solely by the officers of the Revenue Department.

11. *Irrigation Wells.*—Government consider it necessary to encourage as far as possible the construction of new irrigation wells and the repairing and deepening of existing Kapale wells in which water has failed or has gone down to a low level. In the maidan portions of the State these wells serve as a kind of insurance against drought in years of scanty rain-fall. Government have therefore resolved to sanction a scheme for the execution of all such works on a large scale. For the present a small staff consisting of a Well Overseer with the necessary tools and plant will be employed under the Agricultural Department to render the necessary assistance to raiyats to repair the existing wells and to sink new ones. A sum of Rs. 1,760 is sanctioned for the purpose for a period of four months to be utilized as noted in the margin. The work should be started immediately. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to give wide publicity to this scheme and encourage raiyats to put in applications for loans for this purpose. The question of starting a larger campaign for the sinking of irrigation wells with the aid of improved appliances and technical advice is under the active consideration of Government.

	Rs.
One Well Overseer ...	100 per month
One Sub-Overseer ...	30 ,,
Travelling allowance ...	60 ,,
Lumpsum for the purchase of necessary portable tools and other accessories ...	1,000

12. *Wages.*—As the execution of the majority of works will devolve on the Public Works Department the discretion of fixing wages must vest primarily in the Executive Engineers who should ordinarily consult the Deputy Commissioners in the matter. The rates should not be too extravagant and should under no circumstances exceed the ordinary scheduled rates. At the same time care should be taken to see that the rates give the labourer a fair living wage, have a direct relationship to the prices prevailing in the neighbourhood for ragi and make some allowance for the dependants and children not coming to the works. Each Executive Engineer will submit in advance weekly for the information of the Revenue Commissioner and the Chief Engineers of the Public Works Department a statement of the rates of wages paid by him for all kinds of relief works started under his control. The Amildars should adopt these rates to secure uniformity. If there is any difference of opinion between the Public Works Department and the Revenue Department on the subject a reference should be made to Government.

13. *Establishment for Public Works Department.*—In order to secure that works are carried out efficiently some addition to the establishment appears to be necessary. Government will now authorise the Chief Engineer to incur expenditure on account of establishment up to a limit of 10 per cent of the actual expenditure incurred on the works. This amount will be inclusive of the cost of the temporary establishment already sanctioned.

14. *Establishment for Revenue Offices.*—Each affected taluk will be given a clerk on Rs. 25 and for each of the seriously affected taluks a special shekdar also will be sanctioned to assist the Amildar in the relief operations. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to send a list of taluks to which establishments should be sanctioned on the above basis. A clerk on Rs. 40 is sanctioned for each of the district offices of Kolar, Tumkur and Bangalore to attend to the compilation of accounts, returns, etc., pertaining to distress relief, and similarly one accountant on Rs. 50 is sanctioned to the Revenue Commissioner's Office in addition to the staff already entertained for the purpose. Government desire to impress on the Revenue Commissioner the necessity of maintaining proper accounts of all expenditure incurred, classified under the various heads, according to Government sanction. When the present allotments are found inadequate a special report should be made to Government fully accounting for them and estimating further requirements up to 30th June 1924, if necessary. Government request the Revenue Commissioner to show the expenditure in the returns under the main classifications, *viz.*, those treated as advance and those treated as outright expenditure under the grants sanctioned for the purpose for each class of work. The Comptroller is requested to ledger all expenditure on relief operations in his office under a special head, and see that all bills are audited with promptness and care.

15. *Stationery.*—Government desire to emphasise the necessity to secure that scriptory work and routine correspondence is reduced to the lowest minimum possible. A list of only essential forms of accounts and bills must be prepared in consultation with the Comptroller and sent to Government for sanction, and the Superintendent of the Government Press will undertake only such printing work as is specially authorised by Government. Reports to Government should be concise and to the point and based on personal inspection. All elaborate forms should be avoided.

16. *General.*—Government trust that officers of all departments engaged in carrying out the operations now indicated in this order will act with quickness and decision showing at the same time a liberal measure of sympathy while giving effect to the detailed instructions now issued and those already given in the previous orders on the subject.

K. V. ANANTAIAMAN,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Department.

Registered No. M.—1175

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1924.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Holiday.

ORDER No. G. 10494-554—G. M. 154-23-1, DATED 8TH JANUARY 1924.

All Public Offices, Courts and Education and other Institutions in the State will be closed on Friday the 15th February 1924, on account of elections to be held on that day for the ensuing Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council of the State.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Grant of Unauthenticated Copies.

READ—

Representative Assembly Subject No. 15, Dasara Session of 1923, regarding the grant of copies of documents in Revenue matters without court fee stamps.

ORDER No. R. 2919-27—L. R. 198-23-37, DATED 26TH DECEMBER 1923.

The rules now in force permit of unauthenticated copies being furnished to parties applying for them. As it has been represented that this rule has some times been violated in practice, the Revenue Commissioner is requested to issue necessary instructions to the Deputy Commissioners that unauthenticated copies may be granted when they are applied for and to inform the members who moved the subject accordingly.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Concessions under the Vani Vilas Sagara.

READ—

Letter No. T. 11, dated the 15th November 1923, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding for sanction copy of letter dated the 23rd October 1923, from the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, requesting the grant of the following concessions in view of the prevailing unfavourable seasonal conditions:—

(1) Supply of water for Thadi cultivation on lands outside the block area under the Vani Vilas Sagara, water rate being recovered at Rs. 2-8-0 per acre, and

(2) Permitting cultivation of Thadi crop in the prohibited area in the Hiriyur Taluk.

ORDER NO. R. 2933-5—L. R. 211-23-2, DATED 27TH DECEMBER 1923.

Government are pleased to sanction as a special case, the concessions recommended by the Deputy Commissioner temporarily for one year subject to the condition that only food crops should be grown on these areas.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department

Removal of Penalty on Income-tax.

READ—

The undermentioned subjects mooted at the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly, 1923, and the reply of Government thereto:—

Subject No. 43.—Removal of penalty for default in payment of the 1st instalment of Income-tax, if the party pays full amount of tax imposed before the expiry of 60 days from date of assessment.

Subject No. 44.—Removal of penalty where the assessee fails to pay in response to demand notice, the amount due being recovered as an arrear of land revenue.

ORDER NO. FL. 3581-90—I. T. 43-23-2, DATED 4TH JANUARY 1924.

The provision contained in Section 46 (1) of the Income-tax Regulation for the recovery of a penalty when the assessee defaults in payment of the tax within the prescribed period cannot be abrogated as requested, as the principles of Income-tax are quite different from those of Land Revenue. Government are, however, pleased to direct that a general instruction be issued to all Income-tax Officers, that, in cases in which the whole amount of tax is paid within 60 days from the date of service of the notice of demand issued under Rule 20A, the recovery of penalty may be waived in the exercise of the discretion vested in them under the abovementioned section.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Department.

Review on the Report of the Income-tax Department.

READ—

Letter No. C. 252, dated 2nd October 1923, from the Commissioner of Income-tax in Mysore, submitting a report on the administration of the Income-tax Department during the year 1922-23.

ORDER NO. FL. 3591-600—I. T. 28-23-3, DATED 4TH JANUARY 1924.

Administrative changes.—Mr. K. Chandy was in charge of the Department for about half the period covered by the report and Mr. A. Subrahmanya Iyer for the other half. With a view to afford some relief to the Commissioner of Income-tax in respect of his appellate and inspection work, a Deputy Commissioner of Income-tax was appointed in place of the Special Income-tax Collector for Bangalore and Mysore Cities, with jurisdiction over the whole of the Bangalore and Mysore Taluks including the two cities and with power to inspect all Sub-Division Offices in the State. An officer of the Status of an Assistant Commissioner was also appointed to assess incomes of the last grade in the Bangalore and Mysore Taluks including the two cities and placed in subordination to the Deputy Commissioner.

The limit up to which the Collector of the Kolar Gold Fields was empowered to assess incomes was raised from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 25,000 and the sphere of his jurisdiction extended to the whole of the Bowringpet Taluk including the Kolar Gold Fields area. The limit of

incomes up to which all Assistant Commissioners and *Ex-officio* Collectors of Income-tax could assess was also raised from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 9,000 which represents a definite stage of the graduated scale of incomes prescribed for purposes of assessment in the schedule attached to the Income-tax Regulation.

2. *Training of Probationers.*—The scheme of training probationers for audit and accounts work in the Income-tax Department continued to be in operation during the year and a second batch of probationers was selected for such training. In the selection of Probationers for training in future, Government consider it necessary that preference should be given to the men employed in the mofussil offices so that these offices may be manned by a staff of well trained men who thoroughly understand their work.

3. *Financial results.*—The results of the working of the Income-tax Regulation during the year under review are shown below.

		1922-23			1921-22		
Number of Assessees.	(a) Individuals	14,627			4,313		
	(b) Companies	71			59		
	(c) Firm	1					
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Demand	(a) Arrears of previous year	4,38,260	7	5	5,19,423	8	9
	(b) Current demand ...				.....		
	(1) Individuals ...	4,66,760	10	6	4,82,568	5	9
	(2) Companies	9,21,795	2	0	7,83,477	5	0
	(3) Firms ...	3,028	14	0			
	Total ...	18,32,845	1	11	17,85,469	3	6
Collection		14,05,000	0	0	14,32,000	0	0
	Percentage of collection to demand	76·6			82·2		
	Percentage of collection charges to amount of revenue collected	3·41			3·67		
	Proportion of persons assessed to total population	1 in 1,272			1 in 1,338		

It is reported that the fall in collections, as compared with the demand for the year, are mainly due to late assessment during the year under report and the slackness of collection work in the offices of the Deputy Commissioner of Income-tax for the cities and taluks of Bangalore and Mysore and of the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar, Shimoga, Hassan and Chitaldrug Districts. The explanation of the officers concerned should be obtained for the slackness and submitted for the information of Government. The Income-tax Commissioner should impress on all officers the need for completing the assessment work of each year as early as practicable after the commencement of the year so as to assure the realisation of the demand before the close of the year.

4. *Appeals, etc.*—The number of objection petitions received by the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts during the year was 1,074. Including 168 pending petitions of the previous year, the otal number for disposal during the year was 1,242, of which 1,029 were disposed of leaving 213 pending at the end of the year. It is observed that the number pending with the Deputy Commissioner of Income-tax for Bangalore and Mysore, and the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts of Mysore, Shimoga and Chitaldrug was large. These should be disposed of without delay.

5. *Inspections.*—All the Deputy Commissioners' Offices and also 11 Sub-Division Offices were inspected by the Commissioner during the year. The Deputy Commissioners of Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug do not appear to have inspected any of the subordinate Income-tax offices in their districts during the year. This is unsatisfactory. The Government desire to impress on all Deputy Commissioners the necessity for a thorough and systematic inspection of the Sub-Division Offices in their districts at least once a year, with a view to satisfy themselves that the rules are properly understood and observed and that while every person liable to be taxed is subjected to taxation, no undue hardship or inconvenience is caused to the assessees in administering the Income-tax Regulation.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Temporary Irrigation Wells.

READ—

Letter No. R. O. C. 973—H. C. 302-5 of 23-24, dated the 28th December 1923, from the Director of Agriculture, proposing with the concurrence of the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, that as a measure of relief, temporary wells may be sunk in tank beds at a little expense and used for kapile irrigation in affected areas where bili jola or other kinds of fodder may be grown, and that a sum of Rs. 1,000 may be given to each of the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Tumkur for this purpose.

ORDER No. 113-17—DIS. 9-23-5, DATED 5TH JANUARY 1924.

Government are pleased to accept the proposal of the Director of Agriculture and sanction a sum of Rs. 1,000 to each of the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Tumkur for excavating temporary irrigation wells in tank beds, the charge being met from the sum of Rs. 30,000 sanctioned in paragraph 9 of Government Order No. 49-63—D., dated the 26th December 1923, on account of advance for stocking fodder.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Purchase of Serum.

READ—

Letter No. R. O. C. 16-A. of 23-24, dated 12th December 1923, from the Director of Agriculture, requesting sanction to an additional allotment of Rs. 20,000 for the purchase of serum with a view to extend the inoculation work against rinderspest and other cattle diseases reported to be prevalent in the Kadur District.

2. Letter No. R. O. C. 16-A of 23-24, dated 26th December 1923, from the same officer, stating that on account of the movement of cattle from maidan taluks to the malnad on account of fodder scarcity, it is necessary to have an adequate supply of serum on the spot to stamp out rinderpest and to prevent the maidan cattle from carrying back the infection to their villages, and requesting that more funds may be provided for the purpose.

ORDER No. 122-4—D., DATED 5TH JANUARY 1924.

Government are pleased to sanction a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the purpose of protecting from infection the cattle from the maidan taken to malnad on account of fodder difficulty in the maidan areas.

2. The expenditure will be debited to the grant for Distress Relief Operations in the State.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Loan for the Financing Nanjangud-Chamrajnagar Railway.

READ—

Letter No. C. 1524—L. B., dated 25th June 1923, from the President, Mysore District Board, submitting with reference to Government Order No. L. 6971-4—L. B. 129-22-2, dated 9th April 1923, a draft prospectus for raising a loan for constructing the Nanjangud-Chamrajnagar Railway line.

ORDER No. L. 4998-5001—L. B. 129-20-8, DATED 3RD—4TH JANURAY 1924.

Government are pleased to permit the Mysore District Board to raise a loan of 8 lakhs of rupees on the following conditions :—

1. (*a*) The currency of the loan will be fifteen years.
   (*b*) The loan shall be issued at par and collected at once and not in instalments.
   (*c*) The loan shall bear interest at 7 per cent per annum and it will not be free from Income-tax.
   (*d*) The interest on the loan shall be the first charge on the Railway Cess collected in the district.

2. This permission is granted on the presumption that the capital cost of the line which is estimated at Rs. 12 lakhs includes the expenditure already incurred from State Funds and that the District Board will from the accumulated railway cess repay to Government the amount already incurred on the line from State Funds.

3. The repayment of the loan will be guaranteed by Government, provided the District Board reserve the balance, if any, of the cess collections after meeting the interest charges and also the net earnings of the Railway for a Sinking Fund. The Government will undertake to work the line on the usual conditions if the District Board agree to the terms of guarantee now offered.

4. The President is requested to submit a revised draft prospectus for the approval of Government.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

Review on the Report of the Administration of Civil Justice in Mysore.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in Mysore for the year 1922-23, received from the Registrar, Chief Court, with his letter No. P. 36—22-3, dated 5th October 1923.

ORDER No. P. 3558-67—Ctsh 93-23-3, DATED 4TH JANUARY 1924.

1. Recorded.

2. A special feature of this year's report is that the Chief Court has compared the work of the Munsiffs in Madras Presidency in 1920 and Bengal and United Provinces in 1921, with the work turned out by the Munsiffs here for the year under report. They have also given statistics regarding the institutions according to population in Madras and Bengal Presidencies and United Provinces. They have shown that Mysore is not behind the British Indian Provinces in regard to the volume of litigation and the work turned out by the Munsiffs.

3. *Number and Jurisdiction of Courts.*—There was no change in the year under review in the number of civil courts and their jurisdiction. Ten more village courts were established during the year bringing the total to 211 courts. But it is observed that in spite of an increasing demand for these courts, only 121 courts were actually working besides the 14 courts which have not furnished information. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to investigate the matter and submit through the Revenue Commissioner their proposals for reviving these courts or abolishing them altogether.

4. *Original work.*—(1) Institutions, both original and small cause are about the same as last year, 15,405 and 20,966 respectively as against 15,481 and 20,620. The slight variation does not call for any remarks.

5. (2) *Disposals.*—There is an increase in the disposals which are more than the institutions and show a rise from 16,479 ordinary and 20,966 small cause in the year 1921-22 to 17,456 ordinary and 22,228 small cause during the year under review. Of these 6,389 or 36·6 per cent were disposed of after contest and show an increase of 14 per cent over the previous year. This is attributed by the Chief Court to the systematic postings and regular methods of work enjoined in their circular letter No. 256, dated 24th July 1922.

6. (3) *Average duration.*—There was an increase in the duration of cases both normal and abnormal and this is naturally due to a large number of disposal of old cases.

7. (4) *Pendency.*—As a result of increase in disposals the pendency has decreased from 19,598 in 1921-22 to 17,767 in the year under review, showing a decrease of 1,831 suits due almost solely to the distinct improvement in disposals in Munsiff's Courts during the year.

8. *Execution of decrees.*—Including 20,162 pending from the previous year there were for disposal 62,074 applications for execution of decrees against 58,276 in 1921-22. Of these 39,532 were disposed of leaving 22,542 pending disposal. The percentage of applications that proved wholly infructuous was the same as in the previous year *viz.*, 62. This is large and the work of execution requires special attention on the part of the Judges.

9. *Refiled and remanded suits.*—In spite of the remarks made last year, there has been a further increase in suits refiled and remanded from 1,406 to 1,500. Miscellaneous cases have gone up from 10,801 to 11,850 of which 1,140 were applications for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits and 3,039 for setting aside *ex-parte* decrees. In the absence of proper explanations for the rise, this has to be attributed to an anxiety on the part of the Judges of the subordinate courts to show better results.

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10. *Appeals in Subordinate Appellate Courts.*—The number of appeals filed in the District Judge's Courts was 832 against 630 which with 691 pending from the previous year gave 1,523 against 1,231 for disposal. Of these, 635 were disposed of as against 526 during the last year leaving a balance of 888 against 705 pending disposal. Though disposals have increased, they have not kept pace with the institutions. The District and Subordinate Judges of the Mysore Division (particularly the latter) were again responsible for so many as 567 of these pending appeals as against 494 in the previous year. It is time that steps are taken to remedy this state of affairs particularly in the Subordinate Judge's Court, Mysore. The average duration (322 days as against 283 in 1921-22) has considerably increased and this is attributed to the large number of disposals of old appeals.

11. *Chief Court.*—The Chief Court had before them 1,394 cases of all classes and of these they disposed of 721 the corresponding figures for last year being 1,283 and 617 respectively.

12. (a) *First Appeals.*—Including 405 appeals pending from the previous year with 443 instituted during the year there were 848 appeals for disposal. Of these 134 appeals were transferred to the District Judge, Bangalore, and 714 were retained. The Chief Court disposed of 247 against 239 in the previous year leaving 467 pending disposal. The disposal together with the cases transferred are far short of institutions. The Chief Court however state that the majority of the pending cases are recent ones, but pendency of first appeals has been steadily on the increase and has risen from 159 to 467 during the last six years.

13. (b) *Second Appeals.*—As regards second appeals there has been slight increase of 23 cases in disposals. Including 167 appeals pending at the close of the year with 127 filed during the year there were for disposal 294 against 314 in 1921-22. Of these, 170 against 147 in the previous year have been disposed of, leaving 124 pending disposal. 93 of the pending ones relate to the year under review and 31 to 1921-22.

14. (c) *Average duration.*—The average duration of all these appeals taken together has decreased from 456·12 days in 1921-22 to 431·52 in the year under report. There was, taking both classes of appeals together, a fall also in the cost of litigation by about 4 per cent.

15. *Inspections.*—It is gratifying to note that the Judges of the Chief Court, between them, inspected all the courts during the year except the Munsiff's Courts at Hassan and Hole-Narsipur. The District Judges of Mysore and Shimoga have inspected their own courts as also the courts subordinate to them. The District Judge of Bangalore inspected all the courts in his Division except the First and Second Munsiffs' Courts at Bangalore and the Munsiff's Court at Maddagiri.

16. *General.*—To reduce congestion and high pendency in the courts, two temporary additional Munsiff's Courts were sanctioned with effect from 1st August 1923, besides placing the Second Munsiff's Court at Tumkur on a permanent basis. Another temporary Munsiff's Court at Seringapatam has since been sanctioned with effect from 26th October 1923 to work off the arrears in that court. It is hoped that every attempt will be made to reduce congestion and ensure quicker disposals in future.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

Review on the Report of the Administration of Criminal Justice in Mysore.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in Mysore for the year 1922-23, received from the Registrar, Chief Court of Mysore, with his letter No. P. 36—22-23, dated 17th November 1923.

ORDER No. P. 3569-78—C. B. 122-23-3, DATED 4TH JANUARY 1924.

1. Recorded.

2. *Offences reported.*—There is an appreciable decrease in the number of offences reported in the State from (21,424 in 1921-22 to 20,443) and in that returned as true (from 20,571 to 18,338) observable mainly in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur. Favourable seasonal conditions, as suggested by the District Magistrates of Bangalore and Kolar, cannot altogether be accepted as the cause for this fall in total crime, as some districts show a rise. Altogether, 40,240 persons against 44,797 in 1921-22 were brought to trial. Of these, 7,876 or 19·5 per cent were convicted and 24,216 or 60·8 per cent acquitted or discharged against 17·8 per cent and 59·7 per cent respectively in the previous year. 7,908 persons were awaiting trial against 9,687 in 1921-22 showing an appreciable and satisfactory fall.

3. *Average duration.*—The average duration of cases in the Courts of Magistrates was on the increase from year to year and was remarked upon in last year's review. Government are glad to notice a substantial decrease this year to 48·1 days against 84·5 and 77·56 days in the two previous years. With the extension of the separation scheme into the other districts, it is hoped that this duration will be further reduced.

4. *Witnesses.*—Though the number of witnesses who attended the Courts of Magistrates has risen from 121,240 in 1921-22, to 122,242, yet there is a fall in the number actually examined, *viz.*, 50,876 against 52,274 in 1921-22. The number of witnesses detained for three and four days shows a decrease but the number of those detained for two days shows a rise (4,356 against 3,886 in 1921-22).

5. *Heinous offences.*—There is a fall under "Homicide" (22 against 46 in the previous year), (including 19 cases of murder); grievous hurt (166 against 201); cattle-lifting and theft (79 and 1,246 against 106 and 1,376). This is satisfactory. There is, however, a rise under robbery and dacoity which is not accounted for.

6. *Sessions work.*—There were 142 cases for disposal against 170 last year, including the 24 cases pending from the previous year. The number disposed of was 122, leaving 20 cases involving 54 persons pending at the end of the year. Though the work is satisfactory, judged from the number of cases disposed of, the average duration is capable of considerable improvement as it has increased from 56·8 days in last year to 62·4 and from 13 to 32·4 days during the past six years.

7. *Trial by jury.*—Of the ten cases tried by jury, the judges agreed with the verdict in eight cases. The District Magistrates of Districts where trial by Jury has not been introduced are requested to report whether the system may not be introduced in their districts.

8. *Appellate work of Subordinate Courts.*—In the Magistrate's Courts, there is a fall in the number of disposals as appeals of 957 persons were disposed of against 1,031 the previous year but the average duration shows a fall from 45·3 days to 38 days. In the Sessions Court, on the contrary, disposals are better, as appeals of 319 persons were disposed of as against 252 in the previous year, leaving appeals of 98 persons pending disposal, while the average duration on the other hand, shows a rise from 30·3 in 1921-22 to 41·4 days in the year under review, all the three divisions contributing towards the rise. The District Magistrates have dealt with only 17 appeals.

9. *Chief Court work.*—The number of appeals filed was 155 against 173 in the previous year. Of these more than half were transferred for disposal to the Sessions Judge, Bangalore Division. Out of 87 retained in the Chief Court, including 17 appeals pending from the previous year, 81 were disposed of leaving 6 appeals involving 14 persons pending at the end of the year. The average duration shows a rise from 60·74 days to 68·49 days which is accounted for by the disposal of certain heavy appeals.

10. *Preventive Sections.*—One hundred and one persons were ordered to furnish security against 108 persons in the previous year. Government agree with the Chief Court that subordinate judges have not yet realised the importance of making a larger use of the provisions of Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, in spite of the observations of the Government in the previous years reviews as only 22 persons were dealt with under the section against 35 in 1921-22. The District Magistrates are requested to specially scrutinise the calendars with a view to take suitable action in cases where the provisions of this section can be enforced. Though there was a decrease in the number of persons sentenced to short terms of imprisonment (*i.e.*, for fifteen days and under) from 706 in 1921-22 to 585, there is yet considerable room for improvement in this direction also.

11. *Work of the Special Magistrates under the Separation Scheme.*—There were 1,217 cases pending at the beginning of the year in the Special Magistrate's Courts. 3,521 cases were instituted during the year and the number of disposals came up to 3,996, leaving a balance of 742 cases. The work turned out in the Special Magistrate's Courts is satisfactory and pendency has been considerably reduced.

12. *Work of the Bench Magistrates.*—Government are glad to record again the good work done by the Honorary Bench Magistrates who disposed of 5,849 cases as against 5,153 cases in the previous year. The work of some of the Bench Courts in the Mysore District is reported to be unsatisfactory. The District Magistrate of Mysore is requested to bestow special attention on such courts and propose changes in the personnel whenever necessary.

13. *Inspection.*—Inspection work by the District Magistrates of all the districts, except Hassan is satisfactory. The puisne Judges of the Chief Court inspected five District Magistrate's and seven First Class Magistrate's Courts.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Resolution of the Insurance Committee, transfers of Endowment policies.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 2076, dated the 12th October 1923, from the Secretary, Mysore State Life Insurance Committee, forwarding for the approval of Government the following Resolution No. II of the Insurance Committee passed at their meeting held on 1st September 1923, and relating to the transfer of endowment policies from the Public to the Official Branch.

Resolution II.—"Read para 2 of Rule 6 of the Official Branch requiring the transfer of endowment policies payable on completing 55 years of age from the Public Branch to the Official Branch and the opinions expressed by the members in regard to it.

"Resolved that Rule 6 of the Official Branch be so amended as to permit at their option, officials even in temporary service of whatever duration to insure their lives in the Official Branch subject to the condition that such employees shall not within one year of such insurance be allowed to elect any of the courses except No. (1) under Rule 10 in case they cease to be in service.

"Such of the employees as already hold policies in the Public Branch maturing at 55 years may apply for transfer allowable under the existing rule; subsequent to the grant of permission to insure on the official side, no transfer of policies to the Official Branch under para 2 of Rule VI of the Official Branch be allowed."

ORDER No. FL. 3293-5—G. F. 29-23-5, DATED 20TH DECEMBER 1923.

Approved.

2. Rule 6 of the Official Branch Rules amended according to the resolution referred to above will stand as under:—

"Unless exempted by Government, Insurance shall be compulsory on all persons who enter the permanent pensionable service of the Mysore Government from the date of such entry. In the case of those entering such service before completing twenty years and six months of age, Insurance shall be compulsory from the date of their completing twenty years and six months of age. An officer whose age exceeds forty-five years or whose pay is below Rs. 10 shall not be eligible for insurance.

"Officials in temporary service of whatever duration will also be permitted to insure in the Official Branch subject to the condition that such employees shall not, within one year of such insurance, be allowed to elect any of the courses except No. (1) under Rule 10, in case they cease to be in service."

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.

Resolution of the Insurance Committee.

READ—

Letter No. 1314, dated the 18th September 1923, from the Secretary, Mysore State Life Insurance Committee, forwarding for the sanction of Government the following resolution No. III of the Insurance Committee passed at their meeting held on 1st September 1923, regarding the qualifications, etc., of members to be elected from among the Insured of the Public Branch to represent them on the Committee:—

Resolution III.—"Read Government Order No. Fl. 653-6—G. F. 19-22-15, dated the 25th July 1923 and resolution of the Committee, dated the 5th May 1923 in regard to the number and qualifications, etc., of members to be elected from among the Insured of the Public Branch".

"Resolved that (1) in future for every 1,500 Insured in the Public Branch, one member may be elected to represent the Insured on the Insurance Committee and (2) that an insured member to stand for election should hold in the Public Branch a policy assuring a sum of Rs. 5,000 (3) that the tenure of a member once elected be for three years and (4) that the period of three years in the case of Mr. G. Devoji Rao be counted from the date of Government Order in which the tenure is limited to three years."

ORDER No. FL. 3304-6—G. F. 29-23-6, DATED 20TH DECEMBER 1923.

Approved.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Appointments in Railway Department.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. R. S. 767, dated 20th October 1923, from the Agent Mysore Railways, stating that in the case of clerical appointments in the Railway Department such as relieving clerks, no exemption from the operation of recruitment rules is necessary but that in the case of appointments involving Railway technical knowledge such as Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters, the exemption is absolutely necessary as inexperienced men cannot be appointed to posts involving the safety of the public.

ORDER No. G. 10559-61—G. M. 156-23-1, DATED 8TH JANUARY 1924.

The proposal of the Agent is approved.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Registered No. M—1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1924.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Establishment of temporary marching camps for cattle.

READ—

Paragraphs 8 and 9 of G. O. No. 49-63—D., dated 26th December 1923, sanctioning certain arrangements for the supply of fodder in affected areas and placing a grant of Rs. 50,000 at the disposal of the Director of Agriculture for the purpose and requesting him to submit detailed estimate at an early date.

2. Letter No. C. 973—H. & C., dated 25th December 1923 from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, submitting proposals as to how the sum of Rs. 50,000 referred to above would be spent and outlining the scheme in detail.

(Printed as annexure.)

ORDER No. 156-214—DIS-1923-6, DATED 10TH JANUARY 1924.

The Director of Agriculture has made the following proposals:—

The establishment of temporary marching camps at intervals of 15 to 20 miles on certain routes leading to the malnad from the affected maidan tracts, as also a Central Camp at Lakkavalli to which cattle would be admitted under certain definite restrictions to ensure that only animals of real agricultural value will be taken. This is estimated to cost of Rs. 11,000 exclusive of the cost of hay.

2. The charge of a flat rate of 2 annas per head of cattle stopping in marching camps.

3. The establishment of a temporary stack-yard and quarters for staff at Maddur in connection with the storing of paddy straw at a cost of Rs. 2,000.

4. Sale of the paddy straw stocked at this centre at something less than the cost price, if necessary.

5. The establishment of an experimental cattle feeding camp at Maddagiri at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,000.

6. The utilization of the normal staff of the department on this special work and the entertainment of the temporary establishment noted in the margin for the district work and preparation of accounts at a total cost of Rs. 3,000 including travelling allowance and contingencies.

1. Ten temporary Agricultural Inspectors on Rs. 40 each for four months.
2. Two Accountants on Rs. 40 each for six months.

7. The Director also proposes that arrangements should be made to post two police constables at each of the camps and a Medical Officer at or near the permanent camp and that the Revenue Officers should be instructed to give all necessary help in securing labour.

8. The allotment of Rs. 50,000 is proposed to be utilised as follows:—

		Rs.
1.	Temporary fodder camps	11,000
2.	Stack-yard at Maddur	2,000
3.	Staff and travelling allowance ...	3,000
4.	Purchase of paddy straw ...	33,000
5.	Test camp at Maddagiri ...	1,000
	Total ...	50,000

in modification of para 9 of Government Order dated 26th December 1923.

9. Government are pleased to sanction the above proposals except the sale of paddy straw at less than cost price, and the expenditure on the stack-yard at Maddur. In respect of the latter, Government observe that as the major portion of the straw will be transported to Bangalore or Yesvantpur and Goribidnur as subsequently reported by the Director and as the Somanahalli Travellers' Bungalow has already been placed at the disposal of the Director in Government Order No. 87-90—Dis. 9-23-2, dated 2nd January 1924, the expenditure of Rs. 2,000 proposed for a stack-yard at Maddur is unnecessary. As regards the sale of straw below cost price, in view of the fact that the poorer classes can avail themselves of the concessions of buying malnad straw at Rs. 10 per ton in district depots sanctioned in Government Order No. 2582-93—R. M. 11-23-104, dated 7th December 1923 and can also take their cattle to the malnad where they will be fed free, any further concession is unnecessary. The paddy straw should be sold at cost price including transport charges up to the depots.

10. The Inspector-General of Police is requested to arrange for the posting of two constables for each camp and the Senior Surgeon to arrange for the medical aid that may be necessary for the Central Camp. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to give necessary instructions to the local Revenue Officers to render all necessary assistance to the Agricultural Department within their respective jurisdictions. The Agent, Mysore Railways will afford all possible facilities to the Director of Agriculture for the successful working of the scheme.

11. The Director of Agriculture is requested to submit a report on the working of the experimental feeding camp before the end of the month.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.*

ANNEXURE.

Letter No. C. 973—H. C. of 8923-24 dated the 25th December 1923 from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

I have the honor to forward herewith the following proposals for meeting the critical situation with regard to the scarcity for fodder in certain taluks of Tumkur, Kolar and other districts which is likely to become extremely acute within the next two months.

The scheme contemplates dealing with the situation along three main lines :—I. Movement of cattle from the affected areas to areas in the semi-Malnad and Malnad where large supplies of fodder are available. 2. Storage of surplus paddy straw from the channel tracts at as convenient a centre as possible from which it can be transported by the raiyats themselves to affected villages. 3. Formation of special camps, where cattle can be fed

upon prickly pear and other low grade fodders mixed with a relatively small amount of hay or straw and concentrated feed. I shall deal with each line of attack separately.

1. Movement of cattle from affected areas on account of the distances from Malnad supplies this can be utilised only for the Tumkur District and for affected taluks in Hassan, Mysore, Kadur, Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts. It may be safely presumed that the raiyats of all these districts save Tumkur will move their cattle of their own accord as soon as fodder shortage becomes acute. Even in the case of Tumkur District there is likely to be a spontaneous movement of cattle by raiyats on a fairly large scale from all the taluks except Maddagiri, Kortagere, Sira and Chiknayakanhalli. To induce raiyats from these taluks to move their cattle it is proposed to establish temporary marching camps at intervals of 15 to 20 miles on certain definite routes where fodder and water will be available for the marching animals. These marching camps have in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, the Live Stock Expert and the Deputy Director of Agriculture been provisionally fixed as follows :—

1. Tarikere
2. Birur
3. Devanur
4. Arsikere
5. Tiptur
6. Huliyar
7. Chicknayakanhalli
8. Kibbanahalli
9. Sira
10. Ankarasandra
11. Nittur
12. Cholenhalli, 1 mile from Maddagiri
13. Agrahara, three miles from Kortagere
14. Tumkur

It is estimated that these Camps can be made to deal with 5 to 6,000 head of cattle. Cattle will be admitted to these Camps under certain definite restrictions which are intended to ensure that only those animals as are of real agricultural value will be taken.

The expenses connected with these Camps and the Camps at Lakvalli are anticipated to be approximately Rs. 11,000 made up as follows:—

	Rs.
Five hundred tons of hay at Rs. 15 a ton for transport	7,500
Miscellaneous charges in connection with marching Camps	2,500
Incidental charges in connection with Camp at Lakkavalli	1,000

In connection with the cost of hay, it will be noted that only the transport charges from Tarikere to the respective depots is given. It is presumed that the cost of cutting, baling and transporting to Tarikere will be borne by the Forest Department from the suggested allotment of one lakh of rupees for the purpose of cutting and storing fodder.

This scheme will, it is estimated, allow for the movement of between 5,000 and 6,000 head of cattle. It has been suggested to me by the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur, that a flat rate of two annas per head of cattle should be charged for each head of cattle going through the Camps. I propose attempting to do this but shall at once drop it if it seems that thereby a serious retradation of movement is likely to result. I am, therefore not anticipating any receipts under this head.

It is proposed to move these cattle to the Lakkavalli Forests where it is anticipated the Forest Department will be able to cut and stock some 8,000 tons of hay during the next two months. This stock of fodder will be used to supplement the grazing which is available in very large quantities in this area and to act as a reserve when this grazing is seriously decreased either by fire or by the natural drying up of the fodder in February, March and April. I have gone into this question with the Conservator of Forests and am asking the Live Stock Expert to go over the ground and assist the Forest Department with advice and to see what assistance in the way of labour and implements can and should be made available.

I have also discussed with the Conservator of Forests the question of the employment for raiyats who may go with the cattle. For daily care of the cattle not more than two men per hundred head should be required, but it is anticipated that on an average at least one man per ten head will go. The Conservator of Forests informs me that there will be no difficulty in providing work for the surplus men which will enable them to support themselves as well as the remainder who will have to remain in the charge of the

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cattle. It seems therefore unnecessary to provide anything for maintenance of the men. As regards huts, material is locally available and the men will be able to put up shelters for themselves. There seems therefore no necessity for providing funds for this purpose.

I may point out that I anticipate a much greater movement of cattle from the affected taluks than that contemplated above. If the scheme is successful, as I confidently expect it will be, news will come back to the affected villages and people will of their own accord begin to move taking with them small stocks of fodder to keep them going on the way.

With regard to halting camps these will be as far as possible, located in Amrut Mahal kavals and in all cases at places where water-supply can be made available.

It is presumed that the Police Department will be able to post two constables at each camp to assist the Agricultural Inspectors in the camps. It will also be necessary for local revenue officers to assist in supplying labour for the digging of wells and putting up temporary huts to house the staff. I have already addressed demi-officially the Agent, Mysore Railways, with regard to the supply of waggons for transport of fodder to the temporary camps. I estimate that we shall require ten waggons a day for two months for the transport of fodder, but as these waggons will be freed at once, not more than 50 wagons altogether would seem to be necessary.

Arrangements will be made to have Veterinary Inspectors available for the care of the animals. It will also be necessary to have a medical officer available at or near the permanent camp and the Medical Department will have to be addressed in this regard.

2. Storage of surplus paddy straw.

For assisting the raiyats of affected areas in Kolar and Bangalore Districts, it is proposed to purchase paddy straw in the Channel areas and store it at Maddur which appears to be the most convenient centre for collection and distribution. In connection with this work it will be necessary to make ready a stackyard at Maddur for storing between 1,000 and 2,000 tons of straw. Estimates show that the expenditure in connection with this will amount to about Rs. 2,000 as follows:—

		Rs.
1.	Fencing of stockyard with barbed wire ...	1,000
2.	Temporary quarters of staff (two Agricultural Inspectors, two Fieldmen and four Watchmen from the Police) ...	300
3.	Equipment such as scales, ladders, etc. ...	300
4.	Stacking charges ...	250
5.	Contingencies ...	150
	Total ...	2,000

In connection with the purchase, an attempt will be made to enlist the co-operation of leading landholders in the area with a view to keep the purchase price down to a minimum. Steps are being taken to that end already.

For the purchase of paddy straw a sum of Rs. 33,000 will be available out of the Rs. 50,000 which will, I understand, be set apart for the working of the whole scheme. Just what amount can be purchased with this sum, I cannot at present say, but I anticipate that some 2,000 tons can be purchased and stocked.

I propose that this shall be sold at actual cost price but on account of the long distances over which it will have been transported it may be necessary to reduce the price somewhat. It will be safe to estimate a return of Rs. 25,000 in the way of sales out of the sum expended, and I hope we may be able to do better than this.

3. *Establishment of a Test Camp for the attempted utilization of Prickly Pear.*—This camp is proposed purely as an experiment to give us information as to whether much use can be made of what is now a worse than useless plant. Estimates indicate that a Test Camp to deal with 100 cattle can be run for a month for about Rs. 1,000. Another Rs. 1,000 would be required in case we have to purchase cattle for the experiment and I think that should be done. By the end of three weeks we should have been able to form a fairly definite idea as to the feasibility of utilising this fodder on a large scale. If the experiment is successful I shall then send up proposals for large scale operations dealing with several thousand cattle.

With regard to the staff for carrying out these various operations I propose utilising the services of our regular staff of Agricultural Inspectors and others as the work will require too much experience and decision of character to be entrusted to untrained men. This will mean that the regular district work will have to suffer as practically our total strength of Agricultural Inspectors will have to be drafted to this work for two months, at least, while a large number will be required for four months. This means that the

regular work of the Department even in districts where conditions are fairly normal will have to suffer. In order to prevent an absolute stoppage of work, I propose the employment of ten temporary Inspectors at Rs. 40 a month for a period of four months. An additional allotment of Rs. 1,000 for travelling allowance will also be required. Lastly, an increase in clerical staff will be required and I propose that two accountants on Rs. 40 each be appointed for the next six months to keep accounts connected with the operations. One of these will be posted to the Deputy Director's Office to look after the paddy straw accounts. An additional sum of Rs. 400 should be provided for contingencies.

The allotment of Rs. 50,000 will thus be utilized as follows :—

	Rs.
For temporary fodder camps	11,000
For construction of stackyard at Maddur	2,000
For Test Camp to experiment with Prickly Pear Fodder	1,000
For staff, T. A., office contingencies, etc.	3,000
For purchase of paddy straw	33,000
Total	50,000

Of this sum, I anticipate one half or Rs. 25,000 to be returned to Government from the sale of Paddy Straw and minor realisations. Further expenditure will be recommended only if I am convinced that more funds can be utilized in the short time at our disposal. For instance it will be necessary to increase expenditure very greatly in connection with the Prickly Pear Fodder Camps, should our Test Camp prove successful.

Preliminary steps have already been taken with regard to all these lines of work. As money is required at once to bring them into operations, I have the honor to request the very early orders of Government on my proposals.

Estimate for cutting and stacking of grass in the Malnad.

READ—

Para 9 of Government Order No. 49—63 dated the 26th December 1923, directing the Conservator of Forests to submit an estimate of cost for cutting and stacking about 2,000 tons of grass in the malnad for being made available to the cattle of the affected maidan tracts.

2. Letter No. 629 dated the 3rd January 1924, from the Conservator of Forests in Mysore, requesting that a special grant of Rs. 35,000 may be placed at his disposal for the purpose referred to in the Government Order read above.

3. Letter No. R. O. C. 973—H. C. 302—50 of 23-24, dated 3rd January 1924, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, recommending that an advance of one lakh of Rupees may be placed at the disposal of the Conservator of Forests to enable him to cut and stack 6,000 tons of hay in the malnad.

ORDER No. 221-32—DIS. 8-23-5, DATED 11TH JANUARY 1924.

The amount required for the supply of 6,000 tons of hay is as follows :—

(1) 500 tons to be cut, baled and sent out to marching camps at Rs. 20 per ton	Rs. 10,000
(2) 5,500 tons to be cut and kept in the malnad as reserve at Rs. 15 per ton	„ 82,500
(3) For fire protection, etc.	„ 2,500
Total	„ 95,000

Deducting the sum of Rs. 5,000 already sanctioned for the purpose, an additional sum of Rs. 90,000 is necessary. Government are pleased to sanction the sum as an advance in the first instance, to be placed at the disposal of the Conservator of Forests.

2. The above supply of hay is meant both for sale and for free issue to cattle that are taken to malnad. The cost incurred in respect of the latter would be in the nature of final expenditure. Government direct that adequate arrangements should be made for adjusting the expenditure finally every month.

3. The expenditure of this large amount will be in small sums in the form of wages for cutting and stacking. If the work is done by departmental agency, (Forest) great care is necessary to exercise proper control over payments. As muster roll payments involve considerable scope for abuse, disbursements should be entrusted to responsible officers to be made on rolls of labourers carefully maintained. If the work is done through contractors, care should be taken to see that proper quantities are delivered before payments are made for them.

4. As the actual cost of delivering a ton of grass cut and baled at Tarikere Railway Station is estimated at Rs. 20 per ton, Government are pleased to direct that the rate at which the hay may be sold at the depots in the districts to which it is supplied shall be at Rs. 20 per ton instead of Rs. 10 per ton as ordered in Government Order No. R. 2582-93—R. M. 11-23-104 dated 7th December 1923. The transport charges from Tarikere to the depots will be borne by Government.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Grant of lands containing sandal trees cultivation in for Honnali and Nagar Taluks.

Read—

Government Order No. R. 10916-25—Fts. 163-09-16, dated the 27th May 1915, modifying Rule 41A of the Land Revenue Rules so as to permit, in certain specified areas, the grant of land for cultivation without recovering the present value of the bonus on the sandal trees standing thereon; and directing the revised rule to be extended to all the taluks of the Shimoga District except Honnali and Nagar.

2. Representative Assembly subjects Nos. 301 of 1915, 161 of October 1916 and 3 (local) of October 1917, praying that the Honnali and Nagar Taluks may also be brought under the proviso to Rule 41A and exempted from the operation of the rule.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. A. C 8561—G1. 14th August 1918, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, recommending that the whole of the Shimoga District may be exempted as it will lead to expansion of cultivation and will not prejudice the interests of Government in respect of sandal revenue.

4 Representative Assembly Subject No. 24 of June and 11 (local) of October 1923, pressing for the extension of the rules to the Honnali and Nagar Taluks.

5. Letter No. 363, dated the 13th October 1923, from the Conservator of Forests, stating that he is not in favour of removing the restriction imposed by the rule.

ORDER NO. I. C. 4200-202—FT. 159-23-4, DATED, 9TH JANUARY 1924.

After a careful consideration of the matter, Government are pleased to direct that the benefit of the modified rule contained in paragraph 3 (6) of the Government Order read above, be extended to the taluks of Honnali and Nagar also.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Free grazing, etc., in the State Forests.

Read—

Letter No. 5791 dated the 14th December 1923, from the Conservator of Forests in Mysore, reporting that the Hirikal Gudda and Ramenahalli State Forests of the Hassan District have been thrown open for free grazing of the cattle of Channarayapatna and Arsikere Taluks and that permission is also accorded to the raiyats for cutting and removing therefrom free of cost, grass or leaves for cattle fodder.

2. Letter No. 582 dated the 14th December 1923, from the same officer reporting that the marginally noted State Forests of the Shimoga Division have been thrown open for free grazing of cattle from the Maidan Districts and that portions of Kumsi, Kunchenahalli, and Purdhal State Forests have been reserved for the supply of hay to the Maidan Districts.

1. Kumsi State Forest (portion).
2. Kadenahalli.
3. Kunchenahalli (portion).
4. Barenakere.
5. Devabal Blocks (I & II).
6. Haramaghatta.
7. Kudarekonda.
8. Purdhal (portion).
9. Anesara.
10. Bomenahalli.
11. Hanagere.
12. Kudi.
13. Ubbur.
14. Heggaragudda.
15. Kunda.
16. Shedgar.
17. Nartur.
18. Agumbe.
19. Baleballi.
20. Shirur.
21. Masrur.
22. Kumadvathi.
23. Harohitlu.
24. Arasalu.

ORDER NO. 131-4—DIS. 6-23-5, DATED, 8TH JANUARY 1924.

Recorded.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Conversion of Musafirkhana into a Travellers' Bungalow.

READ—

Letter No. O. C. 319—23-24, dated the 6th December 1923 from the President, District Board, Kolar District, requesting sanction to the resolution of the District Board to convert the Musafirkhana at Nandi in the Chikballapur Taluk, into a Third Class Travellers' Bungalow.

ORDER No. L. 5304-68—LB. 66-23-5, DATED 10TH JANUARY 1924.

Sanctioned.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Retail rates for sales of timber.

READ—

Paragraph 2 of Government Order No. I. C. 6019-22—Ft. 209-22-4, dated 4th April 1923, stating that the rates for the retail sale of timber in depots should be revised every year.

2. Letter No. 335 dated 8th October 1923, from the Conservator of Forests, submitting for approval a list of rates for retail sale of timber in depots from 15th November 1923, and stating that they have been fixed above the average rates obtained in auction sales of the last year.

ORDER No. I. C. 3909—FT. 162-23-2, DATED 20TH DECEMBER 1923.

The rates proposed by the Conservator of Forests are approved and appended to this order.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Serial No.	Kinds of Timber	Mysore Wood Yard	Tarikere Depot	Shimoga Depot	Shimoga Saw Mill Depot	Bhadravati Depot	Nanjangud Depot	Chamarajnagar Depot
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Per c. ft. Rs. a.	Per c. ft. Rs. a.	Per c. ft. Rs. a.	Per c. ft. Rs. a.	Per c. ft. Rs. a.	Per c. ft. Rs. a.	Per c. ft. Rs. a.
1	Teak Logs ..	3 0	2 8	2 8	...	2 8	2 8	2 4
2	Teak Poles ..	1 8	1 0	1 2	...	1 4	1 8	1 4
3	Teak Rafters ...	...	...	each 3 8	...	...	...	..
4	Teak Reepers ..	..	..	per 1,000 Rft. 35 0	...	...	...	...
5	Teak Felloes ...	...	...	each 1 0	...	..	...	
6	Teak Spokes	...	...	each 0 4	...	...	...	...
7	Bite Logs							2 8
8	Bite Poles							4
9	Bite Rafters			each 3 8				...
10	Bite Reepers ...	..		per 1,000 Rft. 35 0	...			
11	Honne Logs ...	1 8	1 8	1 8	...			1 8
12	Honne Poles ...	0 12	0 12	0 12	each	0 12	0 12	0 12
13	Honne Rafters ..	...	..	...	2 4	...	...	...
14	Matti Logs							1 4
15	Matti Poles ...	1 0	1 0	1 0	each	1 0	1 0	1 0
16	Matti Rafters				2 0			...
17	Matti Planks ...	...	...	..	per s. ft. 0 4	...		
18	Nandi Logs ..	1 4	1 4	1 4	...	1 4	1 4	...
19	Nandi Poles ..	...	...	...	each	...	...	..
20	Nandi Rafters	..	...	....	2 4	...	...	..
21	Hunal Logs	1 4	1 4	1 4	...	1 4	1 4	1 0
22	Hunal Poles	...	...	..	each	...	...	...
23	Hunal Rafters ...	...	...	...	1 12	....	..	...
24	Jambe Logs ...	..	1 4	1 4	...	1 4	...	...
25	Jambe Poles ...	...	0 15	0 15	...	0 15	...	..
26	Jalari Logs ...	...	1 4	1 4	...	1 4	...	1 4
27	Jalari Poles ...	...	0 15	0 15	...	0 15	...	0 15
28	Massi Logs ...	1 4	1 4	1 4	...	1 4	1 0	1 0
29	Massi Poles ..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
30	Neralu Logs ...	1 4	1 4	1 4	...	1 4	1 4	0 12
31	Tadasal Logs ..	1 4	1 4	1 4	...	..	1 4	0 12
32	Tadasal Poles ...	0 15	0 15	0 15	...	...	0 15	0 10
33	Dindiga Logs ..	1 4	1 4	1 4	..	1 4	1 4	0 12
34	Dindiga Poles ..	0 15	0 15	0 15	...	0 15	0 15	0 12
35	Sivane Logs ...	1 0	1 0	1 0	...	...	1 0	0 12
36	Hadaga ...	1 4	1 4	1 4	...	...	1 4	1 0
37	Yettiga ...	0 12	0 12	...	...	0 12	0 12	0 10
38	Kadavala ...	0 12	0 12	..	...	0 12	0 12	0 12
39	Davagariga ...	...	...	2 8	...	...	...	...
40	Hebbhalasu ..	..	...	1 8	..	1 8	...	..
41	Bogi ...	...	...	1 8	...	1 8	...	...
42	Jungle wood ...	1 0	1 0	1 0	..	1 0	1 0	0 12
43	Jungle wood poles ...	0 12	0 12	0 12	...	0 12	0 12	0 8

Hunsur Depot	Begur Depot	Sargur Depot	Antersante Depot	Hampapur Depot	Shikarpur Depot	Shiralkoppa Depot	Holebonnur and Chennagiri Depots	Ubrani Depot
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Per c. ft.	Per c. ft.	Per c. ft.	Per c. ft.	Per c. ft.	Per c. ft.	Per c. ft.	Per c. ft.	Per c. ft.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 12	2 4	2 4	2 8	2 8
1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 6	1 4	1 0	1 4	1 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 12	2 8	2 8	...	...
1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 8	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 6	1 0	1 4	...	...
0 12	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 12	0 12	0 12	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 4	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 4	...	...
1 0	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 14	0 12	0 12	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	0 12	0 12	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	0 10	0 10	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 10	0 10	...	...
0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 10	0 10	...	...
0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	...	...
0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 10	0 10	...	...
0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	...	...
0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 10	0 10	...	...
1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	...	...
0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	...	...
0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 10	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 4	...	...
0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 10	0 10	...	...
0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	...	...

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1924.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

The Administration Report for Railways for 1922-23.

READ—

Administration Report of Railways in Mysore for the year 1922-23, received from the Agent, Mysore Railways, with his letter No. 226, dated the 10th November 1923.

ORDER No. G. 10751-4—G. M. 131-23-3, DATED 15TH JANUARY 1924.

1. *Personnel.*—Mr. C. Dove-Wilson was the Agent and Engineer-in-Chief as also Secretary to Government for Railways except from 30th May 1923 when he proceeded on leave for four months. During his absence, Khan Sahib Abdul Aziz Khan, Traffic Manager, acted as Agent and Secretary to Government in addition to his own duties. Mr. R. E. Bury, Loco and Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, having resigned on 11th April 1923, Mr. K. Gopalaiengar, Assistant Loco Superintendent, was in charge of the Department for over two months. During Mr. Dove-Wilson's absence, Mr. K. Srinivasiengar was placed at the head of the Engineering Department. The late Mr. T. Lakshminarasimha Rao went on privilege leave from 11th May 1923 and Mr. A. N. Raghavachar held the charge of the Audit Office.

2. *Open Lines.*—Of the Open Lines, 9·88 miles (Broad Gauge) and 261·6 miles (Meter Gauge) are worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company on behalf of the State. The capital outlay on the lines worked by the Company is Rs. 1,88,50,861. 263·6 miles (Meter Gauge), 102·2 miles (2'-6") and 36·2 miles of Tramway are worked by State Agency, their capital cost amounting to Rs. 2,85,72,372.

3. *Results of working.*—(*a*) *Lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.*—The gross earnings during the year under review were Rs. 44,40,013 being Rs. 4,97,616 more than in the previous year. The working expenses fell from Rs. 28,03,122 to Rs. 28,00,018. The percentage of net return on capital outlay was accordingly 8·7 as against 6·06 in the previous year. Allowing for the share of the net earnings payable to the Company and the interest charges on the capital found by the Company and the State after the year 1907, the net gain to the State for the year was Rs. 8,17,719 as against Rs. 2,62,734 in the previous year.

(*b*) *Lines worked by State Agency.*—The Capital expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 16,97,243. This heavy outlay was chiefly due to the purchase of additional locomotives and the capital share of renewals of the permanent way between Mysore and Bangalore which is urgent and long overdue. The following are some of the important works that were completed or were in progress:—

(i) Substituting 60 lbs. rails for 41½ lbs. rails for a length of 12 miles from Bangalore on the Bangalore-Mysore-Nanjangud Section.
(ii) Re-modelling of the Loco yard at Mysore and the construction of an Engine Shed.
(iii) Extension of the Saloon Shed at Mysore.
(iv) Addition and alteration to the Exhibition Buildings at Mysore to accommodate the Audit Office.
(v) Construction of a machine shop at Mysore with the necessary sidings.
(vi) Building of additional Staff Quaters at Mysore.
(vii) Strengthening of girders on the Bangalore-Mysore Section to enable the running of the G.—S. Class Engines.
(viii) Improvement of watering arrangements at Bidadi and Maddur and (ix) Construction of a new crossing station at Byaderhalli between Yeliyur and French Rocks.

The gross earnings for the year amounted to Rs. 32,02,564, being an excess of Rs. 1,98,482 over the gross earnings of the previous year and the working expenses Rs. 27,20,291 as against Rs. 26,39,755. The percentage of working expenses to Gross Receipts was 84·94 as against 87·87 in 1921-22. The ratio of working expenses to gross receipts in the Mysore Railways is high as compared with the results obtained on large Railway systems in India and elsewhere, but this is due to the comparatively small mileage of the Mysore Railways making the overhead charges heavy and to the fact that the Mysore Railways consist of detached feeder lines on three different gauges taking valuable additional traffic to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway at comparatively little benefit to themselves. The percentage of net earnings to the capital outlay showed a slight increase from 1·36 to 1·66. The need, however, for economising expenditure and for enhancing receipts with a view to the keeping of the proportion of the working expenses at a lower level is very pressing and Government trust that the investigation ordered while reviewing the report for 1921-22 will be carried out expeditiously and suitable proposals submitted. Though there has been some improvements in earnings, if the interest on the capital expenditure is deducted, the working of the lines under State agency shows a loss of Rs. 7,34,528.

The figures for the several lines are given below:—

Section	Mileage	Total capital outlay in thousands	Gross earnings in thousands	Net earnings in thousands	Interest on capital expended in thousands	Net loss in thousands
1. Bangalore-Mysore	86·03	6,719	1,532	243	266	23
2. Mysore-Nanjangud	15·8	660	116	16	26	9
3. Birur-Shimoga	37·92	2,519	483	69	101	31
4. Mysore-Arsikere	102·95	12,405	563	82	561	479
5. Chikjajur-Chitaldrug	20·0	1,192	60	7	64	56
6. Bangalore-Chikballapur	38·63	1,471	156	21	55	33
7. Bowringpet-Chikballapur	63·57	2,550	247	35	94	59
8. Tarikere-Narasimharajapura	26·6	715	45	15	30	24
9. Thadasa-Hebbe	9·6	338	6		16	16
Total	402	2,85,72,372	32,02,564	4,82,273	12,16,801	7,34,528

4. *Traffic.*—The number of passengers carried during the year on the State worked lines was 33,09,160 being 5,12,166 less than during the previous year, but the earnings from Passenger traffic amounted to Rs. 18,46,322 as against Rs. 18,05,541. This was due to the raising of fares. The ordinary Third Class are which at the beginning of the year was raised from 3 pies to 4 pies per mile, was, however, reduced in February 1923 to 3½ pies per mile on the metre gauge and 3¼ pies per miles on the 2'-6" gauge. The receipts from Goods Traffic increased from Rs. 9,46,934 to Rs. 11,17,214.

3. *Stores.*—Stores valued at Rs. 48,66,271 were purchased during the year. The value of Stores issued amounted to Rs. 45,92,284, the net value of Stores on hand at the close of the year being Rs. 9,92,525. The heavy charges under receipts and issues are due to the inclusion of the following transactions:—

(i) Purchase of nine locomotives, Rs. 13,82,895.

(ii) Purchase of 120 Timber Ore Trucks for the Bhadravati Iron Works Railways Rs. 6,98,966, and

(iii) Balance of the cost of the Hopper Wagons paid during the year Rs. 4,00,000.

6. *Loco, Carr and Wagon Department.*—There were 29 engine failures during the year as against 33 in the year previous. There was a reduction in coal consumption due to the introduction of more efficient locomotives. Nine engines and six coaching vehicles were placed on the line during 1922-23. Two "N" class meter gauge engines built in 1877 were condemned as unfit for use and a similar engine built in 1882 was sold to the Bhadravati Iron Works. Good progress was made during the year in installing electric lights in place of gas lights in the coaching vehicles. Six engines, 82 coaching vehicles and 186 goods wagons were repaired in the Railway Workshops during the year.

7. *Account and Audit.*—The Audit Office was completely removed to Mysore in April 1923. Two Accountants were deputed to the Eastern Bengal Railway Offices and one to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Offices for training in Railway Audit and Accounts in May 1923. A number of defects in departmental expenditure and accounts are brought to notice by the Auditor. Very early steps should be taken by the Agent to remedy such defects and to prevent their recurrence.

8. *Accidents to persons and property.*—It is satisfactory that no passenger was killed or injured on account of negligence on the part of the staff or of any other cause. Four persons lost their lives, one by jumping out of a running train and three by being run over while trespassing on the line. Of the ten persons that received injuries, five were Railway servants. 105 heads of cattle met with accident during the year as against 98 in the year previous.

9. *Departmental Reports.*—Separte reports dealing with the Traffic, Loco and Carr and Stores Departments have not been submitted along with the Agent's report.

10. *Conclusion.*—Government, while appreciating the improvements effected during the year in several directions, express the hope that sustained efforts will be made by the officers placed in charge of Departments to show substantial progress in respect of:—

(i) the reduction of working expenses;

(ii) selection, storeage and issue of stores;

(iii) economical management of the Loco and other rolling stock and

(iv) economical handling of traffic.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Authorising the publication of the Report of the Mysore Co-operative Committee.

READ—

Government Order No. 2836-91—E. C. 125-19-4, dated 13th September 1920, constituting a Committee to review the progress made by the Co-operative movement in the State and to submit suitable recommendations for the consideration of Government.

2. Interpellation made by Mr. N. S. Nanjundiah, Member of the Mysore Legislative Council, in the matter, in the Legislative Council, held in April 1923, and Government reply thereon that the question of publishing the Report of the Committee, constituted as above, will be considered on its receipt.

3. Letter No. 1, dated 14th December 1923, from Mr. R. Ranga Rao, Secretary to the Mysore Co-operative Committee, forwarding the report of the Committee.

ORDER No. L. 5568—C. S. 34-23-4, DATED 16TH JANUARY 1924.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to publish for the information of the public the report of the Mysore Co-operative Committee. Printed copies of the Report can be purchased from the Curator, Central Book Depot, Bangalore. Representations on the proposals contained in the Committee's Report will be received by Government up to the 20th March 1924, after which date, the Government will proceed to a consideration of the Report and the representations received thereon.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

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Block System of Irrigation under the Vani Vilas Sagara, Hiriyur Taluk.

READ—

Government Order No. 1608-12—9875-9, dated 5th December 1912, introducing the Block System of Irrigation under the Vani Vilas Sagara in the Hiriyur Taluk for a period of six years from 1st July 1913.

2. Government Order No. R. 13853-7—L. R. 42-18-22, dated 18th June 1920, extending for a further period of six years the Block System under the Vani Vilas Sagara.

ORDER No. R. 3297-9—L. R. 13-22-17, DATED 19TH JANUARY 1924.

It has come to the notice of Government that many raiyats holding lands under the Vani Vilas Sagara in the Hiriyur Taluk, have not limited wet cultivation to one-third of their holdings as laid down in the Block System Rules, but have persisted in cultivating paddy on more than one-third of their holdings by unauthorized irrigation. According to the statistics of 1921-22 the total extent unauthorisedly cultivated was 2,678 acres 17 guntas, representing more than a fourth of the total area under occupancy in the blocks. This has led to much waste of water which it was one of the main objects of the Block System to avoid. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to issue necessary instructions to the Jamabandy Officers to levy Rs. 5 per acre on all lands so unauthorisedly cultivated this year.

2. The Executive Engineer, Chitaldrug Division, is directed to submit at once for the information of Government, a list of the lands on which penal rate is to be levied.

3. As cultivation under the reservoir has passed the stage of experiment, and as the period for which the existing water rate was fixed expires at the end of June 1925, the Superintendent of Revenue Survey is requested to take up at once the question of fixing the wet assessment on these lands. He should depute an officer to classify the lands and fix the wet assessment on them sufficiently early so as to permit of the rates being brought into effect from 1st July 1925.

4. Government further direct, in modification of Government Order No. R. 908—L. R. 42-19-9, dated 19th July 1920, that half-yearly reports giving information as to the total extent irrigable by the Vani Vilas Sagara channels, the extent irrigated, the extent occupied, and the extent yet to be sold should be submitted for the information of Government, instead of annually, the report for the half-year ending 31st December 1923, being submitted by the end of January 1924.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

Sale of Fodder.

READ—

Government Order No. 156-214—Dis. 9-23-6, dated the 10th January 1924, in regard to the supply of fodder from the channel tracts of the Mysore District to the affected places in the Tumkur and Kolar Districts.

2. Government Order No. 284-95—D. 9-23-9, dated the 18th January 1924, issuing instructions in the matter of sale of fodder and the maintenance of accounts, etc.

ORDER No. 300-11—D. 9-23, DATED 21ST JANUARY 1924.

In modification of the Government Order of the 18th January 1924, read above, Government direct that sales of fodder to people paying an assessment of more than Rs. 25 per annum should be for cash before delivery and that the amount of sales to people paying an assessment of Rs. 25 and less may be treated as Takavi loans.

2. Intending purchasers should be required to produce a certificate from the Patel of their village as regards the Kandayam that they pay.

K. V. ANANTHARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Govt., Rev. Dept.*

Sinking of Wells in the Malur Town.

Read—

Letter No. D. 10, dated 17th January 1924, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, recommending the sinking of a well or two in the bed of the Gajagundla in the Malur Town to secure an adequate supply of drinking water to the town people at a cost of Rs. 1,200, the expenditure being debited as a special case to the grant placed at his disposal for sinking temporary wells in tank beds.

ORDER No. 322-4—D., DATED 22ND JANUARY 1924.

The recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner is sanctioned.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Certain instructions re Elections to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

READ—

Paragraph 3 of Official Memorandum No. P. 3327-66—Legis. 14-23-13, dated the 24th December 1923, issuing certain further instructions in regard to the conduct of elections to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council from the Rural and Urban Constituencies.

2. D. O. letter No. 49, dated the 13th January 1924, from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, enquiring with reference to the above whether the voters present on the election day, but could not vote for want of time, should alone be allowed to vote on the next or subsequent day of polling or any other voter who may come to the polling centre may also be permitted.

3. Letter No. H. C. 320, dated 19th January 1924, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, on the same subject.

ORDER No. P. 4086-126—LEGIS. 14-23-86, DATED THE 23RD JANUARY 1924.

Government are pleased to direct that all registered voters must appear on the day fixed and it is left to the discretion of the polling officers to continue polling to the next day.

2. The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, has also requested orders as to the capacity of illiterate persons to stand as candidates for the Legislative Council and to the applicability of the rules relating to postal votes published with Notification Nos. P. 3488—Legis. 14-23-47, and P. 3489—Legis. 14-23-48, dated the 27th December 1923.

3. With reference to the above, it is to be stated that the rules passed by Government regarding qualifications for membership to the Legislative Council do not prescribe any literary qualification either for voters or candidates and that the rules relating to postal votes apply only to any special interests or group of Associations which in the opinion of Government cannot hold the election at a general meeting, and to which Government may by a special order permit election by postal voting. (*Vide* the last para of Section C of Part II of the Rules relating to elections published with Notification No. P. 2399—Legis. 12-23-6, dated 7th November 1923.)

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

RAILWAY SECRETARIAT.

Affording facilities for third class passengers on the Chickjajur-Chitaldrug Railway.

READ—

Government Order No. R. S. 909-912—Ry. F. 55 G. 23-24, dated the 13th November 1923, passing orders in the matter of affording facilities for third class passengers on the Chickjajur-Chitaldrug Railway.

ORDER No. R. S. 1359-62—RY. F. 55 G-23-24, DATED 12TH JANUARY 1924.

With reference to the orders contained in the above, an additional third class four-wheeler has been sent by the Traffic Manager, Mysore Railways, for use on the Chickjajur-Chitaldrug Railway.

Arrangements have also been made for the running of an additional train on the said Railway.

C. DOVE-WILSON,
Secretary for Railways,
Government of Mysore.

Registered No. M. 1175

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1924.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Special facilities to the poorer classes of people to secure sufficient supply of paddy straw.

READ—

Government Order No. 156-214—Dis. 9-23-6, dated the 10th January 1924, in regard to the supply of fodder from the channel tracts of the Mysore District, to the affected places in the Tumkur and Kolar Districts.

ORDER No. 284-95—Dy. DATED 18TH JANUARY 1924.

In paragraph 9 of the above order, Government directed that the paddy straw collected in the channel area should be sold at cost price including transport charges up to the Depots. It is necessary to ensure that the whole quantity is not taken up by rich people and that special facilities should be afforded to the poorer classes to secure a sufficient supply for their requirements. Government therefore direct that, in the case of raiyats who pay Kandayam of Rs. 100 and above, the full price including the cost of transport to the place of delivery, should be realised before actual delivery of the fodder. In the case of raiyats who pay Kandayam of Rs. 25 and below, the price need not be insisted to be paid on delivery, but may be treated as a Takavi Loan to be collected in two annual instalments. This concession, it is hoped, will encourage the poorer classes also to secure a supply of the fodder.

2. The Agricultural Department will decide the centres at which the fodder Depots should be opened in the Kolar and Tumkur Districts, and the Deputy Commissioners of these districts are requested to ascertain the quantities that may be required in such centres; and arrange for indents being sent by the Amildars to the Director of Agriculture. The Revenue Department will be responsible to see that fodder is supplied only to the proper persons and they should also keep proper accounts under the two systems of sales separately,—(1) sales for cash payments, and (2) sales in which the amounts are treated as Takavi Loans.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Department.

Relief of Distress.

READ—

Government Order No. 49—63, dated 26th December 1923, reviewing the measures for the relief of distress already adopted and sanctioning additional grants for the different classes of works.

2. Inspection Notes of the Dewan and the Second Member of Council, relating to their tours in the affected tracts.

ORDER No. 355-414—D, DATED 25TH JANUARY 1924.

In the order of 26th December 1923 read above, Government issued detailed instructions as regards the measures to be adopted for the relief of distress and sanctioned additional funds for the various classes of works. In the light of subsequent developments and the circumstances brought to notice as a result of the tours made by the Dewan and the Second Member of Council in the affected tracts of Kolar and Tumkur Districts, Government are pleased to issue the following further instructions in the matter:—

2. *Tank Restoration.*—In the Government Order of the 26th December 1923, Government observed that no tank restoration works—either major or minor,—need be undertaken for the present outside the budget programme. If, however, in any particular locality, suitable tank maintenance or village improvement works were not available and it was considered necessary to start restoration works to afford employment to the people, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation was requested to submit, in consultation with the Revenue Commissioner, proposals with detailed estimates for sanction. It is reported that the restoration of the minor tank at Thadi in the Maddagiri Taluk should be started immediately for affording employment to the people of Ittigedibbanahalli Hobli where other suitable works are not available. As this tank is situated close to this locality, Government direct that the work be taken up at once by the Public Works Department. A fourth of the cost, subject to the maximum prescribed under the Minor Tanks Restoration Regulation, should be recovered from the holders of lands below the tank. The programme of Tank Restoration Works called for in paragraph 4 of the Government Order of 26th December 1923, should be submitted by the Chief Engineer before the end of February next.

3. *Tank Maintenance Works.*—In the Government Order of 26th December 1923, Government directed that, as regards tank maintenance works in which the expenditure exceeded one year's assessment, the estimate should be submitted for the sanction of Government. It was, however, ordered that such works which in view of the urgency of the situation had already been started, might be proceeded with, a list of such cases being submitted to Government before the 15th of January 1924. Up till now only the list from the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur has been received. It is observed that of the works which have already been started there, in 44 cases, the estimated amount is more than a year's assessment, the net liability of Government on this account being Rs. 34,417. From the weekly reports received from the Deputy Commissioner it does not appear that much progress has been made in the execution of these works. In carrying out these works care should be taken that only such works are taken up as can reasonably be completed before the end of the official year. If anywhere these works have not attracted labour, the works should be closed at once unless there is a fair likelihood of labour forthcoming in the near future. The main object to be kept in view is to see that works are not promiscuously started without reference to actual requirements, as that will only lead to the multiplication of incomplete works. Government further direct that as each tank work is completed and handed over to the Patel for future upkeep, a statement showing the names of the Khatedars under the tank, the total cost of maintenance work done, the portion recoverable from the raiyats and its apportionment among the khatedars should be prepared and placed on the record. The amount payable by each individual should be added to his Khate.

4. *D. P. W. Allotments.*—It is observed that a clear account is not maintained of the allotments for the different classes of works that have been placed at the disposal of the Executive Engineer, and that expenditure is being incurred

out of the imprests without reference to the allotments sanctioned. As this practice is likely to lead to considerable confusion in accounts, Government direct that both the Executive Engineers and D. P. W. Sub-Division Officers should keep clear accounts of the allotments for the different classes of works and adjust promptly the expenditure incurred out of imprest by debiting it to the proper heads against the available allotments, which must be communicated to Sub-Division Officers by the Executive Engineers.

5. *Village Improvement Works.*—In paragraph 5 of the Government Order of 26th December 1923, Government directed that the waiving of contribution should not be encouraged and that it should be sanctioned only in extreme cases in which the Revenue Commissioner considered a relaxation of the rules necessary. It is reported that the procedure of obtaining the Revenue Commissioner's orders to waive the contribution involves much delay and that consequently the commencement of works has in certain cases been greatly delayed. In regard to badly affected taluks Government will be pleased to consider the question of investing the Revenue Sub-Division Officers with the power to waive contribution in really deserving cases. The Sub-Division Officer of Maddagiri is hereby authorized to waive the contribution on account of Village Improvement Works in villages in Maddagiri if he is satisfied that the raiyats are unable to pay the contribution. He will exercise these powers subject to a total maximum amount of Rs. 500 for the present. These powers should not be exercised except in urgent cases. As regards the sanctioning of the Village Improvement Estimates, as the existing procedure under which the estimates are sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioners is found to lead to much delay, Government consider that Revenue Sub-Division Officers may be given the power of sanctioning estimates up to Rs. 100 in the affected areas. The Sub-Division Officer of Maddagiri is immediately invested with this power in regard to Maddagiri Taluk for the present. It is observed that payment of bills for Village Improvement Works has not been as prompt as it should be and that in the Maddagiri Taluk the amount disbursed falls much short of the amount for which work has been done. Government therefore direct that the Amildars should see that payments are made more promptly in future.

6. *Irrigation Wells.*—In paragraph 11 of Government Order of 26th December 1923, Government sanctioned a small staff consisting of a Well Overseer with necessary tools and plant for affording assistance to the raiyats to repair the existing irrigation wells and sink new ones. Government desire to emphasize the importance of this work which should be developed to the maximum extent possible in the present season. Government are pleased to sanction an Overseer on a pay of Rs. 40 a month for the Maddagiri Taluk to prepare estimates for the wells to take measurements of work done and to enable the Amildar and Sub-Division Officer to determine the amounts to be sanctioned as loans and the payments to be disbursed from time to time.

7. *Loans.*—Government have already sanctioned a large allotment of Rs. 2,25,000 for Takavi, Land Improvement and Subsistence Loans in the affected districts. It is reported that the allotment given for the Maddagiri Taluk has been nearly exhausted and that a sum of about Rs. 50,000 more is required to meet the existing demand. From the statement received from the Revenue Commissioner on the 21st January 1924, it is seen that there is a sum of Rs. 72,000 still un-allotted out of the amounts sanctioned till now. It is therefore unnecessary to sanction any additional grants for loans. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to place a sum of Rs. 30,000 at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur for use in the Maddagiri Taluk. Loan applications pending should be carefully investigated and promptly disposed of.

8. *Gratuitous Relief.*—At present the expenditure on this account is met out of the imprests placed at the disposal of the Amildars of the affected taluks. A sum of Rs. 2,200 (Rs. 1,000 each to the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Tumkur Districts and Rs. 200 for Bangalore District) has been sanctioned out of the sum of one lakh of rupees sanctioned in the Government Order, dated 22nd November 1923. Government are pleased to sanction an imprest of Rs. 250 to the Sub-Division Officer of Maddagiri to enable him to make grants for gratuitous relief, the expenditure incurred by him being debited to the grant of 1,000 rupees already sanctioned for the Tumkur District.

9. *Relief to Weavers.*—It is reported that the weavers of Maddagiri stand in urgent need of relief and that the local Co-operative Society has come forward to afford them the required assistance, if Government give the Society necessary funds without interest. Government are pleased to sanction a sum of Rs. 3,000 as loan to the Maddagiri Co-operative Society, free of interest, to enable it to make advances to weavers in need of relief. The amount will be repaid by the Co-operative Society within a period of two years from the date of disbursement.

10. *Relief to the Amildar of Maddagiri.*—As the seasonal conditions in the Maddagiri Taluk are reported to be unsatisfactory and the Amildar has to be constantly on the move to keep in touch with the situation, to start works, to make payments, etc., it is necessary to relieve him of his magisterial and current routine work. Government are pleased to sanction the appointment of a Deputy Amildar to the taluk temporarily up to the end of June 1924 who will be invested with 3rd class magisterial powers.

11. *System of work.*—Government observe that a uniform procedure has not been followed in the affected districts as regards the system of execution of works under the Department of Public Works. In the Kolar District the works are carried out under the ordinary contract system whereas the system adopted in the Tumkur District is mid-way between contract and amani, the man in charge of each work being given a fixed monthly pay of Rs. 15 plus a nominal commission of about 1½ per cent on the expenditure incurred for the work. The expenditure in Tumkur is reported to be lower on account of the system of work followed there, but as against this, the necessity for issue of tools has been felt. In the Kolar District, the contractor supplies the tools but, to cover this expenditure, he is allowed a suitable margin of profit on this account. At the present stage when the actual outlay on works is yet comparatively low, the balance of advantage seems to be in favour of the Kolar system. Government consider that the system of work should be uniform, and are pleased to direct that the Chief Engineer for Irrigation should examine the two systems at once and issue definite orders as to which of them may be adopted.

12. *Wages.*—The general principles to be observed in fixing wages have been enunciated in paragraph 12 of the Government Order, dated 26th December 1923. Government direct that the wages should be so regulated that an average adult cooly working about 8 hours a day earns at least four annas, and in fixing the rates a certain amount of discretion should always be exercised by the Executive Engineer, regard being had to the variation in the price of ragi in the neighbourhood of any particular work.

13. *Returns.*—It is necessary to maintain for each work a detailed statement of the number of coolies employed, and the quantity of work turned out, by the man in charge of the work, and these statements should be compiled and tabulated once a week in a register to be maintained by the Assistant Engineer so that information regarding the progress of each work may be readily available at any time. A similar register should be maintained by the Amildar in respect of works done under the supervision of the Revenue Department, for ready reference of the officers of the Department.

14. *Tools.*—Government consider that it is unnecessary, for the present to issue tools to the coolies working on the relief works. As, however, representations have been made that the Panchamas do not possess tools of their own and that they will be shut out from the works if they are not given tools, Government direct that the Public Works Department may issue tools to Panchamas, as a special case, but care should be taken that the tools are returned after the work is completed.

15. *Maintenance of Accounts.*—It is reported that the accounts relating to the Relief Works under the Revenue Department are not properly kept. Government have in their Order No. D. 245-55, dated 16th January 1924 approved of certain forms and other suggestions made by the Comptroller for the maintenance of accounts in the taluks. The Comptroller is requested to issue necessary instructions to see that the accounts are properly maintained in accordance with the Government Order referred to above. Expenditure incurred out of imprests should be adjusted promptly by final debit to the proper heads.

16. *Throwing open Date Groves.*—Various measures such as cutting and stacking hay in malnad forests, supply of paddy straw from the Mysore District and establishing experimental feeding camps have already been sanctioned by Government at a cost of Rs. 1,50,000. It is reported that there is a great demand for date leaves for being used as fodder for cattle in the Tumkur District. Government direct that, in respect of date groves in which the number of trees exceeds the needs of the department for the current as well as the next year, such portions as may be necessary for the requirements of the Department should be reserved and the rest made available for the use of the raiyats. The portions to be thus made available should, in each case, be decided after a joint inspection by the Sub-Division Officer and the District Excise Officer and in cases of difference of opinion between them, the matter should be decided by the Deputy Commissioner.

17. *Special works for Maddagiri Taluk.*—As the demand for labour is reported to be increasing in Maddagiri Taluk, Government are pleased to direct that the following works may be undertaken at once. The Chief Engineer for Roads and Buildings is requested to get up estimates for these works and to arrange for their being started as early as possible.

(1) *Maddagiri Hindupur Road.*—This has been already sanctioned and orders will be passed separately.

(2) Improvement of Maddagiri Ittigedibbanahalli cart-track estimated to cost Rs. 2,500.

(3) Improvement of Hosakote Ittigedibbanahalli cart-track estimated to cost Rs. 1,200.

Government are pleased to direct further that, in the Midagesi, Ittigedibbanahalli, Kodagenahalli and Puravarahobbli tank maintenance works which have already been started may be proceeded with even if the estimates exceed one year's assessment. A list of such cases with copies of the estimates should be submitted forthwith for the orders of Government.

18. *Programme of Works.*—Government consider it necessary that a programme of new works must be kept ready to be taken up in case necessity arises for it. They are therefore pleased to direct that the Revenue and Public Works Departments should, after mutual consultation, draw up a programme of works under Tank Restoration, Tank Maintenance, Well Works and Village Improvement Works for each hobli in the affected taluks and submit the same for the information of Government before the end of February 1924.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

Sanctioning imprests to the Amildars of certain Taluks.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 2276-87—R. M. 11-23-71, dated the 22nd November 1923, sanctioning an imprest of Rs. 500 to each of the Amildars of Goribidnur, Dodballapur, Bagepalli and the Maddagiri Taluks and the Deputy Amildar of Gudibanda Sub-Taluk.

2. Paragraph 9 of Government Order No. R. 2582-93—R. M. 11-23-104, dated the 7th December 1923, sanctioning an imprest of Rs. 500 to each of the Amildars of Sira, Pavagada, Tumkur, Gubbi, Tiptur and Kunigal Taluks and the Deputy Amildar, Koratagere Sub-Taluk, for carrying on Village Improvement Works.

3. Letter No. D. 3—23-24, dated the 12—15th January 1924, from the Revenue Commissioner, recommending sanction to the grant of an imprest of Rs. 500 each to the Amildars of Kolar, Bowringpet, Malur, Srinivaspur, Chintamani, Sidlaghatta and Mulbagal Taluks so as to enable them to start relief works in the affected areas in their taluks.

4. Letters Nos. D. 2—23-24 and D. 4—23-24, dated the 15th January 1924, from the same officer requesting sanction to the grant of an imprest of Rs. 500 to each of the Amildars of Nagamangala, Chiknayakanhalli, Hoskote, Anekal, Devanhalli, Nelamangala and Kankanhalli Taluks and of Rs. 250 to the Deputy Amildar, Turuvekere Sub-Taluk.

5. Letter No. R. D.—48, dated the 21st January 1924, from the Comptroller to Government, reporting that, in anticipation of sanction, he has placed imprests at the disposal of certain Amildars and a Deputy Amildar at the request of the Revenue Commissioner.

ORDER No. D. 417-23—1923-8, DATED 26TH JANUARY 1924.

Government are pleased to sanction the grant of an imprest of Rs. 500 each to the Amildars of Kolar, Bowringpet, Malur, Srinivaspur, Chintamani, Sidlaghatta, Mulbagal, Nagamangala, Chiknayakanhalli, Hoskote, Anekal, Devanhalli, Nelamangala, Kankanhalli Taluks and of Rs. 250 to the Deputy Amildar of Turuvekere Sub-Taluk.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

A Drinking Water Well at Malur.

ORDER No. 430-35—DIS. 5-23, DATED 26TH JANUARY 1924.

READ—

Government Order No. 322-24—D, dated the 22nd January 1924, sanctioning a sum of Rs. 1,200 for sinking one or two wells in the bed of the Gajagundala at Malur to secure an adequate supply of drinking water.

From recent reports it is ascertained that the chances of tapping water in the Gajagundala are doubtful. The sanction accorded to the constructions of wells in the Government Order read above is therefore cancelled. Government direct that, as an experimental measure a well be sunk under the direction of Mr. Stromeyer of the Kolar Gold Fields in the western part of the town near the tank, under the departmental system. A sum of Rs. 2,000 is sanctioned for this purpose, the same being met out of the allotment given to the Kolar District for the construction of temporary wells. A sum of Rs. 500 will be given to Mr. Stromeyer as an imprest out of which he will meet the expenditure for the importation of skilled labour. The Deputy Commissioner should recoup the imprest as occasion arises and also pay the bills relating to the planks and timber got prepared for sinking the well. The Deputy Commissioner is also requested to give any other facilities such as a tent, etc., that may be required by Mr. Stromeyer.

2. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation is requested to depute a capable and energetic Overseer to work under the expert to study the process of the well sinking operations so, that he may be attached to the well establishment that Government are contemplating to organize. The Chief Engineer is also requested to supply to the Expert any chains etc., that may be required in this connection from the Public Works Department Central Stores.

3. Mr. Stromeyer has undertaken to commence operations forthwith. For his expert advice and assistant for a period of one month, he will be paid a fee of Rs. 500. This amount will also be debited to the allotments for temporary wells in the Kolar District.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

Disposal of Lands for Cultivation.

READ—

1. Government Order No. R. 1152-65—L. R. 92-22-1, dated the 23rd August 1922, appointing Mr. C. S. Kuppuswami Iyengar, Assistant Commissioner, as Special Officer for expediting the disposal of Amrut Mahal lands for cultivation.

2. Government Order No. P. 1644-1710—Milly. 57-22-1, dated the 30th August 1922, passing orders on the proposals of the Special Finance Committee for the reduction of expenditure in Amrut Mahal Department, and the consequent surrender of Amrut Mahal Kavals to the Revenue Department.

3. Government Order No. P. 5404-16—Milv. 57-22, dated 4th January 1923, directing the constitution of a smaller Committee for the speedy disposal of darkhasts for Amrut Mahal Kavals.

4. Government Order No. 2378-88—L. R. 92-22-16, dated 23rd November 1922, issuing certain instructions for the guidance of the Special Officer and the local Revenue Officers in the matter of the disposal of Amrut Mahal Kaval lands for cultivation, etc.

5. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 92 of 1923-24, dated the 13th September 1923, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding in original with his opinion the report of the Special Officer on the work done by him during the period of his special duty, on the several suggestions made by the Special Officer.

ORDER No. R. 3418-26—L. R. 31-23-20, DATED 25TH JANUARY 1924.

The question of increasing the area under occupancy with a view on the one hand to augment the Revenue demand and on the other to increase food production in the State has been under the consideration of Government for a considerable time past. Numerous representations having been received by Government that lands out of the Amrut Mahal Kavals, Date Reserves, Forests, etc., should be made available for cultivation, Government in their Order No. P. 4757-61—Mily. 265-16-3, dated 4th September 1918, directed the surrender of an extent of 124,903 acres out of the Amrut Mahal Kaval lands to be disposed of by the Revenue Department for cultivation. An extent of nearly four lakhs of acres was removed from the Date Reserves list from time to time. As the disposal of the lands thus made available was not effected with the necessary promptitude, Government in their Order of 23rd August 1922, read above, appointed a Special Officer for expediting their disposal and gave necessary directions to the Revenue Commissioner in the matter.

2. The Special Officer was required to inspect the lands surrendered by the Amrut Mahal Department and to select out of them the areas fit for cultivation, and he was further requested to take the necessary steps to make the lands available for disposal, so that the local Revenue Officers might lose no time in selling the same to the best advantage of Government. This officer was also directed specially to set apart, in consultation with the Deputy Commissioners, certain kavals or portions thereof which did not contain valuable tree-growth, for being granted to the landless classes at concession rates and to examine during his tours the Darkhast Registers in the Taluk Offices, investigate the causes of delay that he might notice in the disposal of darkhasts for assessed land, gomal lands and bring such delays to the notice of the Deputy Commissioners concerned.

3. The lands dealt with by the Special Officer fell under four main heads, *viz.*—

i. Amrut Mahal Kavals.
ii. Disafforested forest lands.
iii. Other lands such as gomal.
iv. Date Reserves.

4. In regard to Amrut Mahal Kavals, the major portion of the extent surrendered in 1918 was not quite fit for cultivation. The position when the Special Officer entered upon his duties was as follows:—Out of 124,903 acres ordered to be surrendered, an extent of 14,665 acres had been ordered to be retained by the Amrut Mahal Department and of the remaining extent of 110,238 acres, 78,171 acres had been surrendered and out of this 11,606 acres had been disposed of. Out of the remaining 67,275 acres, 18,329 acres have, on inspection by the Special Officer, since been found unfit for cultivation. This and an extent of 33,665 acres, out of the unsurrendered portion which are also unfit for cultivation had to be retransferred to the Amrut Mahal Department.

5. In connection with the retrenchment of the Amrut Mahal herds, Government directed, in the second of the orders read above that in view of the diminished requirements of the Amrut Mahal Department, lands out of Amrut Mahal Kavals should be selected for disposal for cultivation, by the Special Committee appointed for the purpose. Several kavals were accordingly inspected and suitable lands fit for cultivation were selected for being thrown open for cultivation. As a result of these inspections and local enquiries an extent of 23,461 acres has been ordered to be surrendered to the Revenue Department.

6. Out of the good lands surrendered according to the Government Order of 1918, the Special Officer offered 12,000 acres for sale. Of this, an extent of 4,727 acres 2 guntas was sold for Rs. 49,655 exclusive of cesses. Out of the Amrut Mahal Kaval lands surrendered after 1918, about 5,464 acres were offered for sale and an extent of 3,375 acres 13 guntas was sold for Rs. 1,43,805. Thus the total extent of Amrut Mahal Kaval lands sold was 8,102 acres which realised a sum of Rs. 1,93,460.

7. *Disafforested Forest Lands.*—An extent of 1,569 acres 28 guntas was handed over to the Revenue Department. Out of this 737 acres 13 guntas was sold for Rs. 13,653.

8. *Gomal Lands.*—An extent of about 158 acres of gomal in the Mysore District was also made available for cultivation, out of which 75 acres and 29 guntas was sold for Rs. 1,431. A further extent of 83 acres was available for sale on 30th June 1923.

9. *Date Reserves.*—As regards Date Reserve lands it was found that the major portion of the lands included in the Date Reserve lists was not really available for disposal, as it consisted of tank beds, gomals. The Special Officer's work was confined to the selection of such portions as were available for cultivation.

10. The total extent of lands sold as a result of Special Officer's efforts was 28,915 acres and the total realisations exclusive of cesses was Rs. 2,08,044-8-0. The total amount of assessment realised from Amrut Mahal Kavals thrown open for cultivation was Rs. 16,783-10-0 during 1922-23. The additional assessment on account of last year's sales will be about Rs. 13,000 roughly. The actual amount of assessment fixed on the lands should be reported to Government before the 15th February next.

11. *Grant of Lands to Landless Classes.*—The Special Officer reserved lands to the extent of 3,351 acres in 12 kavals and in the Jogi Mutt forest lands for being granted at concession terms to landless classes. The actual extents that have been disposed of up-to-date should be intimated to Government before the end of February next.

12. *Disposal of Dharkhasts.*—The Special Officer inspected the Darkhast Registers of 23 taluks. It is reported that instructions were issued to the Amildars concerned for the speedy disposal of pending dharkhasts and that notes of inspection were sent by the Special Officer both to the Revenue Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners concerned for necessary action being taken.

13. *Lands yet available for disposal.*—There are at present large extents of lands yet available for disposal out of the lands ordered to be surrendered in 1918. An extent of 1,100 acres has yet to be surrendered. Of the surrendered lands about 15,000 acres has yet to be phoded into survey numbers, and of the extent that has been phoded about 10,000 acres is still available for disposal. Of the Amrut Mahal Kavals surrendered subsequent to 1918, an extent of 3,334 acres which has been sub-divided is available for disposal and an extent of 12,000 acres has yet to be sub-divided. There is thus an extent of 40,000 acres of Amrut Mahal Kaval lands available for disposal, of which an extent of 13,634 acres has been made up into survey numbers.

14. The Special Officer observes that in view of the conditions of the money market the lands will not now realise good prices, that fresh selections of lands for surrender from kavals may be suspended for some time and that the sale of the lands now available should be effected gradually. The Revenue Commissioner also agrees in this view. As a sufficiently long interval has elapsed after the general sales of Amrut Mahal Kaval lands during the months of May and June 1923, and as Government have reason to believe there is considerable demand for additional land for cultivation, they consider that the sale of the remaining lands need no longer be delayed, and accordingly direct that the work may be taken up from March next and that as much of the land as possible should be disposed of before the end of May 1924. Wide publicity should be given to the sales and printed notifications should be circulated in the villages in the vicinity of the lands available. Copies of notifications should be sent for the information of Government by the Deputy Commissioners of Districts concerned as soon as they are issued, and sketches showing sub-divisions and other particulars should be made available in each Taluk Office. The sales held should be confirmed as soon as possible and temporary assessment on the lands sold fixed before the close of the official year.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Backward and Depressed classes Scholarships.

READ—

Government Order No. 8940-90—Edn. 96-16-12, dated the 8th May 1917, passing orders instituting scholarships at a total cost of Rs. 1,00,000 for the encouragement of education among the backward classes.

2. Government Order No. E. 1875-82—Edn. 134-21-57, dated the 9th September 1922, reducing the tenure of all local scholarships to ten months in the year as a measure of retrenchment.

3. Government Order No. E. 5030-3—Edn. 142-21-41, dated 17th February 1923 revising the scheme of scholarships for the backward classes.

4. Government Order No. Fl. 724-73—G. F. 181-23-2, dated 31st July 1923, sanctioning a provision of Rs. 17,000 in the current year's Education Budget for the restoration of the full amount originally sanctioned for backward and depressed classes scholarships.

5. Letter No. C. 447 of 1923-24, dated the 15th September 1923, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, submitting proposals for the utilisation of the provision of Rs. 17,000 above referred to, (the supplemental grant sanctioned for backward and depressed classes scholarships).

6. Letter No. 6497, dated the 19th December 1923, from the Registrar, Mysore University, stating that the University Council are of opinion that the amount to be made

available to the University for backward and depressed classes scholarships out of the allotment of Rs. 17,000 should be utilised for additional scholarships and requesting orders in the matter.

ORDER No. E. 3846-9—EDN. 36-23-7, DATED 23RD JANUARY 1924.

In their order dated the 8th May 1917, the Government sanctioned a sum of one lakh of rupees for awarding scholarships to the pupils of the educationally backward communities with a view to encourage education among them and this sum was distributed among the several grades of education as follows :—

(*Vide* Government Order No. 2210-24—Edn. 532-20-4, dated 3rd December 1921.)

Course of education	Number of scholarships	Rate	Total cost per annum
		Rs.	Rs.
1. University ...	60	15	10,800
2. University Entrance ...	100	10	12,000
3. High School ...	350	8	33,600
4. English Lower Secondary ...	595	4	20,560
Total ..	...		84,960
For rounding ..	...	...	40
SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES.			
A. Primary stage ...	250	2	6,000
B. Vernacular Lower Secondary stage ...	100	4	4,800
C. Industrial and other special classes ...	...	..	4,200
Grand Total ...	..		1,00,000

The tenure of these scholarships having been fixed at ten months in the year as in the case of the other local scholarships as a measure of retrenchment in accordance with Government Order No. 1875-82—Edn. 134-21-57, dated the 9th September 1922, the allotment for the backward classes scholarships was reduced to Rs. 83,300 *i. e.*, by Rs. 16,700 with effect from 1922-23. A representation having however been made in the Representative Assembly during the Birthday Session in June 1923, for the restoration of the provision for the backward classes scholarships to the original sum of one lakh of rupees by the addition of the amount withdrawn as a result of reduction in the tenure of the scholarships, an additional sum of Rs. 17,000 has been included in the budget estimates of the Education Department for the current year.

2. In regard to the utilisation of the above supplemental grant of Rs. 17,000, the Inspector-General of Education has proposed that in view of the large number of applications for scholarships from pupils belonging to communities backward in education, the amount may be utilised for awarding a few more scholarships in the several grades of education retaining the original rate of scholarships, as detailed in the appended statement. Government agree with the Inspector-General of Education that instead of extending the tenure of the existing backward classes scholarships with the additional allotment, the number of scholarships may be increased retaining the present rates and tenure of ten months so that the scheme may benefit as large a number as possible. They are accordingly pleased to approve of his proposal. The same principle will be adopted in respect of backward classes scholarships in the University also as proposed by the University Council.

3. Government are also pleased to direct that as the share of the depressed classes in the allotment for the backward class scholarships has been withdrawn and included in the separate depressed classes scholarships fund, under Government Order No. E. 6220-1—Edn. 457-22-1, dated the 21st May 1923, the sum of Rs. 4,820 due to the depressed classes pupils out of the additional grant of Rs. 17,000 may also be similarly separated and added to the depressed classes scholarship fund.

The Inspector-General of Education is requested to submit proposals for the utilisation of this amount for awarding scholarships to pupils of the depressed classes at the rates approved in Government Order dated 21st May 1923.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Statement showing the allotment of one lakh of rupees set apart by Government for the education of backward class children.

No.	Grade	Original amount			After reducing the tenure to ten months			Amount after separating D. C. scholarships from B. C. scheme			The distribution of the additional grant of Rs. 17,000 (*vide* Government Order No. Fl. 724-73—G. F. 184-22-2 of 31st July 1923.	Remarks
		Number of scholarships	Rate	Amount per annum (twelve months)	Number of scholarships	Rate	Amount per annum (ten months)	Number of scholarships	Rate	Amount for ten months		
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1	University classes (I Grade) ...	60	15	10,800	60	15	9,000	60	15	9,000	1,800	To be given over to University.
2	University Entrance class (II Grade) ...	70	10	8,400	100	10	10,000	82	10	8,200	1,640	
3	High School classes (III Grade) ...	250	8	24,000	350	8	28,000	285	8	22,800	4,560	
4	Anglo-Vernacular School (IV Grade) ...	570	4	27,360	595	4	23,800	480	4	19,200	3,840	
	Middle School.											
5	Vernacular Lower Secondary (V Grade).	600	2	14,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	...	84,960	...	...	70,800	...	...	59,200	11,840	
	AMOUNT SEPARATED FROM B. C. SCHEME TO D. C. STUDENTS.											
1	University Entrance class ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	10	1,800	360	
2	High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	8	5,200	1,040	
3	Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	4	4,600	920	
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,600	2,320	
	D. C. Primary, Vernacular, Lower Secondary and Industrial scholarships under B. C. Scheme.	...	...	15,000	...	...	12,500	...	...	12,500	2,500	
	Rounding ...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	This will be utilised for awarding scholarships to B. C. students.
	Grand Total ...	...	...	1,00,000	...	...	83,300	...	...	83,300	17,000	

Appointment of a Secretary to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

READ—

Government Order No. 4566-7—C. B. 198-22-4, dated the 12th March 1923, sanctioning the appointment of Mr. R. Ranga Rao, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, as Officer on Special Duty in the Secretariat for a period of six months to deal with the Report of the Committee appointed to work out the details of the Scheme of Constitutional Developments in the State.

2. Government Order No. 902-54—C. B. 66-23, dated 24th September 1923, sanctioning the appointment of a Secretary to Government in the Local and Legislative Departments to deal, among other matters, with the work relating to popular institutions in the State including the Constitutional Assemblies, *viz.*, the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

ORDER No. 2405-57—C. B. 151-23-1, DATED 30TH JANUARY 1924.

Under the Government Order of September 1923 read above, the Secretary to Government in the Local and Legislative Departments is expected to deal with all the work coming to the Secretariat from the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. Apart from the work which comes up to the Government and has to be dealt with in the Government Secretariat, there is a large volume of work pertaining to these Assemblies themselves such as the receipt, admission and printing of interpellations, resolutions and representations, the preparation of the agenda, the reporting of the proceedings, dealing with requisitions for information and other correspondence with the members, etc., which has to be performed by an Officer outside the Government Secretariat. The rules issued under the Mysore Representative Assembly Regulation and the Legislative Council Regulation contemplate a Secretary to transact the business of these bodies, and Government are accordingly pleased to sanction the appointment of a Secretary to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council to deal with the work of these bodies as indicated above under the new Scheme.

2. Mr. R. Ranga Rao, B.A., B.L., Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore, till recently on Special Duty in connection with Constitutional Reforms, is selected for the post and appointed Secretary to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council with effect from the 1st February 1924. He will continue to draw pay in the grade sanctioned to him as Registrar of Co-operative Societies. All correspondence relating to the business before the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly should be addressed to him in the first instance.

3. Under the Scheme of Constitutional Developments, the Economic Development work has also been made a permanent adjunct to the administration. When the details of the scheme for reviving the economic activities are sanctioned, Mr. Ranga Rao will also be entrusted with the work of co-ordination and unification of all these activities as Secretary, Economic Conference. Separate orders will be issued in this behalf in due course.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Registered No. M. 1175

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1924.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Administrative Changes in the Public Works and Electrical Departments.

READ—

G. O. No. P. W. 373-426—E. 1974-2027, dated the 9th September 1922 sanctioning the reorganisation of the Public Works Department and directing the bifurcation of the Department into two branches, *viz.*, Roads and Buildings and Irrigation, each under a separate Chief Engineer.

2. G. O. No. 3767-3818—C. B. 151-22-2, dated 21st December 1922, directing that the Chief Engineer for Roads and Buildings and the Chief Engineer for Irrigation shall be *ex-officio* Secretaries to Government, Public Works Department, in their respective branches, and that the Chief Electrical Engineer shall be *ex-officio* Secretary to Government in the Electrical Department.

3. G. O. No. 2532-3—C. B. 156-23-2, dated 4th February 1924, permitting Mr. H D Mee, Chief Engineer for Roads and Buildings to retire from service on the expiry of the combined leave granted to him in Government Notification No. 2529—C. B. 156-23-1, dated 4th February 1924.

ORDER No. 2534-85—C. B. 157-23-1, DATED 4TH FEBRUARY 1924.

Until September 1922, when the reorganisation scheme sanctioned in the Government Order read above was brought into operation, the chief administrative officer of the Public Works Department was also Secretary to Government in that Department. On the creation of the Electrical Department, the Secretariat duties relating to that Department were also assigned to the P. W. D. Secretary. Under the reorganization scheme of the Public Works Department referred to above, two Chief Engineers were appointed, one for Irrigation and the other for Roads and Buildings, and they were both made *ex-officio* Secretaries to Government, chiefly on grounds of economy. A separate officer was appointed temporarily for the charge of the Krishnarajasagara Works with the Secretariat and other duties relating to the charge and the negotiations with the Government of Madras. As a consequence of these arrangements, the Chief Electrical Engineer was also made Secretary to Government in the Electrical Department, as the appointment of a joint Secretary for both Public Works Department and Electric Department was abolished.

The experience of the period of more than one year, during which this arrangement has continued, has shown that the combination of the Secretariat functions of a department with the headship of the Department is not a very convenient arrangement. With the abolition of the posts of Superintending Engineers a great deal of additional touring and inspection work has fallen on the two Chief Engineers of the Public Works Department, but while the increased touring seriously affects their Secretariat duties, the latter often necessitate their remaining at headquarters thereby interfering with their legitimate supervision and inspection work. Moreover, as the bifurcation between the Irrigation branch and the Roads and Buildings branch has not been carried out in the executive and subordinate grades, the establishment is under dual control, while questions relating to the establishment have been dealt with under departmental instructions by the Chief Engineer and Secretary, Irrigation Branch. The whole Department therefore looks to one Chief Engineer for establishment questions.

The grant of combined leave preparatory to retirement to Mr. Rice, Chief Engineer for Roads and Buildings has afforded an opportunity to examine the situation and at the same time to effect further reduction in expenditure in the Public Works Department. On a careful consideration of the whole question, Government direct that from the date of retirement of Mr. Rice, the separate appointment of Chief Engineer for Roads and Buildings be abolished. With effect from the date on which Mr. Rice proceeds on leave, Mr. John Bhore will be appointed Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, and be placed in charge of Roads and Buildings as well as of Irrigation. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, will be purely an Administrative Officer with no Secretariat functions. These functions including those relating to the Electrical Department will be assigned to a separate Secretary to Government, Public Works Department. Mr. K. R. Seshachar, who has been posted as Special Officer, Krishnarajasagara works, will be appointed Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, including the Electrical Department as well as Krishnarajasagara, of which he will continue to be in charge as the Chief Administrative Officer as a special case, in order to avoid the creation of a separate officer to supervise the construction work and the development schemes under the Krishnarajasagara, which on account of its special character cannot be added on to the ordinary departmental administration of Public works at least for some years to come. The pay of Mr. Seshachar as Special Officer, Krishnarajasagara works and Secretary to Government, will be fixed at Rs. 1,250-50-1,400 and Mr. Seshachar will as a special case, be given the maximum pay in this grade, *viz.*, Rs. 1,400. These arrangements will result in the reduction of the number of superior Administrative Officers in the Public Works Department by one and a saving of Rs. 1,250 per month.

Detailed proposals for the distribution of office establishment including gazetted, clerical and menial staff of the two Chief Engineers between the Chief Engineer and the Public Works Secretary should be submitted without delay for the orders of Government by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation in consultation with Chief Engineer for Roads and Buildings and Mr. Seshachar. The present establishment of the Electrical Secretariat will also be transferred to the Public Works Secretary.

The schedule of powers to be exercised by the Chief Electrical Engineer and the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, issued in Government Orders No. E. D. S. 128-32, dated the 8th February 1923, and No. P. W. 551-73—E. 6815-37, dated the 12th March 1928, respectively should be revised so that both these officers may be given greater powers over their establishments and other routine matters which may be now delegated to them. Separate orders will issue on this after consulting the Chief Electrical Engineer, the Chief Engineer and the Financial Secretary.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Pith.

READ—

Petition dated 21st January 1923 from Nagappa, Sivappa and other Gudigars of Sagar town to the Dewan praying that the sale by auction of pith in the Kumsi Sub-Taluk may be stopped and that they may be permitted to take the article free as the persons following the handicraft are poor and cannot afford to pay the fee and the article fetches only a nominal income to Government.

2. Letter No. C. 1024—L. B. dated 12th—15th September 1923, from the Deputy Commissioner and President, District Board, Shimoga District recommending the prayer of the Gudigars for sympathetic consideration in view of the fact that the gudigars are poor and that the grant of the concession will be some encouragement to them; while the revenue that the Government may have to forego will be very little.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. 634, dated 5th January 1924, from the Conservator of Forests stating that he is not in favour of giving out the produce free but that it may be given out to the Gudigars at the average rate for the past three years.

ORDER No. I. C. 4562-3—FT. 133-23-7, DATED 1ST FEBRUARY 1924.

In view of the insignificant income (amounting to less than Rs. 10 a year) derived from pith in the Kumsi Sub-Taluk and the general property of the people who make a living by this industry, Government are pleased to direct that the sale of this article as an item of minor forest produce be discontinued and the Gudigars permitted to remove it free in future.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secy. to Govt., Revenue Department.*

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Leave to Temporary Employees.

READ—

Letter No. C. 5454—22-23, dated the 16th November 1923, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore suggesting a modification of the rules regarding the grant of leave with allowances to temporary employees in certain cases even when extra cost is involved.

ORDER No. FL. 4086-125—St & A. 17-23-25, DATED 1ST FEBRUARY 1924.

Under Article 152 (a) of the Mysore Service Regulations, an officer who has a temporary or officiating appointment only may be allowed casual leave and Privilege leave, without losing lien on such appointment, if no substitute is required or his duties can be provided for without additional expense. The Inspector-General of Education has brought to the notice of Government that there are several cases in the Department, of persons continuing temporarily for a number of years for some reason or other and that in these cases the above rule operates as a great hardship as either the employees should be granted leave without allowances irrespective of the length of service put in by them or the interests of the institutions concerned will have to suffer if no acting arrangements involving extra cost are made. He has in these circumstances requested that the condition laid down in Article 152 (a), Mysore Service Regulations, may be amended so as to admit of the grant of leave without restriction to temporary employees working in places, no part of the pay of which is drawn by any other persons, such employees being regarded as permanent for purposes of leave.

2. Government consider that some concession is necessary in the case of officers who have been on a temporary footing for a long time and accordingly direct that temporary employees who have rendered temporary service for less than two years in vacancies, which are practically permanent, may be granted the privilege leave which they are entitled to, though involving extra cost. Article 152 (a), Mysore Service Regulations, will be amended accordingly.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT.

Manurial and Fodder Crops.

READ—

Notification No. P. W. 250-54—K. S. S. 1602-1606, dated the 19th January 1924.

(ii) Letter No. R. O. C. 973—Hc. 302-229, dated the 29th January 1924, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, suggesting various concessions for encouraging raiyats to grow fodder crops.

(iii) Note dated 31st January 1924, by the Secretary to Government Krishnaraja Sagara Works, submitting proposals made by various officers and suggesting that raiyats may be allowed to irrigate one acre for manurial crops for every acre cultivated for fodder.

ORDER No. P. W. 282-88—K. S. S. 1714-20, DATED 2ND FEBRUARY 1924.

While not in favour of sanctioning proposals for supplying seed or for purchase of half the fodder cultivated, Government are pleased to sanction the proposal of allowing irrigation

of one acre of manurial crops for every acre of fodder cultivated on payment of Re. 1 per acre for the whole area irrigated.

2. Government direct that the various officers concerned should see that manurial and fodder crops are grown on equal areas. The Executive Engineers are authorised to receive the water rate fixed and let out water on receipt of applications.

K. R. SESHACHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Krishnarajasagara Works.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Circulation of Securities.

READ—

Subject No. 5 brought up at the Representative Assembly, Dasara Session, 1923 and the reply of Government thereto as shown below:—

Subject No. 5.

Facilities for (*a*) the transfer of State Loan Bonds and (*b*) the early settlement of claims of deceased holders.

Mr. Karnick, Krishnamurthi Rao, Magadi Taluk.

(*a*) Much difficulty is now felt by holders of State Loan Bonds especially by illiterate persons in effecting transfer of their bonds. Transfer endorsements were being attested by Bench Magistrates. It is now ordered that the attestation should be made by Amildars. This power may be given to Bench Magistrates.

(*b*) Claims of deceased holders are not being promptly disposed of and this is causing much hardship. It is requested that orders may be issued for the disposal of such claims within one month.

Reply of Government.

This is an important matter and Government must protect the interests of the illiterate holders. The question of giving facilities for making endorsements will be considered. The power of attesting endorsements cannot be given to Bench Magistrates.

ORDER No. FI. 4047-8—G. F. 43-23, DATED 30TH JANUARY 1924.

The question of affording facilities for prompt disposal of claims of heirs of deceased bond holders is under the consideration of Government in connection with the amendment of the Mysore Securities Regulation. In the meantime permission has been given to the Comptroller to accept the certificates of Amildars and Deputy Commissioners, in cases of holdings of the face value of not more than Rs. 5,000, as to who are to be regarded as the heirs of deceased bond-holders and rules for issue of such certificates have also been issued.

2. As regards the transfer of State Loan Bonds held by illiterate persons, it has already been definitely stated that the power of attesting endorsements which had been given to Bench Magistrates and which was subsequently withdrawn cannot again be delegated to them, but an assurance was given that the question of affording greater facilities for the circulation of securities would be examined. Under existing arrangements Amildars are empowered to attest the endorsements and receipts of illiterate holders and of those who on account of bodily infirmity or of their being *gosha*, women cannot appear in person, and, during the absence of Amildars from headquarters, Sheristedars are authorised to exercise this power as Taluk Treasury Officers. To afford an additional facility, Government are pleased to authorise Revenue Sub-Divisional Officers and all Stipendiary Magistrates to exercise this power within their respective jurisdictions.

3. It is not considered desirable to vest this power in Sub-Registrars and it is therefore withdrawn.

4. Rule 2 of the Rules under the Mysore Securities Regulation IX of 1894 as amended by Notification No. Fl. 3306—G. F. 53-22-2, dated 18th January 1923, will after incorporation of the changes ordered above, stand as shown below:—

Rule 2.—"An endorsement or receipt by an illiterate person must be made or acknowledged by his or her left thumb impression which must be attested in the following manner:—

The holder should appear in person:—

(*a*) (i) If his bond is enfaced for payment of interest.

at a Taluk Treasury

(*a*) before the Amildar of the taluk;

or

(*b*) before the Sheristedar of the taluk as officer in charge of the Taluk Treasury, if the Amildar is absent from headquarters;

(ii) If his bond is enfaced for payment of interest at a District Treasury or the State Huzur Treasury, before the officer in charge of such treasury;

or

(b) Before the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Sub-Division, at one of the treasuries of which the bond is enfaced for payment of interest;

or

(c) Before the Special Magistrate at one of the treasuries in whose jurisdiction the bond is enfaced for payment of interest, and affix his or her thumb impression before such officers.

(1) If the holder is personally known to the officer specified above, the latter should attest the genuineness of the thumb impression as under below the endorsement or receipt of the holder:—

"The above endorsement or receipt is that of the holder who is known to me.

Signature... .....

Designation

Station.....

Date.....

(2) If the holder is not known personally to the attesting officer, the genuineness of the holder's thumb impression should be certified to in the officer's presence by, at least, one respectable witness and the officer should authenticate the examination of the witness in the following form below the holder's endorsement or receipt and the witness' signature.—

Examined before me.....

Signature.....

Designation.....

Station.....

Date.....

(3) When the holder cannot so appear on account of bodily infirmity or where the holder is a woman not accustomed to appear in public, the genuineness of the holder's thumb impression should be attested by the signature of, at least, one respectable witness who must appear before one of the officers specified above. Such officer should authenticate the examination of the witness as follows below the holder's endorsement or receipt and the signature of the witness.

Examined before me.....as the party could not appear in person $\frac{\text{on account of bodily infirmity}}{\text{being a woman not accustomed to appear in public.}}$

Signature.....

Designation.....

Station.....

Date.....

The attesting officer will in cases (2) and (3) above make such enquiries as may be necessary to satisfy himself of the identity of the holder."

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,

Financial Secretary to Government.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Mysore Lower Secondary Examination.

READ—

Government Order No. E. 1203-5—Edn. 76-22-2, dated the 17th August 1922, sanctioning revised rules for the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination.

2. Letter No. H. C. 139 of 22-23, dated the 3rd December 1923, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, submitting a set of rules for the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination further revised in the light of later orders of Government.

ORDER NO. E. 3481-3—EDN. 194-23-2, DATED 31ST JANUARY 1924.

The only important change proposed in the new rules is the removal of the classical languages—Sanskrit and Persian—for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination from the list of first or second languages to the optional group so as to bring the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination into line with the English Lower Secondary Examination in this respect and to secure uniformity. The revised rules proposed, which are suitable, are approved with the modification that instead of Rule XII (i) to (5), the existing Rules XII to XV may be substituted.

2. The revised rules as approved by Government are appended to this order.

K. MATTHAN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

REVISED REGULATIONS OF THE MYSORE LOWER SECONDARY EXAMINATION.

1. The Mysore Lower Secondary Examination will be held annually on the first working day in April and the following days at such centres as are notified by the Inspector-General of Education. The time table relating to the Examination will be published separately every year in January preceding the examination.

2. There will be four Sections of the Examination as detailed below:—

(*a*) English Lower Secondary Examination with English of the standard of 4th year Middle School Class, as a compulsory subject.

(This will be the normal type of the Examination, the other Sections, (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) being transitional types).

(*b*) English Lower Secondary Examination, with English *only* of the 4th Middle School year standard.

(*c*) Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination with English of the standard of the 2nd year Middle School Class, as compulsory subject.

(*d*) The purely Vernaclar Lower Secondary (with no English).

3. The Examination will be open to:—

(i) Pupils of the 4th year class of Middle Schools who will appear for Section II (*a*).

(ii) (*a*) Pupils of the Senior Special English class or

(*b*) Pupils who have passed the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination under D. No. 121 of 13th June 1916, or the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination with English of the II Middle School year standard under the revised Rules, and who have undergone a further course of study in English in a Middle School who will appear for Section II (*b*) above.

(iii) Pupils of Incomplete Middle Schools who will appear for Section II (*c*) above.

(iv) Pupils of select Primary Schools who will appear for II (*d*) above.

(v) Private candidates (who may be either *bona fide* private candidates or teachers employed in recognised institutions) who may appear for any of the Sections II (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*).

NOTE.—A candidate whether from school or private study must have passed II (*c*) or (*d*) before he can appear for II (*b*) English only.

4. Attendance.

(i) Pupils of Schools referred to in Section III (1), (2), (3) and (4) above will be required to have put in an attendance of 2—3 of the total number of working days from the 15th June preceding the Examination to the end of February following.

(ii) Such pupils as may be wanting in term may be recommended for exemption for special reasons, if any.

(iii) A consolidated list of only such candidates as are deficient in attendance calculated up to the end of February shall be sent by the Heads of Institutions concerned so as to reach the Secretary, Local Examinations Boards, not later than the 5th March.

(iv) Private candidates referred to in Section III (5) above should produce a certificate from the Head Master of a School or any other official of the Education Department that they have not been admitted as students of any recognised schools during the academical year in which they come up for the Examination. This restriction does not apply to students of High Schools who are admitted to the IV Form under the Rules.

5. There will be no limit of age for the Examination.

6. Applications from private candidates shall be forwarded so as to reach the Secretary, Local Examinations Boards, Bangalore, before the 1st November and those from school pupils shall be forwarded by the Heads of Institutions concerned so as to reach the Secretary, not later than the 10th December.

7. No candidate shall be registered for the Examination, unless he has paid the prescribed fee and has satisfied the rules in all respects.

8. The fees for the Examination are as follows:—

(*a*) For a male teacher employed in a Government or aided school, (English Lower Secondary, full Examination or English only, or for Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination, Rs. 4.

(*b*) For a male pupil of a Middle School for Engish Lower Secondary full Examination or for English only Rs. 3.

(*c*) For a male pupil from an Incomplete Middle School or Primary School for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination Rs. 4.

(d) For all women teachers or girl candidates whether for full Examination in English or for English only or for Vernacular Lower Secondary and whether as pupils or private candidates Rs. 2½.

(e) For all male private candidates for the English Lower Secondary Examination in full or for English only or for Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination Rs. 8.

9. Candidates belonging to Depressed Classes are exempted from payment of Examination fees up to and inclusive of the Examination of 1927.

10. The following will be the subjects of the Examination:—

GROUP 'A' COMPULSORY.

(i) English (a) 4th year Middle School standard. English (b) 2nd year Middle School standard. English (c) Higher standard than (a) above.

(ii) (a) Kannada, (b) Urdu (c) Tamil, (d) Telugu or (e) English.

(iii) Elementary Mathematics.

(iv) Indian History and Geography.

(v) Elementary Science (for boys only) (not to be an Examination subject until further orders.)

(vi) Domestic Economy and Needle work (for girls only).

GROUP 'B' OPTIONAL.

(vii) Hygiene.

(viii) Sanskrit or Persian.

(ix) Agriculture (Theoretical and Practical.)

(x) Practical Instruction.

(xi) Elementary Science (for girls only) (not to be an Examination subject until further orders).

(xii) Music (Intermediate standard of Trinity College of Music) (only for pupils from European Schools).

For Middle Schools:—

A. Full Examination (See Rule III (1))	Boys	1 (a), 2 (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e), 3, 4 and any one of 7 to 12.
	Girls	1 (a), 2 (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e), 3, 4 and 6.
		Note—This will be the normal type of Examination.
B. Partial Examination (See Rule III (2)	Boys and Girls	1 (a) only (for those who have already passed the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination under II (c) or (d).

For Incomplete Middle Schools:

5. Subjects Rule III (3)	Boys	1 (a), 2 (a) or (b), 3, 4 and *one* of 7 to 11.
	Girls	1 (b), 2 (a) or (b), 3, 4 and 6.

For Primary Schools:—

4. Subjects Rule III (4)	Boys	2 (a) or (b), 3, 4 and *one* of 7 to 11.
	Girls	2 (a), or (b), 3, 4 and 6.

NOTE.—

(i) Girls candidates from Middle Schools will take up all the 5 compulsory subjects (exclusive of Elementary Science) and need not take any optional subjects.

(ii) The subjects of Examination for the several grades will undergo a slight modification when Elementary Science is made an Examination subject.

(iii) English as an Elective Language will be of a higher standard than English of the 4th year Middle School course and will be permitted to be taken up only by those who are 'specially circumstanced' such as Anglo-Indians and others who do not know any of the Vernaculars included in the subjects of study for the Lower Secondary Examination.

(iv) The Examination in Music should be arranged for by the authorities of the School concerned, at their own cost.

(v) Candidates from European Schools who take Music as an Optional subject and who are at the same time eligible to take English as an Elective Language will be permitted to take along with Music one other subject of Division 'B' instead of 'English' as an Elective Language.

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(vi) The question papers in Kannada or Urdu as a language (*i.e.*, Text, grammar, and Composition papers) will be common to all candidates from the several grades of Institutions.

(vii) Sanskrit or Persian as an optional under the new Rules will be of the same standard as Sanskrit or Persian taken as II Language under the old rules (D. No. 121, of 13-6-16).

(viii) The question papers on the several subjects such as History, Geography, Hygiene, Elementary Mathematics, etc., will be set only in English, Kannada and Urdu and candidates whose Vernacular is Tamil or Telugu will be given any one of these versions of the paper as they may choose, and permitted to answer in their own Vernacular or in English, as they may like.

11. Candidates will be required to answer the English Language papers in English and the rest in their own Vernacular, except in the case of Europeans, Anglo-Indians and other candidates specially circumstanced, who may answer all their papers in English. It is, however, open to the candidates to answer their Elementary Mathematics paper in English or Vernacular.

12. (i) No candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination unless he obtains 40 per cent of the marks in English taken as a compulsory language and 35 per cent of the marks in each of the other subjects.

(ii) Candidates who obtain in the aggregate not less than 50 per cent of the total number of marks shall be declared to have passed, even if they fail in one subject provided that the subject in which they fail is other than English taken as a compulsory language.

(iii) Those who pass in all the subjects and obtain not less than 60 per cent of the aggregate number of marks shall be placed in the first class.

(iv) Candidates obtaining a first class shall be arranged in the order of merit and those obtaining a mere pass alphabetically according to centres.

(v) A list containing the Register Numbers of those who have failed in not more than one subject other than English and who are eligible for admission to the IV Form under Rule XV below, will also be published.

13. The first Examination under the new rules will be held in April 1925.

14. Ordinarily no candidate who has not passed the Lower Secondary Examination taking English as a Compulsory Language or any other Examination which is certified by the Department as its equivalent shall be admitted into the IV Form of any recognised High School in the State. In special cases, the Inspector General shall have the power to sanction the admission to the IV Form of pupils irrespective of this rule, on the recommendation of the Head of the School to which admission is sought.

15. Heads of High Schools are hereby vested with discretion to admit pupils who have not passed the Lower Secondary Examination, provided such candidates have passed in English and not failed in more than one other subject of the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination.

16. In the case of pupils who have been privately educated and who seek admission to the IV Form without having appeared for the Lower Secondary Examination at all, a report should be made to the Inspector-General of Education, prior to admission, the necessary certificates, testimonials, and other information regarding the training the pupil had, being furnished at the same time.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Inferior Pensions.

READ—

(1) Government Order No. Fl. 1857-1905—S. & A. 41-23-1, dated 8th October, 1923, sanctioning enhanced rates of inferior pensions with effect from 26th September 1923.

(2) Government Order No. Fl. 3186-235—S. & A. 41-23-2, dated 13th December 1923, extending the benefit of the above order to those who were retired on account of retrenchment not earlier than 1st May 1923.

ORDER NO. FL. 4235-84—S. & A. 41-23-6, DATED 5TH FEBRUARY 1924.

Government are pleased to direct that the calculation of pensions to inferior servants be based on average emoluments instead of on pay, in cases specified in the following amendment to Mysore Service Regulations :—

Page 83. *Article 272.*

(i) Substitute the following for sub para 2 :—

"Under (*a*) the pension or gratuity is calculated as laid down in Article 340."

Page 102.

Article 340 (b) as amended by Addenda and Corrigenda No. 9.

(ii) For the words "pay is" in clauses (ii), (iii) and (iv) substitute "average emoluments."

(iii) For the word "does" in clauses (ii) and (iii) substitute "do."

(iv) Substitute the following for the existing Note :—

"The average emoluments in clauses (ii), (iii) and (iv) will be understood as defined in Article 345.

Page 102.

Article 341.

(v) Insert the following after the word "officer" in line 1 :—

"Whose case falls under clauses (*a*) and (*b*) (i) of Article 340.

2. The benefit of this order is extended to cases coming under the orders read above.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.

Registered No. M — 1175

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PART

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Amildars and Deputy Amildars.

READ—

1. Government Order No. 813-21—Rev. 313, dated the 9th June, 1895, fixing the grades and scales of pay of Amildars.

2. Government Order No. 822-30—Rev. 314, dated the 19th July, 1895, fixing the salary of the Deputy Amildar at Rs. 100 a month.

3. Government Order No. 7304—S. & A. 360-06-2, dated 20th March 1907, directing that the pay of an Acting Deputy Amildar should also be Rs. 100 per mensem.

4. Government Order No. 944-53—L. R. 387-16-5, dated the 13th July 1918, regarding the Amildars and directing that their daily allowances be raised to Rs. 2 in the case of Amildars and Rs. 1-8-0 in the case of Deputy Amildars.

5. Government Order No. R. 5068-5127—L. R. 373-22-1, dated 19th May 1923, sanctioning a scheme for direct recruitment to the Amildari Service.

ORDER No. R. 3613-28—L. R. 277-23-1, DATED 5TH FEBRUARY 1924.

The question of the reorganisation of the Amildari Service with a view to improve the pay and prospects of the Amildars and the Deputy Amildars, and of the method of recruitment has been engaging the attention of Government for some time past. Up to the year 1895, there were five classes of Amildars, *viz.*—

On Rs. 250
200
175
150 and
100 plus an allowance of Rs. 20.

In 1895, the last grade on Rs. 100 plus 20 was abolished and the scale was fixed as follows :—

6 in the first grade,
12 in the second grade,
20 in the third grade and
28 in the fourth grade.

In 1898, the number in the last class of Amildars was increased from 28 to 30, thus increasing the total strength from 65 to 68 and in 1916, the first and second grades were increased by two each to provide for four District Excise Officers of the rank and status of Amildars. In 1918, the numbers in the first and second classes were increased from 8 and 14 to 12 and 18 respectively and the number in the last class was correspondingly reduced. On the separation of executive and judicial functions in four districts and the abolition of the District Excise Officer's posts in them a corresponding reduction in the last grade of Amildars was automatically effected. The present classification of Amildars stands as shown below :—

12	on Rs.	250
15	„	200
20	„	175
23	„	150
70		

2. Upto 1895, Deputy Amildars were getting a pay of Rs. 70 and a horse allowance of Rs. 15. In 1895, the pay of Deputy Amildars was raised to a minimum of Rs. 100 per mensem without any horse allowance. In 1907, the minimum pay of Acting Deputy Amildars was also fixed at Rs. 100. There are now 8 Deputy Amildars on this pay.

3 From the above it will be seen that though there had been four reorganisations of the Amildari Service since 1895, very little change has taken place in the general prospects and the result is that promotion is slow in the several grades and efficiency has of late gone down. Government have recently passed orders in the matter of direct recruitment to this service and revised also the lists of eligible officials in the Revenue and other Departments on broader principles. But these measures have to be supplemented by a reorganisation of the service itself, so as to give the Amildars better prospects. The late Revenue Commissioner Mr. Doraswami Iyer with his large experience of the Revenue Administration recommended long ago that the maximum pay of Amildari service should be raised to Rs. 300 and that other improvements also should be made. These proposals cannot be taken up now owing to financial stringency. Government however consider that without adding much to the recurring expenditure the time scale system of promotion may with advantage be introduced for the Amildari Service and also a fixed travelling allowance. Having regard to the attempts made in various directions by Government to bring more land under cultivation and to speed up overdue resettlements, this small additional expenditure involved by these changes will not affect the financial position. Government are therefore pleased to direct that with effect from 1st March 1924 the Amildars and Deputy Amildars be placed in the time-scale of Rs. 150-5-2-250 and Rs. 100-5-145 and given a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 50 and Rs. 35 respectively.

4. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to submit a statement showing the starting salary of each Amildar and Deputy Amildar in the new scales now sanctioned for the approval of Government.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.*

Tanks

READ—

Notification No. 65 dated the 2nd October 1873 as modified by Government Order No. R. 5251-61—Agri. 626-03-6, dated 15th December 1904, and Government Order No. R. 512-21—R. M. 219-06-4 dated 23rd July 1907, prescribing rules for the maintenance of restored tanks (both minor and major), fixing the individuals responsible for the

maintenance and upkeep of tanks and defining the duties of Revenue Officers to enforce such responsibility—*vide* paras 360 and 361, pages 306 and 307 of the Revenue Manual, Part I (1921 Edition).

2. Government Order No. R. 5042-89—L. R. 408-14-1, dated 11th December 1914, passing orders on the scheme regarding the restoration and construction of minor tanks.

3. Government Order No. R. 10843-52—L. R. 477-11-3, dated the 26th May 1915, passing orders regarding the inspection of restored tanks by Revenue and Public Works Officers and observing that the responsibility for the due maintenance of restored tanks after they are handed over to the Revenue Department for upkeep rests with that department and that as the enforcement of the rules regarding the maintenance of restored tanks (both major and minor) requires no technical knowledge, periodical inspections of tanks should be made by Revenue Officers as before.

4. Paras 10 and 11 of Government Order No. R. 5135-46—L. R. 493-16-22, dated the 3rd November 1919, issuing instructions regarding the inspection of tanks by the Amildars and other Revenue Officers and in respect of maintenance of tanks and levy of acreage cess.

5. Government Order No. R. 1299-1309—L. R. 15-22-1, dated the 8th September 1922, passing orders directing the transfer of the working of Minor Tank Restoration Scheme from the Revenue to the Public Works Department with effect from 1st October 1922.

Order No. R. 3713-22—L. R. 291-23-1, DATED 9TH FEBRUARY 1924.

The above orders clearly show that the responsibility for the maintenance of tanks (whether major or minor) rests with the raiyats and that the duty of enforcing that responsibility belongs to the Revenue Department. The Pattadars, Shikmidars, Inamdars and others holding lands attached to the village either dry or wet, the inhabitants of the village and all others deriving any benefit whatever from the tank either directly or indirectly are responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of restored tanks. The apportionment of the work to be done by each individual has to be made by the Patel and Shekdar. It is obligatory on the Amildar to inspect each tank in his taluk every year and enter the results of his inspection in a register. (*Vide* para 360 of the Revenue Manual.) One of the duties of the Jamabandi Officer is the inspection of tanks to see whether they are properly maintained or whether any steps for the enforcement of the rules regarding their upkeep are called for (Item 12 of the other duties of Jamabandi Officers para 357, Revenue Manual).

2. The transfer of restoration work from the Revenue to the Public Works Department in September 1922 has not in any way affected the liability of the raiyats in the matter of tank maintenance nor the responsibility of the officers of the Revenue Department to enforce such liability after regular and periodical inspection. As observed by Government in their Order No. R. 1299-1309—L. R. 15-22-2, dated 8th September 1922, the responsibility for the efficient maintenance of restored tanks will continue to vest in the Revenue Department and arrangements now in force in this behalf will remain unchanged.

3. It has come to the notice of Government that in spite of such clear orders, there is an impression among Revenue Officers that because the Tank Restoration Scheme has been transferred to the Public Works Department the Revenue Department need not bother about maintenance. This impression is erroneous and is against the express orders of Government in the matter. Government desire to draw the attention of the Revenue and other officers to the above orders and observations of Government. All diaries and journals of the various grades of officers should include particulars regarding the condition of restored tanks in their respective jurisdictions and the number inspected by them. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to take necessary action to see that this direction is properly carried out. Government further direct that the Amildars should be required to carry out the inspections of tanks in October and April every year and that they should carry out the annual maintenance of all restored tanks requiring repairs after giving due notice to the persons responsible.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

Review on the Administration Report of the Excise Department.

Letter No. Ped. C. 31-1-22, dated 13th October 1923, from the Excise Commissioner, forwarding the report on the administration of the Excise Department for the year 1922-23.

ORDER NO. FL. 4422-31—EX. 4-23-4, DATED 9TH FEBRUARY 1924.

1. Mr. K. Chandy, B.A., was in charge of the Department for nearly half the year and Mr. A. Subbalimanya Iyer, B.A., for the other half.

2. *Administrative Changes.*—The number of Excise Ranges was reduced from 46 to 4 as a measure of retrenchment. The following are among the other principal changes in Excise Administration introduced during the year :—

(1) Enhancement of the issue prices of opium and ganja from Rs. 63 and Rs. 1-8-0 per seer of 80 tolas to Rs. 70 and Rs. 1-12-0 per seer respectively.

(2) Enhancement of tree tax for the tapping of date, cocoanut and bagani trees from Rs. 2-4-0, Rs. 6-0-0, and Rs. 2-0-0 to Rs. 2-8-0, Rs. 9-0-0 and Rs. 2-4-0 respectively per tree.

(3) Enhancement of the minimum retail price of opium from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-6-0 per tola.

(4) Issue of revised rules regulating the powers of officers in the Excise Department.

(5) Amendment of the Excise Regulation III of 1923, and the revision of the Opium and Dangerous Drug Rules in conformity with the International Opium Convention.

(6) Framing of Rules to regulate the bottling of Foreign Liquors.

(7) Reduction of the duty on alcoholic medicinal and toilet preparations to Rs. 5 per proof gallon.

3. *Country Spirits.*—The quantity of spirits manufactured during the year was 390,456 against 435,556 gallons in the previous year, and the total stock including the opening balance available for issue during the year was 400,981 gallons. The quantity issued during the year was 383,226 gallons and the balance after excluding the quantity issued for denaturation was 27,281 gallons. The wastage in the quantity of arrack transported to Bonded Depots was 2·8 per cent, being double the margin of 1·4 per cent allowed to the carrying contractor. This was evidently due to the negligence of the contractor, who should be made liable under the rules to make good the value of the excess wastage.

The consumption of country spirits during the year was the lowest on record during the last ten years. The consumption of arrack during the year was 282,320 gallons against 319,000 in 1921-22, while the number of arrack shops was 606 against 609 in the previous year. The decrease in consumption is noticeable in all the districts except Kadur. No reasons have been assigned for the decrease in Kolar and Mysore. The decrease in the Shimoga District is said to be due partly to the prevalence of illicit distillation. The decline in consumption in other districts is attributed to the high prices of food stuffs and decrease in the number of floating labour population as a result of the decreased expenditure on public works. It may perhaps be due also to the steady increase in the cost of arrack caused by the gradual increase in the rates of duty and price. While the decrease in actual consumption of the liquor will be a matter for gratification to Government so long as it is due to the promotion of temperance among the people, they have to view with alarm any fall due to the prevalence of illicit distillation and other mal-practices and they trust that no efforts will be spared by the officers of the Department to put down such practices.

4. *Toddy.*—The total revenue from toddy was Rs. 40,37,775 against Rs. 43,20,874 in 1921-22. There was a decline in the number of date and bagani trees tapped, while the number of cocoanut trees tapped showed a marked increase. The smaller number of trees tapped is attributed, as in the case of arrack, to the high prices of food-stuffs during the year as also the rise in the cost of toddy due to the enhancement of tree tax on toddy-yielding trees throughout the State excepting the taluks of Chikballapur, Madgere, Chikmagalur and Tarikere, wherein the date toddy shops had already been sold on a three years' lease.

The concession to tap bagani trees free of tax granted to the raiyats of the Malnad was continued during the year, the number of trees so tapped being 168 against 125 in 1921-22.

5. *Foreign Liquors.*—The consumption of foreign liquors declined from 18,746 gallons in 1921-22 to 13,846 during the year under review, probably as a result of the high prices of foreign liquors.

6. *Ganja.*—The area under ganja cultivation was 90 acres, all in the Goribidnur Taluk. The gross outturn of the drug was 541 maunds the outturn per acre being 6 maunds against 5 maunds, 6 seers in the previous year. To make the ganja cultivation self-supporting the issue price charged to licensees for the drug was raised from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 1-12-0 per seer of 80 tolas with effect from 1st July 1923.

The consumption of Ganja is reported to have declined by nearly 1,500 seers chiefly owing to the restrictions placed on the supply of the drug with a view to prevent smuggling.

7. *Financial Results.*—The total demand for the year including arrears was Rs. 82,53,228 against Rs. 85,92,026 in 1921-22. The collections during the year amounted to Rs. 77,72,961 against Rs. 81,67,383 in 1921-22, the decline being due mainly to the fall in consumption and in the amount of shop rent realised at the sales. (*Vide* Appendices VI and XV.) The outstanding arrears at the close of the year amounting to Rs. 4,75,672 are rather heavy and effective measures should be adopted for their early recovery.

8. *Excise Licensing and Advisory Boards.*—These Boards are now meeting at rare intervals once or twice a year and they do not appear to be doing much useful work. The Government have recently called for the proposals of the Excise Commissioner for revising the constitution of these Boards with a view to make them really useful and his report in this respect is awaited.

9. *Excise Offences.*—The total number of Excise offences reported during the year was 3,067 against 2,555 in the previous year. Of these 135 were cases of illicit distillation, the Shimoga District alone contributing 109 cases, showing the large prevalence of illicit distillation in this district and the need for taking effective measures to check it.

10. *Inspections.*—All the District Excise Offices were inspected by the Excise Commissioner during the year. The number of Taluk and Range Offices inspected by him was however very small—being only 2 of the former and 2 of the latter. The Government would like the Excise Commissioner to give greater attention in future to the inspection of these subordinate offices in the course of his tours.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT.

Reforms in the Public Works Accounts System.

READ—

G. O. No. Fl. 7750-99—G. F. 219-16-1, dated the 22nd June 1917, passing orders on the poposals of Mr. K. L. Datta, Special Officer, suggesting certain reforms in the Public Works System of Payments and Accounts.

2. Notes ending with No. D. 309, dated the 11th September 1923, by the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Irrigation), on the subject.

ORDER—NO. P. W. 845-66—E. 6340-61, DATED 20TH DECEMBER 1923.

In 1917, Mr. K. L. Datta, the Special Officer appointed by Government, introduced certain reforms in the Public Works Accounts System. Some of these are:—

(a) the payment of all salary establishment, travelling allowance and contingent bills by Treasury officers as in the Civil Department instead of by the Public Works Disbursing officers themselves;

(b) payment of work bills also by Treasuries on presentation of regular bills instead of by cheques drawn by Public Works Disbursing officers;

(c) in respect of Divisions located at Bangalore the payment of all bills whether for salary, establishment, travelling allowance or contingent charges or for works executed to be made after pre-audited by the Comptroller; and

(d) the introduction of new registers and forms incidental to the change of mode of payment.

2. Since the new system was brought into force, representations were being received from Divisional officers bringing out certain difficulties in its working and questions relating the changes were being referred to the Comptroller every now and then. To go into the matter in full detail, the Chief Engineer in concurrence with the Comptroller referred the questions to a Committee composed of Senior Executive Engineers and the Audit officers to discuss the whole thing and submit a report. Accordingly the Committee submitted certain views and after obtaining the Comptroller's opinion on the same, the Public Works Secretary has recommended certain proposals for adoption. They are:—

(1) in order to avoid the delay caused in the payment of salaries to the subordinates, etc., separate salary bills for Sub-Divisions may be prepared as is now done in the case of travelling allowance bills,

(2) that payment for works done may be made by means of cheques to contractors as has been in vogue before and as this system prevails in the neighbouring British Provinces,

(3) that only one single cash book may be maintained in the Division office as before instead of several books according to the new system,

(4) that a cashier may be given to each Public Works Division office,

(5) that bills may be prepared in duplicate, instead of in triplicate, one copy being sent to the Audit office and the other filed in the Sub-Division,

(6) that the C. Registers may be posted either in the Division or Sub-Division office, but only the Executive Engineer should have a permanent and collective record of expenditure incurred in the Division,

(7) that bills, etc., should be paid only after check in the accounts branch,

(8) that the Pass Order Book may be reduced in size and provided with a counter-foil.

3. The Financial Secretary who was consulted has no objection to the recommendations by the Public Works Secretary with regard to items 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7. As regards recommendation 2, he is not in favour of reverting to the old system of payments by cheques. He observes that the procedure now in force is a great improvement on the old system.

4. Government after a careful consideration of the arguments set forth by the several officers have been pleased to accept all the proposals of the Public Works Secretary except item No. 2.

5. The Chief Engineer for Roads and Buildings is requested to submit the question of schedule of rent recoveries.

6. The question of transfer of the control of the Accounts clerks to the Executive Engineers will be taken up separately in consultation with the Comptroller of Mysore.

JOHN BHORE,
Secretary to Government,
P. W. Departmnet (Irrigation).

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT

Leave to Temporary Employees.

READ —

Letter No. C. 5454—22-23, dated the 16th November 1923 from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore suggesting a modification of the rules regarding the grant of leave with allowance to temporary employees in certain cases even when extra cost is involved.

ORDER NO. FD. 4080-1925—S & A. 17-23-25, DATED 15th FEBRUARY 1923.

Under Article 152 (a) of the Mysore Service Regulations, an officer who has a temporary or officiating appointment only may be allowed casual leave and Privilege leave, without losing lien on such appointment if no substitute is required or his duties can be provided for without additional expense. The Inspector-General of Education has brought to the notice of the Government that there are several cases in the Department of persons continuing temporarily for a number of years for some reason or other and that in these cases the above rule operates as a great hardship as either the employees should be granted leave without allowances, irrespective of the length of service put in by them or the interests of the institutions concerned will have to suffer, if no acting arrangements involving extra cost are made. He has in these circumstances requested that the condition laid down in Art. 152 (a) Mysore Service Regulations, may be amended so as to admit of the grant of leave without restriction to temporary employees working in places, no part of the pay of which is drawn by any other persons, such employees being regarded as permanent for purposes of leave.

2. Government consider that some concession is necessary in the case of officers who have been on a temporary footing for a long time, and accordingly direct that temporary employees, who have rendered temporary service for not less than two years in vacancies, which are practically permanent, may be granted the privilege leave which they are entitled to, though involving extra cost. Article 152 (a) Mysore Service Regulations, will be amended accordingly.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.

Registered No. M.—1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1924.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Manurial and Fodder Crops.

READ—

Government Order No. P. W. 282-88—K. S. S. 1714-20, dated 2nd February 1924, passing orders regarding certain concessions to be granted to holders of land under channels of the Mysore District to encourage the growth of manurial and fodder crops.

ORDER NO. L. 6465-76—A. E. 168-23-1, DATED 16TH FEBRUARY 1924.

In the order read above, Government sanctioned the proposal of allowing irrigation of one acre of manurial crops for every acre of fodder cultivated on payment of Re. 1 per acre for the whole area irrigated. The Director of Agriculture reports that some further concessions are necessary to secure that the concessions already offered are fully availed of and that as large an extent as possible is cultivated with fodder crops on the present occasion. It is anticipated that a fairly large area amounting to about 1,000 acres will be brought under fodder crops if further concessions are granted.

2. Government are pleased to sanction the following further concessions which have been recommended by the Director of Agriculture in Mysore :—

(a) Seed sufficient for about 1,000 acres may be given to the raiyats as an advance to be recovered after the crop is harvested.

(b) Government will purchase the crop grown on 1,000 acres subject to a maximum of three cart-loads per acre at the rate of Rs. 4 per cart-load. The payment will be made when the crop is harvested and handed over to Government.

3. The raiyats will however have the option to sell the entire quantity of fodder grown to others at a higher rate.

Offg. K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

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Water Rate.

READ—

Subject No. 24 of the Representative Assembly of October 1923, *re* the levy of single water rate on lands irrigated by percolation and the Dewan's reply thereto that if any land is used as wet for five years in such cases orders would issue for the conversion of such lands into wet.

2. Letter No. 175, dated the 10th December 1923, from the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, stating that single rate may be levied on such lands as are, after inspection, certified by a responsible officer like the Amildar or Sub-Division Officer to get percolation water only that the idea of converting such lands permanently into wet after five years' use is suitable and may be adopted.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. G. 12384—28924, dated the 8th January 1924 from the Revenue Commissioner, stating that he is agreeable to the conversion into wet of the lands irrigated by percolation of water for five years.

ORDER No. 3641-51—L. R. 198-23-47, DATED 5TH FEBRUARY 1924.

Government direct that single water rate is levied on lands irrigated by percolation only and that such lands if used as wet for five years be converted into wet. The fact of a land being irrigated by percolation only must be certified to by the Amildar in every case after personal inspection. The Representative Assembly Member who mooted the subject may be informed accordingly by the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.

V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

Registered No. M.—1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1924.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Forest Administration.

READ—

The report of the working of the Forest Department during the year ending 30th June 1923, received with letter No. 304, dated the 3rd October 1923, from the Conservator of Forests in Mysore.

ORDER No. C. 5031-44—F. 141-23-3, DATED 21ST FEBRUARY 1924.

Recorded.

2. *Administrative changes.*—During the year the Mysore South and Kadur Divisions were abolished and the establishments attached to the Divisions transferred to the Tarikere and the Bhadravati Divisions, the temporary establishments attached thereto being disbanded. A Gazetted Assistant was attached to the Mysore District in view of the heaviness of the charge, and the post of a Special Forest Officer was sanctioned to attend to the work of the exploitation of Forest resources. Six ranges were abolished by their absorption with other adjacent ranges.

3. *Area of State Forests and Reserves.*—The total area of State Forests under the control of the Forest Department was 3,366·20 square miles and that of reserve lands was 404·4 square miles. During the year an extent of 4·43 square miles was included in the State Forests, and 12 blocks comprising an area of 61·02 square miles were notified as reserve lands.

4. *Reservation and Settlement.*—Proposals for the reservation of 9 blocks involving 27·3 square miles were submitted to Government. The Conservator of Forests observes that there is no scope or necessity for further reservation in the maidan districts.

5. The progress in Forest Settlement has not been satisfactory, only five blocks having been settled during the year. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to enquire into the causes of delay and submit a report to Government as to the steps to be taken to ensure satisfactory progress in future.

6. The conservancy measures adopted in the case of the three Amrut Mahal Kavals in the Kadur District placed under the management of the Forest Department during the previous year, are reported to have proved beneficial. The Conservator suggests that, in the interests of tree growth, the Amrut Mahal Kavals should be

brought under strict Forest conservancy with due provision for the grazing requirements of the Amrut Mahal Department. The suggestion will be referred to the Director of Agriculture for consideration in the Amrut Mahal Department.

7. *Village Forests.*—There were 103 of these forests with an area of 63·4 square miles at the end of the year as against 104 Village Forests with a total area of 66 miles in the previous year. Government observe that there is very great scope for the expansion of the Village Forests particularly in the maidan districts, where there is scarcity of fuel and fodder. The further development of the Village Forest Scheme is under the consideration of Government. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to see that greater interest is taken by the Revenue Officers in the working of the scheme and the co-operation of the villages secured in a greater measure in future.

8. *Demarcation.*—About 73 miles of permanent demarcation lines were cut and 463 miles of existing lines repaired. Government are glad to note that the Conservator has issued instructions to District Forest Officers in the matter of realignment of forest boundaries wherever they approach cultivated lands too closely.

The demarcation of the frontier fire lines between Mysore and Bombay was taken up during the year and 22 miles and 2 furlongs were cut and cleared.

9. *Surveys.*—During the year 24 forests covering an area of 109·10 square miles were surveyed as against 189·534 square miles in the previous year. The explanation given for the slow progress that it was due to the slackness in demarcation work is not satisfactory. The publication of the District maps has also been delayed, although it was anticipated that they would all be completed during the year under report. The Conservator of Forests is requested to see that they are published without further delay.

10. *Working Plans.*—During the year 96·2 square miles of forests in Shimoga and Kolar Districts are said to have been taken up for preparation of working plan and the requisite data collected for an area of 97·57 square miles. Considering the number of officers employed on this work, the progress during the year was very poor. The number of forests and the area in respect of which the working plans were actually prepared and completed during the year, has not been given by the Conservator. This information should be invariably furnished in future reports in form No. 39. The total area of State Forests worked under sanctioned working plans at the end of the year was 1,551 square miles which works out at 46·1 per cent of the total area of State Forests in the State.

The total area covered by the sandal valuation survey was 932 square miles in the Shimoga and Mysore Districts and two blocks with an area of 9·3 square miles have been proposed to be formed into sandal reserves.

11. *Communications and Buildings.*—During the year under report a small length of 3 furlongs of new road was opened and repairs to old roads carried out at a cost of Rs. 10,370 as against Rs. 26,961 of the previous year. Government have in their Order of the 17th February 1923, apportioned the liability of the Forest Department and the District Boards in the matter of the maintenance of such roads as are subject to heavy wear and tear on account of timber traffic.

12. *Offences.*—The number of forest offences reported was 1,338 as against 1,377 of the previous year. The pendency of cases on the files of Magistrates is reported to have been considerably reduced. Government observe that in spite of strict instructions issued from time to time in the matter of the speedy disposal of cases of injury to sandal trees, the progress in their disposal has not been satisfactory. The attention of the Revenue Commissioner is invited to the Revenue Secretary's letter No. I. C. 2076—Ft. 148-23-4, dated the 29th October 1923, requesting him to report upon the pendency of such cases and he is requested to expedite his report. Government cannot impress too strongly upon the Revenue Officers the importance of the speedy disposal of these cases. Delay in the disposal of the cases by the subordinate officers should be severely noticed. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to report also to Government for suitable notice instances of delay in the disposal of these cases in the Taluk, Sub-Division and District Offices.

13. Only two cases of theft of sandalwood were reported during the year as against three in the previous year. The special Patrolling Staff sanctioned last year is reported to have detected two cases of smuggling in one of which the offenders were convicted. The work of the staff cannot be said to be satisfactory, and unless better results are shown to justify its continuance the question of disbanding it will have to be considered. The Conservator is requested to fully go into the question and submit a special report about it within a month.

14. *Fire Protection.*—The total area fire-protected during the year was 1,959,352 acres and the cost was Rs. 46,102. Government note with satisfaction the increase in the area protected and in the percentage of success achieved which was

99·4 per cent against 98·2 per cent of the previous year. The results of the experiments said to have been made to do away with fire guards and to prevent the burning over of the forests by their early firing under proper control will be awaited with interest.

15. *Grazing.*—The number of cattle permitted to graze under prepaid licenses increased from 2,20,794 to 2,82,508 during the year, the actual realization "under grazing and fodder grass" being Rs. 85,637 as against Rs. 80,933 in the previous year. On account of scarcity of fodder in parts of Shimoga, Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Kolar Districts some State Forests were thrown open for free grazing. No attempt seems to have been made to calculate what the extent of the grazing allowed free and at concession rates was, although Government desired to be furnished with the information in their last review.

The question of improving grazing facilities throughout the State is under the consideration of Government and they hope to pass orders in the matter at an early date.

16. *Sandal Spike.*—Government note with concern the spread of the spike disease to the Bangalore District. It is reported that the disease was observed for the first time in a well stocked sandal tract three miles to the south of Closepet. The investigation now being conducted in the Agricultural Department requires to be pushed on vigorously.

17. *Sylviculture.*—The extension of teak plantations was continued, an area of 46 acres being planted up during the year bringing the total area to 116 acres. Fifty acres were cleared and prepared for being planted up. The Kumri plantations are reported to be thriving. A further area of 45 acres was stocked with teak by this method in the Mysore Division. It is noted that attempts are being made to raise teak plantations by requiring cultivators of Kumri to raise along with the principal agricultural crops, a crop of teak seedlings in return for a bonus to be paid to them after the seedlings are established. It is hoped the attempts will prove successful.

18. *Exploitation.*—*Sandalwood.*—About 606 tons of sandalwood were supplied to the Sandalwood Oil Factories during the year as against 537 tons in the previous year.

Timber.—The total quantities of timber cut in the forests and removed to depots were 875,899 c. ft. and 605,853 c. ft. as against 658,280 c. ft. and 703,799 c. ft. respectively during the previous year. The cost incurred on collections was Rs. 3,97,946 as against Rs. 2,50,764. The quantity of timber sold during the year (other than sleepers and reepers) amounted to 721,148 c. ft. as against 644,682 c. ft. The attempts made to exploit the valuable timber in the Govardhanagiri Forest which is within easy reach of the Bhatkal harbour did not prove very successful. The Conservator of Forests is requested to investigate the causes of this failure as also the means to be adopted for the exploitation of the richly wooded evergreen forests in the western ghat regions which remain practically untouched on account of the undeveloped state of communications and to submit practical proposals early for the consideration of Government.

Government note with satisfaction that a contract has been entered into with the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Board for the direct supply of timber by the Department. It is also satisfactory to note that the packing case industry is showing signs of steady development and that the department has been popularising the use of less known varieties of wood available in the forest. A sample consignment of certain species of wood was sent to the Gujarat Sporting Works to test their suitability for manufacturing sporting goods. The results of the experiments are awaited.

Fuel.—Thirty-nine thousand and seventeen tons of fuel were stacked at the railway and tramway sidings for supply to the Bhadravati Iron Works during the year bringing the total quantity stacked to 106,083 tons out of which 51,027 tons were delivered to the Works. Two thousand seven hundred and eighty-six tons of casuarina fuel were supplied to the Sandalwood Oil Factory at Bangalore in addition to 232 tons of junglewood. Besides these, 301 tons of jungle fuel were despatched to the Co-operative Societies in Bangalore for supply to consumers in the City and the system of sales through Co-operative Societies has become popular.

Other Produce.—The Department continued to pay attention to improved methods of exploitation and experiments in regard to various forest economic products. There has been an improvement in lac cultivation, 220 maunds having been collected as against 5 cwts. or 20 maunds in the year previous. Owing to want of proper bids in auctions the Department also collected gallnut in some taluks of than Hassan District.

The value of minor forest produce leased out to contractors amounted to Rs. 8,61,601 as against Rs. 3,73,046 in the previous year. The increase is due to the revival of the market for tanning bark.

Free grants of forest produce to raiyats from State Forests for re-building houses destroyed by fire were made to the extent of 349 c. ft. of timber, 509 cart-loads and 6,745 bamboos against 1,131 c. ft. of timber and 7,555 bamboos and 61 tons of fuel in the previous year.

19. *Revenue.*—The total demand for the year including the previous year's balance amounted to Rs. 41,78,173 and the total gross revenue actually realised under the several heads was Rs. 29,70,033 as per details below against Rs. 26,09,913 in the previous year.

	1922-23	1921-22
	Rs.	Rs.
Sandalwood	8,83,650	8,82,870
Timber ...	10,40,096	9,85,343
Firewood and Charcoal ...	4,51,379	1,19,061
Grazing	89,410	82,773
Bamboos	51,279	56,779
Minor Forest Produce ...	3,73,260	3,94,698
Miscellaneous	80,959	88,393
Total	29,70,033	26,09,913

During the year the system of accounts for adjusting the value of sandalwood supplied to the Sandalwood Oil Factory was changed. Instead of paying the Department fixed prices for the wood supplied the net receipts from the sale of oil are being now shown as revenue from sandalwood. The increase under timber is attributable to the larger quantities sold notwithstanding the dullness of the market, and that under firewood and charcoal to the credit given to the Department for the fuel supplied to the Bhadravati Iron Works and to the larger quantities of fuel supplied to the Sandalwood Oil Factory.

20. The balance due to the Department at the close of year was Rs. 11,79,967 as against Rs. 7,69,608 at the end of 1921-22. Government are constrained to remark that notwithstanding repeated orders for the reduction of arrears the collection of revenue is very unsatisfactory. It is explained that owing to the depression in the timber market and the consequent decline in the prices, merchants were unable to pay up their dues during the year. Only a sum of Rs. 40,000 has been recovered out of the tangadi arrears of 1919-21 and there yet remains a large amount uncollected. As repeatedly observed by the Government the heavy arrears under this head are mainly due to the non-enforcement of sale conditions by the local forest officers and the general laxity in their administration. The Conservator should take vigorous measures for the early recovery and adjustment of the arrears and submit a quarterly Demand Collection and Balance of the Departmental receipts in future.

21. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure under conservancy and works was Rs. 6,83,309 against Rs. 6,09,734 in the year previous as shown below.

	1922-23	1921-22
	Rs.	Rs.
Sandal Timber, etc.	4,99,800	3,40,652
Live and Dead Stock	24,050	24,571
Communications and Buildings	21,958	40,840
Organisation and Improvement of Forests	1,04,277	1,02,281
Special Charges	33,224	1,01,390
Total	6,83,309	6,09,734

The increase in expenditure under timber, sandalwood, etc., exploited by Departmental agency is the result of extensive operations undertaken during the year and to the preparation of sleepers. The fall under special charges is due to the inclusion in the previous year's account of the charges incurred on Khedda expenditure in that year.

22. Four Kunbi and six indigent families were settled during the year in the Sagar Ghats bringing the total number to 283 at the close of the year. The area under cultivation by these families stood at 1,034 acres assessed at Rs. 2,187.

23. The Department had 24 elephants in its charge and the work turned out by them was satisfactory. Capture of elephants by pitfall and by chance impounding in a temporary stockade resulted in the capture of one elephant by the former and 53 by the latter method. Owing to the difficulty of roping and feeding all the elephants impounded, only 21 of those impounded in the temporary stockade were roped and the rest released. Out of the captures, 14 were sold for Rs. 22,225 at Calicut and the rest estimated at Rs. 17,700 was retained for the Palace and the Department. The operations resulted in a profit of Rs. 30,933 taking into account the last two items.

24. The District Forest Officer, Tarikere, has camped out the largest number of days and the District Forest Officer, Mysore, the least, notwithstanding the large

extent of the latter's charge. Only the District Forest Officers of Tarikere, Bhadravati and Kolar toured out more than 200 days, the District Forest Officers of Shimoga, Bangalore, Tumkur and Hassan toured for less than 180 days. The poor itineration of District Forest Officers of Mysore, Chitaldrug and Sagar has not been explained. The Conservator has not also reported whether the District Forest Officers inspected all the Range Officers in their jurisdiction. The Conservator camped out for 188 days and inspected all the District Forest Offices during the year, but he has not inspected any Range office.

25. The administration of the Forest Department during the year shows little or no advance or development during the year under review. Government consider that the valuable resources existing in the several portions of the reserved forests of the State should be exploited on commercial and up-to-date methods. There should be greater supervision on the part of the superior officers over departmental operations and revenue collections. Forest Settlement and demarcation should receive better attention. More attention should be paid to the development of minor forest produce and lastly sandal revenue should be scrupulously protected by adequate preventive measures against smuggling. The Conservator of Forests is requested to show appreciable improvement and progress in these directions in the coming year.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

Cattle Mortality in the Mysore State.

Reviews the for the half-year ending 30th June 1923.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. Per. 9 of 23-24, dated the 20th December 1923, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, forwarding the statement showing the losses in cattle of various kinds in the State for the half-year ending 30th June 1923 together with a copy of his review thereon.

(Director's review and statement printed as accompaniments.)

ORDER No. I. C. 5000-09 STCS. 29-23-3, DATED 19TH FEBRUARY 1924.

Recorded.

2. The statement was due in the Secretariat on 30th September 1923. It was received after a lapse of nearly three months after several reminders.

3. The Director of Agriculture reports that the delay in the submission of this return is due partly to the belated submission of the returns for the half-year ending 30th June 1923 from some of the districts and to the fact that statements from some districts had to be returned for revision. The Revenue Commissioner will issue necessary instructions to the deputy Commissioners of Districts for submitting the statements correctly in time.

4. It is seen from the figures furnished that the total mortality during the year was 72,442 as against 57,382 in the previous year and the mortality from contagious diseases was 27,094 as against 24,212 of the previous year. It is alleged that the increase in mortality from epidemics was due to the widespread outbreak of sheep diseases in the districts of Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Kolar and of black-quarters in the districts of Tumkur and Kolar, but no special reason has been given for the increase in mortality from the ordinary causes. Perhaps it is due to the more correct recording of figures. Government trust that every endeavour will be made to reduce mortality under all the kinds by the adoption of timely precautionary measures.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

Director's Review on the return of cattle mortality in the State for the half-year ending 30th June 1923.

The total mortality during the year was 72,442, as against 57,382 in the previous year, and the mortality from contagious diseases amounted to 27,094 as against 24,212 in the previous year. The increase in mortality is chiefly due to widespread outbreaks of sheep diseases in the Chitaldrug, Kolar and Tumkur Districts and black-quarter in the Kolar and Tumkur Districts. A more efficient recording of deaths in a few taluks also led to a greater accuracy of the figures.

On the whole 96,964 animals were inoculated during the year against the diseases noted hereunder.—

Rinderpest	69,628
Black-quarter	24,322
Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia	7,564
Anthrax	5,390

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Return of cattle mortality in the Mysore State for the official year ending 30th June 1923.

District Taluk Hobli	Description of animal	Contagious diseases: Rinderpest	Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia	Anthrax	Black quarter	Foot and mouth	Surra	Red water	Parasitic diarrhœa	Other contagious diseases	Total	Non-contagious causes: Snake-bite	Wild animals	Criminal Poisoning	Natural decay and accidents	Other causes	Total	Total: Cattle	Buffaloes	Ponies	Sheep and goats	Asses
Bangalore	Cattle	257	21	138	506	26	7	47	82	551	1,735	14	269		2,662	1,680	4,596	6,331				
1922-23	Buffaloes	5	57	16	8	6	5	1	6	42	147		15		158	48	221	4,356	868			
1921-22	Ponies									1	1				4	1	6		822	2		
	Sheep and goats		3	35		8	2		16	168	232		47		581	226	854				1,026	
	Asses			1							1		3		52	30	85				1,026	28
Mysore	Cattle	1,026	61	301	418	88	13		120	146	2,173	4	551	1	2,752	1,230	4,549	6,701				
	Buffaloes	192	27	44	29	9			77	173	551		77		534	269	880	6,050	1,431			
	Ponies									7	7		7		8	2	17		1,069	17		
	Sheep and goats	144	17	70		1			26	206	457		69	1	338	879	287			14	1,908	
	Asses												18		19	2	39				984	33
Shimoga	Cattle	160	5	179	81	141			33	1,084	1,683	47	2,370		2,818	888	6,423	8,061				19
	Buffaloes	7	129	95	4	21			36	345	637	13	605		965	351	1,938	7,220	2,340			
	Ponies									7	7		9		6	4	19		2,591	26		
	Sheep and goats									7	7		25		183	68	76			18	83	
	Asses												5				5				28	
Kadur	Cattle	173	8	68	12	53			16	728	1,077	8	1,606		2,366	380	4,742	5,848				
	Buffaloes	51	12	15		8			19	259	364	8	198		606	196	992	5,292	1,356			
	Ponies									2	2		3		2		5		1,202	7		
	Sheep and goats									433	436		13		8	70	86			8	519	
	Asses																				4	
Tumkur	Cattle	541	4	196	426	32			110	528	1,839	1	263		2,724	669	3,668	5,709				
	Buffaloes	1		46	2	11			16	301	377		30		728	197	953	4,684	1,830			
	Ponies									7	7		5		4	1	10		1,117	17		
	Sheep and goats								3	5,830	5,833		152		1,075	583	1,658			13	7,191	
	Asses									1	1		3		4	1	8				2,739	

	...aloes	50	22	192	1,970	57	8	2	54	795	2,245	6	111	...	718	238	1,067	6,819	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5	51	58	63	50	...	2	19	424	642	...	27	...	307	145	479	2,581	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ponies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,191	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	8	2	7	...	812	...	...	...	...	...
	Sheep and goats	27	20	137	13	61	...	1	22	484	762	...	111	...	280	218	609	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
	Asses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	1	25	...	17	1	45	...	...	...	...	1,371	...	...
Hunsur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,474	...	...
	Cattle	734	78	20	118	45	21	9	52	149	1,227	5	275	25	2,007	868	3,180	4,407	...	...	...	...	...	58
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,494	...	...	...	...	...	29
	Buffaloes	72	284	9	8	12	15	...	50	63	519	2	40	2	434	127	605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,124	...	...	...	...	...
	Ponies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	2	...	11	2	15	...	1,073	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
	Sheep and goats	259	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	186	400	1	88	...	163	138	890	...	...	16	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	790	...	...
	Asses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	768	10	...	6	...	6	...	12	...	...	...	...	846	...	...
Chittaldrug		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
	Cattle	108	...	30	63	140	...	...	6	768	1,088	21	203	5	949	2,233	3,461	4,546	...	...	...	...	...	34
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,626	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Buffaloes	53	1	8	17	51	...	...	8	446	584	9	55	...	305	1,300	1,679	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,263	...	...	...	...	...
	Ponies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	4	10	...	19	17	44	...	2,903	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...
	Sheep and goats	319	...	20	...	166	12	5	...	2,079	2,601	8	68	...	160	395	626	...	...	22	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,227	...	...
	Asses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	7	25	...	20	51	103	...	...	...	...	418	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
Total	Cattle	3,039	226	1,119	2,774	502	44	52	485	4,759	13,000	105	5,866	31	17,017	8,966	31,977	44,977	...	...	...	...	...	28
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,293	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Buffaloes	386	562	291	101	168	21	3	231	2,058	3,821	20	1,052	2	3,029	2,633	7,742	...	13,563	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,589	...	...	...	...	...
	Ponies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	84	4	89	...	51	29	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	...	...	...	...
	Sheep and goats	769	42	199	13	227	14	5	75	3,843	10,189	4	573	1	2,621	2,087	5,286	...	...	108	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,426	...	...
	Asses	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	49	50	8	86	...	71	55	920	...	...	...	...	6,938	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270
Grand Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
		4,194	830	1,610	2,888	897	79	61	792	15,243	27,094	147	7,603	34	23,789	13,776	45,348	...	...	...	...	...	...	72,412
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,382

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Mahomedan Scholarship Fund.

READ.—

Government Order No. 16585-7—Ed. F. 13-96, dated the 11th April 1902 approving of revised rules for the award of scholarships to Mahomedans in Colleges and High Schools and Pallegars, the annual allotment sanctioned on account of the scholarships being Rs. 1,440 and Rs. 840 respectively.

2. Government Order No. 9816-7—Edn. 473-08-4, dated the 29th April 1910 instituting seven scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 each per mensem tenable in the M. A. O. College at Aligarh to sons of respectable Mahomedans.

3. Government Order No. 8940-90—Edn. 96-14-12, dated the 8th May 1917 sanctioning a scheme for the award of scholarships for the Education of Backward Classes.

4. Government Order No. 3943-7—Edn. 42-17-35, dated the 13th October 1917, directing among other matters, the abolition of the allotment of Rs. 1,440 for scholarships to Mahomedans referred to in the first of the orders read above, in view of the scholarships made available under the scheme of Backward Classes Scholarships to the pupils of the Mahomedan community.

5. Government Order No. 2210-24—Edn. 532-20-4, dated the 3rd December 1921, passing orders on the systematisation of the scheme of scholarships tenable within the State and in British India.

6. Letter No. Camp 9, dated the 23rd October 1923, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, regarding (Resolution No. 19.) of the Mahomedan Education Conference to combine the various sums allotted for scholarships to pupils of the Mahomedan community and to constitute them into a "Mahomedan Scholarship Fund."

ORDER No. E. 3909-10—EDN 148-23-2, DATED 22ND FEBRUARY 1924.

Under existing orders a sum of Rs. 1,500 is allotted annually in the Budget of the Education Department for awarding five scholarships of Rs. 25 each per mensem to pupils of the Mahomedan community studying in the M. A. O. College, Aligarh. In addition to this, the students of the Mahomedan community come in for a share, in the proportion of their population, of the provision for scholarships open to pupils of all Backward Classes, and this share amounts to Rs. 3,960 inclusive of the portion due to the Mahomedan community out of the additional grant of Rs. 17,000 sanctioned in Government Order No. F1 726-73—G. F. 184-23-3, dated the 31st July 1923, so that the total amount available under the above schemes is Rs. 5,460 per annum.

2. The Mahomedan Educational Conference held in May 1923 has proposed, among other matters, that the allotment of Rs. 1,440 for scholarships to Mahomedans in Colleges and High Schools, which was discontinued under Government Order No. 3943-7—Edn. 42-17-35, dated the 13th October 1917 and the amount of Rs. 600 per annum being the value of two Aligarh Scholarships of Rs. 25 each per mensem retrenched by Government Order No. 2210-24—Edn. 532-20-4, dated the 3rd December 1921 may be re-granted and that these, together with the existing provision for scholarships to Mahomedans may be combined and constituted into a "Mahomedan Scholarship Fund." They have further resolved that the scholarships to be awarded out of this fund may be made tenable in the High School and Entrance Classes only and may be administered by the Inspector-General of Education instead of by Ad-Hoc Committees. They also propose that at the discretion of the awarding authority a few scholarships may be granted from this fund to students studying in the Aligarh College.

3. Government consider that the scholarships tenable at Aligarh may continue on the existing basis and that the amount of these scholarships lapsing for want of suitable candidates may be utilised by the Inspector-General of Education for awarding scholarships at local rates to such of the Mahomedan pupils, whose ancestors have rendered valuable services to the State or who are highly esteemed their community, as are studying in the local educational institutions. They are ther of opinion that in the interests of the mofussil students, some scholarships s also be awarded in the Middle schools. Subject to these modifications, the pro of the Mahomedan Educational Conference to separate and fund together scholarships available at present for pupils of the Mahomedan community are ap with effect from 1st July 1924. The scholarships under the newly constitute will be administered by the Inspector-General of Education with the help of a sory Committee which will be composed as far as possible of representatives Districts. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to submit proposal distributing the scholarships in accordance with the principles enunciated above.

4. The question of increasing the amount of the fund by restoring the amou of scholarships which have been ordered to be discontinued in the past is reserved f separate consideration.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Seats Guaranteed to the Mahomedan, Indian Christian and Depressed Classes Interests in the Representative Assembly.

ORDER NO. P. 4816-30—LEGIS. 12-23-33, DATED 27TH FEBRUARY 1924.

In Notification No. P. 2396—Legis. 12-23-3, dated the 7th November 1923, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja have been pleased to direct that every distinct group shown in the Mysore Census Table No. XIII as a caste, tribe, race, or nationality which has a population of not less than 20,000 according to the Census of 1921 and which is not represented in the Representative Assembly through rural and urban constituencies, shall be deemed to be a minority entitled to representation in the Assembly through Associations under proviso (c) to Section 3 (3) of the Mysore Representative Assembly Regulation. They have also directed that any other group which has a population of less than 20,000 according to the Census Tables but which in the opinion of the Government deserves representation in the Assembly and has not been able to get such representation through the general electorates may be declared a minority and given representation through an Association or by nomination.

2. Further, they have been pleased to order that if the Mahomedan community fail to secure through the rural and urban constituencies, a minimum of fifteen seats, Indian Christians a minimum of five seats and the Depressed Classes a minimum of three seats, the difference, if any, between the minimum number thus fixed and the actual number of persons belonging to these groups returned by rural and urban constituencies through the general elections shall be guaranteed to the said groups from among the total number of seats reserved for the representation of minorities under Section 3 (3) of the Regulation and shall be made good by the appointment of the number of representatives required to make up the said minimum through recognised Associations or by nomination.

3. From a perusal of the results of the elections, Government observe that the Mahomedan community have secured seven seats in the general elections held on the 15th February 1924 and the Christian community and the Depressed Classes have failed to secure any seats. In these circumstances, eight seats have to be given to the Mahomedan community, five to the Indian Christians and three to the Depressed Classes in the manner already prescribed.

4. The eight seats for the representation of Mahomedan interests will be filled up by eight persons elected from the marginally noted Associations representing the Mahomedan community. These Associations will be grouped with one another so as to form one constituency and will elect eight Mahomedan members.

1. Majlisee-Millia-Islamia, Bangalore City.
2. Anjuman-e-Himayathi-Islamia, Molakalmuru.
3. Anjuman-e-Islamia, Shimoga.
4. Young Men's Muslim Association, Chitaldrug.
5. Central Mahomedan Association, Bangalore.
6. Anjuman-e-Mahadoviah, Channapatna.
7. Anjuman-e-Islamia, Chikmagalur.
8. Muslim Association, Tarikere.
9. Anjuman-Sudrus-Sudoore, Bangalore.

5. As regards the Indian Christians, the Indian Christian Association, Bangalore, the Catholic Association, Bangalore and the Mysore Indian Christian Education Fund Association with their branches are hereby recognised as Associations to return the five members allotted to this community. As in the case of Mahomedan Associations, they will be grouped with one another so as to form a unit of election.

6. The three seats allotted to the Depressed Classes will be filled up by election of three members by the following Associations :—

(1) Panchama Association, Chitaldrug.

(2) Adi Dravida Abhivridhi Sangham, Bangalore.

(3) Adi Dravida Jana Sabha, Kolar Gold Fields.

Each of these Associations will return one member.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

Special Interests of the Representative Assembly.

ORDER No. 2395—LEGIS. 12-26-32, DATED 23RD FEBRUARY 1924.

In Annexure III to Notification No. P. 2394—Legis. 12-23-1, dated the 7th November 1923 Government have given eight seats to the undermentioned special interests and have reserved for consideration the question of giving the right of representation and filling up by nomination seven additional seats by persons representing other special interests such as Factory labour, Mining Industry other than Gold Mining, etc.:

1. Mysore University.
2. Legal interests.
3. European Planting interest.
4. Indian Planting interest.
5. Gold Mining.
6. Trade and Commerce.
7. Inamdars.

They are now pleased to direct that the seven members referred to above shall be representative of the following interests:—

(1) Spinning and Weaving Mills.
(2) Hand-loom weavers.
(3) Co-operation.
(4) Factory labour.
(5) Mining labour.
(6) Banking interests.
(7) Sericulture.

Separate orders will issue regarding the nomination of persons who will represent these interests in the Representative Assembly.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

Seats allotted to the Minority Communities in the Representative Assembly.

ORDER No. P. 4844-53—LEGIS. 12-23-81, DATED 28TH FEBRUARY 1924.

Under Section 3, Clause (3) of the Mysore Representative Assembly Regulation, XVII of 1923, not less than thirty-five members of the Representative Assembly shall be representatives of minorities, and under paragraph 1 of the Rules contained in Notification No. P. 2395—Legis. 12-23-2, dated 7th November 1923, the Government have fixed the number of representatives of minorities at 35, of whom 25 are to be returned by election by associations recognised for the purpose and 10 are to be nominated by Government for the purpose of remedying inequalities, if any, of representation. In their Proceedings No. P. 4816-30—Legis. 12-23-33, dated 27th February 1924, Government have granted for the representation of Mahomedans eight seats, Indian Christians five seats and depressed classes three seats, as these distinct groups have failed to secure through the rural and urban constituencies the minimum number of seats guaranteed to them in Notification No. P. 2395—Legis. 12-23-3, dated the 7th November 1923. There will thus remain nineteen seats to make up the total number of thirty-five seats reserved for the representation of minorities and these seats have to be filled up by election through associations recognised by Government or by nomination.

2. Pending the result of the general elections, Government have granted recognition to the following Associations who had applied for such recognition in accordance with the rules prescribed for the purpose:—

(1) Balija Sangha, representing the Banajiga Community.
(2) Bhavasara Kshatriya Sangha, representing Darjis.
(3) Arya Vaishya Maha Sabha, representing Komatis and Vaisyas.
(4) Arya Kshatriya Samaj, representing Kshatriyas.
(5) Kurubara Sangha, representing Kurubas.
(6) Devanga Sangha, representing Devangas.
(7) Mahratta Sangha, representing Mahrattas.
(8) Ayodhyanagaranda Sivachar Vaisya Vidya Vardhaka Sangha, representing Nagarthas and
(9) The Jain Education Fund Association, representing Jains.

3. The Government will now proceed to pass orders for the distribution of the 19 seats referred to above with reference to the results of the general elections in so far as they relate to the representation of minority interests.

4. As one member representing the Darjis and as 11 members representing the [illegible]

5. The Banajigas and the Kurubars have, in the general elections, secured in the Assembly two seats and one seat respectively, but in view of the numerical strength of these two communities, Government are pleased to grant additional representation in the Assembly to these communities by allotting one seat to the Banajigas to be elected by the Balija Sangha and two more seats to the Kurubars to be elected by the Kurubar Sangha. The Jain and Devanga communities have secured each one seat in the general elections to the Assembly. Government consider it necessary that they should have additional representation in the Assembly and they are therefore pleased to direct that the Jain Education Fund Association and the Devanga Sangha shall exercise the privilege of returning one member each to the Representative Assembly.

6. The Kshatriya and the Mahratta communities which contain a population of more than 20,000 each have failed to secure any seats at the general elections. Government are now pleased to direct that the Arya Kshatriya Samaj representing the former and the Mahratta Sangha representing the latter shall each return one member to the Representative Assembly.

7. The Associations already recognised by Government and which are now granted the privilege of returning members to the Assembly in paragraphs 5 and 6 above, will now take immediate steps to elect their representatives according to rules laid down in Notification No. P. 3920—Legis. 12-23-18, dated the 15th January 1924, and will report the names of the representatives so elected to Government on on before the 4th March 1924.

8. The distribution of seats for the representation of minority interests now made will still provide for 12 seats to make up the total number of 35 reserved by Government for such representation; and in the exercise of the powers taken under the rules notified in Notification No. P. 2395—Legis. 12-23-2, dated the 7th November 1923, Government direct that the following communities which have secured no representation or inadequate representation at the general elections and which also have no Associations formed or recognized to represent them, should be given representation in the Representative Assembly in view of their numerical strength, importance or other considerations:—

1. Beda.
2. Bestha.
3. Golla.
4. Vodda.
5. Panchala.
6. Uppara.
7. Thigala.
8. Neygi.
9. Nayinda.
10. Ganiga.
11. Palyegars.
12. Ursu.

One member to the Assembly will therefore be nominated by Government to represent each of these 12 communities and in regard to this, orders will issue separately.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Mileage Rates.

ORDER NO. FL. 4752-801—S. & A. 17-23-31, DATED 27TH FEBRUARY 1924.

Under Article 535 (*e*), Mysore Service Regulations, the power of permitting, in special cases, subordinates to perform road journeys between places connected by rail is delegated to the Heads of Departments specified in Appendix R of the Mysore Service Regulations; but the authority competent to accord such permission in the case of the Heads of Departments themselves has not been defined. Government direct that in such cases the Heads of Departments themselves may be authorised to claim road mileage rates, full explanation being furnished on the bills concerned of the circumstances under which road journeys are made.

The Comptroller will bring to the notice of Government cases in which the justification urged is not, in his opinion, sufficient to support the claim.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.

Registered No. M.—1175.

The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 59.] PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. [No. 10.

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1924.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2919—C.-B., dated 6th March 1924.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA will be pleased to perform the inauguration ceremony of the reconstituted Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council which will take place at the Jagan Mohan Palace, Mysore, on Wednesday the 12th March 1924 at 5 P.M.

2. All the members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council whose election or nomination has been notified in the Gazette are requested to be present.

3. The ceremonial to be observed on the occasion will be as follows:—

(*i*) His Highness will, on arrival at the Jagan Mohan Palace, be received by the Dewan, the Members of Council, the Chief Secretary to Government and the Secretary to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

(*ii*) When His Highness enters the Hall, all the members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, the visitors and all others present in the Hall will stand and remain standing until His Highness has taken his seat on the Dais.

(*iii*) During the delivery of His Highness' address every one present will remain standing.

Registered No. M.—1175.

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The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 59.] PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. [No. 10.

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1924.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Relief to weavers.

READ—

Letter No. 4008—C. S., dated the 19th February 1924, from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, forwarding with his opinion letter No. D. 3 of 23-24, dated 16—18th February 1924, received from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, recommending the grant of Rs. 4,000 to the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, to be given as loans for affording relief to the weavers in affected areas in that district.

ORDER No. 595-99—DIS. 5-23, DATED 27TH FEBRUARY 1924.

Government are pleased to direct that a sum of Rs. 2,000 be placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, to be granted free of interest to Co-operative Societies for giving relief to weavers in severely affected areas. The loan will be recoverable in two yearly instalments.

2 The above amount may be found out of the allotment made for the grant of Land Improvement and Takavi Loans for the district

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government*
Revenue Department.

Imprest to the Amildar of Magadi Taluk.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 2276-87—R. M. 11-23-71, dated the 22nd November 1923,

2. Government Order No. R. 2582-93—R. M. 11-23-104, dated the 7th Decem 1923 and Government Order No. 417-23—Dis. 19-23-8, dated the 26th January 1924, sa tioning imprests to certain Amildars and Deputy Amildars.

3. Letter No. D. 2 of 23-24, dated the 25—26th February 1924, from the Reve Commissioner, in Mysore, requesting sanction for the grant of an imprest of Rs. 250 to Amildar of Magadi Taluk.

ORDER No. 610-23-Tr. 1923, DATED 28TH FEBRUARY 1924.

Government are pleased to sanction the grant of an imprest of Rs. 250 to the Amil of Magadi Taluk.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Inclusion of Muslim Anjuman, Tumkur, in Mahomedan Constituency.

READ—

Government Order No. P. 4815-30—Legis. 12-23-33, dated the 27th February 19 recognising certain Associations referred to therein representing the Mahomedan Co munity, for being grouped together to form one constituency for electing eight Mahome Members.

ORDER No. 4867—LEGIS. 12-23-35, DATED 29TH FEBRUARY 1924.

Government are pleased to direct that the "Muslim Anjuman, Tumkur" be include list of Associations referred to in the above Government Order for purposes of the elect of eight members to the Assembly.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Governmen
Local and Legislative Departme

Utilisation of the Education Cess in the Bangalore District.

rnment Order No. 6232-6—L. B, 139-21-1, dated the 24th April 1922 directing of Education cess at half an anna in the rupee in the Bangalore District on all revenue subject to the imposition of local cess.

Government Order No. E. 5040-9—Edn. 121-21-87, dated the 17th February proving among other matters of the proposal of the Inspector-General of Education utilisation of the income from the Education cess in the Bangalore District for educational objects subject to any modifications that may be suggested by the Board.

Government Order No. E. 1164-6—Edn. 421-22-33, dated the 6th October 1923 orders on the proposals of the Inspector-General of Education, regarding the ling of Primary and Middle Schools.

Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 158—22-23, dated the 18th June 1923, President, District Board, Bangalore, submitting the opinion of the District n the proposals of the Inspector-General of Education for the utilisation of cation cess in the Bangalore District.

Correspondence ending with letter No. H. C. 50—23-24, dated the 29th Novem- 3, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore on the subject.

ORDER NO. E. 4083-5—EDN. 42-23-9, DATED 29TH FEBRUARY 1924.

proposals of the Inspector-General of Education for the utilisation of the ion cess in the Bangalore District as further modified and added to by the Board, Bangalore, provide for the following items of improvements of ional facilities in the Bangalore District:—

	Number	Cost Recurring per annum	Non recurring
		Rs.	Rs.
nversion of Aided Primary Schools into Government institutions—			
i) Kannada Boys' Schools	81	15,654	13,350
ii) Hindustani Boys' Schools	13	2,496	2,100
iii) Panchama Boys' Schools	12	2,838	1,750
iv) Kannada Girls' Schools	10	3,024	1,500
v) Hindustani Girls' Schools	6	1,884	900
vi) Panchama Girls' Schools	2	324	300
Total	124	26,220	19,900
ening New Schools—			
i) Kannada Girls' Schools	7	2,514	1,050
ii) Hindustani Girls' Schools	7	2,750	1,050
iii) Panchama Boys' Schools	14	4,086	2,100
iv) Hindustani Boys' Schools	2	534	800
Total	30	9,864	4,500
mprovement of staff, etc., of existing Schools—			
i) Kannada Boys' Schools	22	1,239	7,000
ii) Panchama Boys' Schools	1	168	..
iii) Kannada Girls' Schools	10	264	400
iv) Hindustani Boys' Schools	4	1,352	100
Total	28	3,203	1,500
nversion of Four Anglo Vernacular, etc., Schools into Middle Schools of the same type—			
i) Kannada Boys' School	11	12,870	7,000
ii) Hindustani Boys' Schools		1,720	400
Total	18	14,590	7,400

It is reported by the Inspector-General of Education that of the non-recurr charges, an expenditure of Rs. 13,460 has already been incurred and that the bala of Rs. 19,040 only which has to be incurred during the current year will be met fr the accumulated Cess Funds.

2. The Government are pleased to sanction the foregoing proposals for utilisation of the cess in the Bangalore District. As against the estimated income Rs. 90,000 per annum from the cess in this district, the above sanctions abs Rs. 62,998 per annum leaving a balance of Rs. 27,002 for further developments. regard to the utilisation of this balance, Government consider that 10 per cent of total amount of cess or Rs. 9,000 may be kept as a margin for non-recurring expe diture each year and the remaining sum of Rs. 18,000 only spent on developme involving recurring cost. The Inspector-General of Education is according requested to submit further proposals limiting the recurring cost involved therein Rs. 18,000.

3. The proposals of the Inspector-General of Education for the utilisation the accumulated savings under the Education Cess Funds of the Bangalore Distri are also awaited.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

School Buildings.

ORDER No. E. 4106-10—EDN. 48-23-25, DATED 1ST MARCH 1924.

The question of defining the powers and responsibilities of the Public Works a Education Departments in the matter of construction, improvement, maintenance a repairs of educational buildings has been under the consideration of Government f sometime past. Under the existing orders, generally, all major repairs of education buildings costing more than Rs. 500 and all original works costing more than Rs. 1,5 are carried out by the Public Works Department in consultation with the Inspecto General of Education, while original and repair works below these limits are execut by the Education Department. In a few urgent cases, however, the Education Depa ment has in the past undertaken the construction of school buildings exceeding t limit of Rs. 1,500. The entire provision which is made in the budget of the Publ Works Department for educational works is utilised for the construction of origin works at District and Taluk Headquarters costing more than Rs. 1,500. The all ments in the Education Budget are primarily intended for Village Elementary Scho buildings and for the construction of other small buildings wherever necessary a for carrying out improvements and alterations to existing buildings. Works unde taken out of these allotments and exceeding Rs. 1,500 in value are entrusted to t Public Works Department for execution and the necessary funds therefor placed their disposal.

2. The Government observe that the existing procedure has resulted in a certa amount of confusion and want of definition in regard to the responsibilities of t two departments in the matter of construction and maintenance of educational buil ings. They consider that in the interests of prompt execution of the programme educational buildings, the duties of the two departments should be clearly defined a each department held responsible for a particular class of work. They are according pleased to lay down the following procedure for adoption in future :—

(i) The Education Department will execute (*a*) annual repairs of all sch buildings and petty construction of all classes of buildings up to a limit of Rs. 500 a (*b*) all original works provided for in the budget programme costing up to Rs. 5,0

(ii) All other works original as well as repairs will be carried out by Public Works Department.

(iii) In regard to the works to be undertaken by the Education Departme the Inspector General of Education may sanction the estimates not exceeding Rs.

(v) Provision will be made in the Budgets of the Education and Public Works Departments for the works carried out by the respective departments. For such of the works as may be specially transferred to the Public Works Department for execution, necessary funds will be placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department by the Education Department.

3. As under the foregoing orders, the Education Department will be responsible for the execution of a heavy building programme, the Government consider that the existing executive Public Works staff of the Department comprising an Overseer at the Head Office and two Sub-Overseers in the two Circles will not be able to cope with the work and that the staff should be suitably strengthened so as to enable the Department to work out the entire grants in a satisfactory manner. They accordingly direct that the Inspector-General of Education be given the services of a special Engineering Assistant of the rank of a Sub-Engineer from the Public Works Department and that each of the Circle Inspectors be given the services of an Overseer, the present Overseer attached to the Inspector-General's office being transferred to one of the Circles. The number of Sub Overseers will also be temporarily raised to six, of whom two will be on Rs. 45 plus Rs. 15 and the rest on Rs. 40 plus 15 per mensem. The additional establishment herein sanctioned will be temporary for one year and the cost of the same will be met from the grants in the Education Budget for buildings. The staff revised as above at an extra cost of Rs. 1,146 per mensem is shown in the appended statement.

4. The Inspector-General of Education and the Chief Engineer will be responsible for the preparation of suitable programmes of building works to be executed in the respective departments before the commencement of each year and to see that the programmes are given effect to as far as funds permit.

5. The Chief Engineer is requested to place at the disposal of the Inspector General of Education forthwith the services of a Sub-Engineer and an Overseer from the Public Works Department.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

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Statement showing the present and revised scale of Public Works staff of the Education Department.

...n scale		Average cost per mensem	Revised scale		Average cost
	Rs.	Rs.	Inspector-General's Office—		Rs.
			Engineering Assistant	150—10—200 plus 75 D. A.	258⅓
...	100+30	130	Draftsmen	2 (35)	70
...	2 (35)	70	Clerks	35, 25	60
...	35, 25	60	Peons	2 (11, 10)	21
				Total	409⅓
			Circles and Districts—		
...	2 (40+15)	110	Overseers	8 (100—10—150) plus 30 (P. M. A.)	326⅓
Total		370 per mensem.	Draftsmen	2 (30)	60
			Clerks	2 (25)	50
			Peons	2 (10)	20
			Sub-Overseers	2 (45 plus 15 P. M. A.)	120
			Peons	4 (40 plus 15 (do))	60
...ercteer on	Rs. 40+15	55		6 (10)	
...	25	25		Total	856⅔
Total		80		Grand Total	1,266

Extra cost—Rs. 896 — 10,752 per annum
Extra T. A. „ 250 per mensem, — 3,000 per annum.

Total extra cost Rs. 13,752 per annum.

Placing Mr. C. E. Rama Rao on Special Duty.

ORDER No. O. 1976-82—O. E. 65-23-1, DATED 4TH MARCH 1924.

Mr. C. E. Rama Rao, B. A., Registrar, General and Revenue Secretariat, is placed ...cial duty from the 5th to the 15th March 1924 in connection with the arrange- ...r holding the inaugural meeting of the Representative Assembly and the ...ative Council at Mysore. The Special Duty Officer will work under the orders ...Secretary to the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, the President, Mysore City Muni- ...Council, and the Executive Engineer, Mysore Division, are requested to render ...nable help to the Special Duty Officer.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Report on the Krishnarajasagara and Allied Works.

...ter No. 1143—K. S. S., dated the 6th December 1923, from the Special Officer, ...rajasagara Works, submitting the Administration Report on the working of the ...rajasagara and allied works for the year 1922-23.

ORDER No. G. 12347-52—G. M. 141-23-3, DATED 4TH MARCH 1924.

...H. S. Cadambi held the administrative charge of the Krishnarajasagara Works ...ghout the year except for a period of two months from 1st January 1923, when ...ork were in the charge of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

... *Total grant and outlay.*—The total grant for the year under all heads was ...,309 and the total outlay was Rs. 8,93,624. This includes capital expendi- ...and working expenses on account of the Krishnarajasagara (Rs. 7,34,423 and ...,465 respectively), expenditure on Irrigation chargeable to Revenue (Rs. 15,048) ...expenditure under Irrigation Cess Fund, District Fund and other sources ...,01,641).

... *Krishnarajasagara Works.*—The final grant on account of capital expendi- ...exclusive of charges for establishment and tools and plant, was Rs. 6,44,624 ...e outlay was Rs. 6,22,840. Rupees 5,35,904 were spent on the Dam Construc- ...ork, bringing the total outlay on the work to Rs. 1,61,90,104. The total revised ...te of the Dam Works now under consideration of Government is Rs. 215·17 ... The work remaining to be done thus amounts to about 53 lakhs. During the ...e masonry on the dam was extended by 400 feet towards the north making a ...length of 6,500 feet. It was brought to a uniform level of 107 above bed level ...in the gap of the river which was left at eighty feet. An expenditure of ...7,452 was incurred on works connected with the permanent waste weir. ...ng operations were continued to be conducted on the Cauvery at the Upper ...t the three standard stations above the Krishnarajasagara and at Dhanagere. ...g observations were conducted at Guindy and Devaroy. Final discharge state- ...and curves were arrived at after the gauging observations were jointly examined ...Madras and Mysore Executive Engineers in charge of gauging operations. ...egotiations with the Madras Government in the matter of the completion of the ...stage of the Reservoir made satisfactory progress during the year and an ...ment, bringing all outstanding questions to a settlement has just been concluded ...n the two Governments. The important subsidiary works completed during ...r were the construction of the new bridge over the Lakshmanathirtha river ...draining of the Lalanahalli and Doranhalli tanks for cultivation.

... *Acquisition and.*—945 acre of land and 62 houses were acquired. ...were yet 178 acres of land to be acquired to complete the acquisition for the ... express their disappointment at the meagre work turned

5. *Channel works.*—Works costing Rs. 33,254 were executed in respect of Right and Left Banks Low Level Channels. Out of 4,500 acres of irrigable la below these channels, an extent of 3,900 acres has been brought under cultivati On the Chamaraj Right Bank, Mandagere and Hemagiri Channels, most of the complete works were completed. Practically the whole extent under the Hema Channel extension has been brought under irrigation. Under the Chamaraj Ri Bank and Mandagere Channels, out of the extent of 10,400 acres commanded, an a of 13,153 acres has been brought under irrigation. The Survey work in respect High Level Canal has been completed.

6. *Repairs.—Irrigation Cess Fund.*—The expenditure was Rs. 89,025 again the total grant of Rs. 88,905. Besides the usual annual repair of channels, the Ra paramesvari Channel was improved, two cart bridges were constructed across Chik Devaroy Sagara Channel, the Madhvamantri anicut was repaired and damaged wing wall of the aqueduct at the 28th mile of the Ramaswami channel w repaired.

7. *Establishment.*—The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 1,45,474, t percentage to works being 19·3 against 20·9 in the previous year.

General.—During the year, the floods in the Cauvery were moderate. Dischar over the temporary weir gap began on 10th July 1922 and the reservoir kept surplu ing off and on till the middle of November 1922. The requirements of the Pow Works at Sivasamudram and the two low level canals were fully met and the re lation of water due to Madras was maintained correctly. The response from t raiyats in respect of the hot weather supply to areas not entitled to hot weath irrigation was very disappointing. Cases of surreptitious use of channel water fo growing manurial crops and encroachments on channel reserves should be prompt dealt with by the Revenue Department and the delinquents suitably punished. Go ernment are glad to note that the water-supply in the old as well as in the n channels was maintained satisfactorily and that the few complaints that were ma were readily redressed. There is yet a considerable extent of irrigable lands und the new channels remaining to be brought under irrigation. Government trust th strenuous efforts will be made to bring them under irrigation with the least possib delay. The submission of the schemes for bringing fresh areas under irrigati should be expedited.

9. Government desire to record their appreciation of the work of Rajasabha bhushana Mr. Cadambi, both as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, for period of about six years, and also of his work as Special Officer and ex-offic Secretary to Government Krishnarajasagara.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE SECRETARIT.

Prospecting licenses for chrome.

READ—

Government Order No. T. C. 4728-34—Geol. 47-22-8 dated the 29th January 192 directing that Iron ore, limestone, dolomite, manganese and chrome ores be reserve throughout the State.

ORDER No. I. C. 5146-57—GEOL. 73-23-1, DATED 26TH FEBRUARY 1924.

In view of the fact that there is a considerable extent of private enterpris coming forward for the exploitation of chrome on account of the large outsid demand for it and that Government have no scheme ready for the immediate utiliza tion of this mineral by them, Government consider that the restrictions in respect o the reservation of this mineral may be somewhat relaxed. They are according pleased to direct that prospecting licenses for chrome may be granted to

(2) Government shall be entitled to the first refusal of any quantity or the of the mineral which may be required by them for industrial purposes and

(3) In addition to royalty and other fees payable under the rules now in force licensee shall also pay to Government 25 per cent of the net profits which may be by him from the business, regular and correct accounts of which should be ined by him in such form and in accordance with such rules as may be pre- by the Government.

(4) Subject to the above mentioned modifications, the licensee will be bound the other conditions prescribed in the Rules now in force for the grant of ecting licenses in the State.

R. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Administration of the Poor Fund.

overnment Order No. L. 4198-9—Med. 69-22-6, dated the 4th December 1923, ac- d nction to the draft rules to regulate the administration of the Poor Fund of the Victoria al Bangalore and the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore

Letter No. C. 1230-1, dated the 23rd January 1924, from the Senior Surgeon in e, reporting, with reference to the Government Order read above, that the manner in he fee of Rs. 2 to be recovered for the grant of certificates of admission and discharge, to rule 8 (*d*) of the rules for the administration of the Poor Fund should be d of, not been indicated, and recommending that half the charge may be ordered o Poor Fund and the other half to Government, and this may be added to Clause (*b*) rules referred to in para 4 of the said rules.

ORDER No. L. 6950-51—MED. 69 22-7, DATED 4TH MARCH 1924.

pproved. Clause (*b*) of Rule 4 of the rules with the addition now approved will read ws:—

Half the charges realised from fees for intravenous injections and by grant of certifi- admission and discharge, the other half being credited to Government."

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Audit and Appropriation Report.

tter No. Books 1194, dated 17th—21st January 1924, from the Comptroller submit- e Audit and Appropriation Report on the accounts of Government for the year end d ne 1923.

ORDER No. FL. 4848-97—G. F. 167-23-2, DATED 29TH FEBRUARY, 1924.

e analysis of outstanding objections and the financial irregularities noted in th indicate that the rules governing the disbursement of public funds do not receiv t attention by disbursing officers and that there is need for better supervision and control on the part of Heads of Offices and Departments. It is this lack of atten l control that accounts for the large number of objections under the heads

(1) want of bills and vouchers in support of payments made

(2) want of estimates and appropriations and excesses over sanctioned estimates and

The attention of the Heads of Departments is drawn to the irregularities brought to notice by the Comptroller and they are requested to report before the end of March what action has been taken for remedying the objections raised in the particular cases and for preventing the recurrence of such cases.

2. The attention of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, and of the Special Officer, Krishnarajasagara Works, is drawn to the remarks of the Comptroller in para 34 of the Report regarding the rush of expenditure at the close of the financial year. The practice of paying a large number of bills on the last few days of the year must cease. It must be brought home to the Divisional Officers that severe disciplinary action will be taken if they permit this irregularity to recur.

3. The Director of Industries and Commerce is requested to see that the objections shown as outstanding in paras 23 and 26 of the Report are cleared before the close of the current year. Great vigilance is necessary to see that financial irregularities of the kind noticed in paras 27 to 33 of the Report are not permitted to recur in future. Steps should also be taken immediately to completely recover or adjust the debts due to the Industrial Concern referred to in para 31 of the Report.

4. In the Civil Department, though there is some reduction in the number of objections outstanding at the end of the year under report as compared with that in the previous year, the old items awaiting disposal are still too many. The condition of accounts of Bangalore, Kadur and Shimoga Districts is unsatisfactory and special efforts should be made by these districts to show a better record of their work in the next year.

5. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to investigate how the pay of a teacher of a Village Elementary School at Mandya Taluk who was not present on duty was drawn and report what action he has taken or proposes to take for preventing such cases.

6. The Comptroller has brought to notice an instance in which a proposal for reappropriation was submitted on the last day of the official year. Expenditure in excess of sanctioned appropriations should not be permitted and where, in exceptional circumstances, an excess becomes absolutely necessary, sanction for additional appropriation should be applied for with the least possible delay and it should never be delayed until the close of the year.

7. *Public Works.*—The proportion of expenditure brought under objection to total outlay incurred still continues to be high and the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, and the Special Officer, Krishnaraja Sagara Works are requested to see that expenditure, under no circumstances, incurred in the absence of competent sanction to estimates and appropriations.

8. An instance of payment of a claim nearly six years after the liability was incurred is reported by the Comptroller. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department is requested to report why this case was lost sight of for such a long period and who is responsible for it.

9. An instance of fictitious measurement resulting in over payment is reported by the Comptroller. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department will investigate into the matter and submit a separate report on it.

10. The Comptroller is requested to state if the loss of stores and shortage of bricks referred to in para 33 of the Report have been reported to the Department of Government concerned.

11. The excesses over appropriations brought to notice in the Report are sanctioned. The Heads of Departments in which the excesses have occurred are requested to see that in future, the sanctioned appropriations are strictly adhered to and that when additional grants are absolutely necessary, sanction therefor is obtained before the outlay is incurred.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.

Registered No, M. 1175

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1924

PART II—Section 1.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, TRANSFERS, LEAVE, POWERS AND OTHER PERSONAL NOTICES.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

"Heads of Departments and all other Officers concerned are informed that Notifications in the Gazette are to be accepted as disposing of all references regarding appointments, postings, transfers, leave and other personal questions affecting Officers, as to which orders are gazetted by the Government in this Part of the Gazette, and that any subsidiary orders as to relief of their subordinates and the like which such Notifications necessitate, must be issued by the immediate Official Superiors of the Officers concerned in consultation with the Heads of Departments wherever necessary immediately on receipt of the Gazette. No subordinate Officer should take action on a Gazette Notification without the specific orders of his immediate Official Superior."

No. O. 492, *dated* 14*th July* 1923.

When he is in Bangalore and has no other special engagements, the Dewan will be glad to receive non-official and official visitors in his Chambers in the Public Offices, every Friday (except when it happens to be a public holiday) between the hours of 9 A.M. and 12 NOON. Special interviews on other days may be arranged by corresponding with the Private Secretary.

2 Petitioners may appear and personally present their petitions to the Dewan every Friday between the hours, 3 P.M. to 5 P.M. During the hours of interview referred to in para (1) above, no petitioners will be heard.

No. G. 1122—*G. M.* 130-15-1, *dated* 24*th July* 1919.

The Petition Box kept at the General and Revenue Secretariat, Bangalore, will be cleared at 12 NOON every day by the Chief Secretary to Government and in his absence from Bangalore by some Senior Secretariat Officer.

By Order,

K. MATTHAN,

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

No. R. 4186—*L. R.* 32-23-15, *dated 1st March* 1924.

The following postings and transfers of Amildars and Deputy Amildars are ordered the interests of Public Service:—

Name	From	To	Remarks
Mr. L. S. Rego	Kankanhalli	Koppa	
,, S. N. Srinivasa Rao	Koppa	Krishnarajpete	
,, V. Gopala Rao	Krishnarajpete	Kankanhalli	
,, M. S. Seshagiri Rao (on leave).		Shikarpur	To join forthwith.
,, A. L. Puttiah	Revenue Head Munshi, acting as Amildar, Shikarpur	Acting Deputy Amildar, Harihar.	

No. R. 4074—*L. S.* 44-23-7, *dated 28th February* 1924.

The privilege leave of one month granted to Mr. C. Rajagopal, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, in Government Notification No. R. 3781—L. S. 44-23-8, dated the 13th February 1924, is hereby extended up to 20th March 1924.

No. R. 4037—*L. R.* 32-28-9, *dated 29th February* 1924.

The privilege leave for two months granted to Mr R. Shama Iyengar, Amildar, Shikarpur Taluk in Revenue Commissioner's Notification No. C. 2217—28-21, dated the 26th December 1923, is hereby extended by one month.

No. L. 6885—*A. & E.* 11-23-22, *dated 1st March* 1924.

Under Article 209 A of the Mysore Service Regulations, Dr. K. Kunhi Kannan, Entomologist, is granted furlough for six months on average salary from 1st February 1924, or date of availment.

By Order,
K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

No. P. 4917—*Cts.* 161-23-2, *dated 5th March* 1924.

Under Article 149 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Government direct that twenty-five days out of twenty-seven days of leave without allowances sanctioned to Mr. U. D. Narayanamurthi, Munsiff in Government Notification No. P. 98—Cts. 250-22-6, dated 7th July 1928, may be commuted to one of furlough on full average salary and the remaining two days to furlough on half average salary.

By Order,
B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT.

No. P. W. 199, *dated 4th March* 1924.

The services of Mr. B. Viswanath, B.E., Assistant Engineer on probation, are placed at the disposal of the Mysore Distillation and Iron Works, for a period of two years with effect from the 28th February 1924.

By Order,
K. R. SESHACHAR,
Secretary to Government

PART II—Section 2.

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

No. 4897—*Legis.* 14-23-133, *dated 4th March* 1924.

The annexed calendar relating to the election of a member to the Representative Assembly from the Mulbagal Rural Constituency order in Notification No. 4897—Legis. 14-23-133, dated 4th March 1924, is published for general information.

The attention of the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, is invited to the events specified and the dates fixed therefor and he is requested to take the necessary steps to carry out the programme.

CALENDAR.

1.	Intimation by candidates of their candidature not later than	22nd March 1924.
2.	Publication of the names of candidates in the Gazette	27th March 1924.
3.	Date of election	16th April 1924.
4.	Date of publication of the result in the Gazette by Government	24th April 1924.

No. P. 4897—*Legis.* 14-23-133, *dated 4th March* 1924.

Mr. Krishnamurthiyachar, Landholder and Vice-President, Mulbagal who has been elected both by the Mulbagal Rural and Urban Constituencies having chosen to represent the Mulbagal Urban Constituency, Government are pleased to direct under Rule 9 of the Rules published with Notification No. P. 3918—Legis. 12-23-20, dated the 15th January 1924, that there shall be an election of a member to the Representative Assembly from the Mulbagal Rural Constituency to fill up the said vacancy.

2 Under para 1 of Part II-A of the Rules relating to conduct of elections to the Representative Assembly from the Rural Constituencies, published with Notification No. P. 2399—Legis. 12-23-6, dated the 7th November 1923, the Government are pleased to direct that the said election shall be held on Wednesday the 16th April 1924.

3 Under Rule 2 of the said Notification, Government are also pleased to direct that persons who are desirous of standing for election shall furnish their names in writing to the Amildar, Mulbagal Taluk not later than Saturday the 22nd March 1924.

No. P. 4813—*Legis.* 14-23-143, *dated 5th March* 1924.

Under Rule 9 of the Rules published with Notification No. P. 3920—Legis. 12-23-18, dated the 15th January 1924, and Rule 1 of the Rules published with Notification No. P. 3917—Legis. 12-23-19, dated the 15th January 1924, Government are pleased to direct that the following candidates who is the only candidate standing for election from the Kolar Gold Field Interests has been duly elected to the Representative Assembly from the said constituency.

Serial No.	Name of electorate	Name of candidate elected	Occupation and address
1	Kolar Gold Field Mining Board.	Mr. Ralph Nye ...	Executive Member, Messrs. John Taylor & Sons Committee.

No. P. 4910—*Legis.* 14-23-141, *dated 5th March* 1924.

Under Clause (a) of the Rules published under Part II of Notification No. P. 2400—Legis. 13-23-6, dated the 7th November 1923, Government are pleased to direct that the following candidate has been declared duly elected to the Legislative Council from the constituency shown against the name:—

Serial No.	Electorate	Name of the candidate elected	Occupation

No. P. 4911—Legis. 14-23-140, dated 5th March 1924.

Under Rule 8 of the Election Rules published with Notification No. P 3923—L 12-23-21, dated the 16th January 1924 issuing Rules regarding the election of two mem to the Representative Assembly from the Mysore University Constituency, Governme pleased to direct that the following candidates have been declared duly elected :—

Serial No.	Name of Electorate	Name of candidate elected	Occupation and addre
1	Mysore University	Mr B. Venkatanarasappa, M.A.	Retired Junior-Professor, vangudi, Bangalore.
2	Do	S. Srikantaiya, B.A., B.L.	Advocate, Bangalore

No. P. 4912—Legis. 14-23-139, dated 5th March 1924.

Under Rule 9 of the Rules published with Notification No. P. 3924—Legis 13-2 dated 16th January 1924, issuing rules regarding election of a member to the Leg Council from the Mysore University Constituency, Government are pleased to direc the following candidate has been declared duly elected :—

Serial No.	Name of Electorate	Name of candidate elected	Occupation and Addre
1	Mysore University	Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., B.L.	Advocate, Bangalore.

No. P. 4914—Legis. 14-23-138, dated 5th March 1924.

Under Rule 9 of the Rules published with Notification No. P. 3920—Legis. 12- dated the 15th January 1924 issuing Rules regarding election of members to the Repre tive Assembly by single Associations representing Special Interests or Minorities, G ment are pleased to direct that the following candidate has been declared as duly elec the said Assembly from the Constituency shown against the name :—

Serial No.	Name of Electorate	Name of member elected	Occupation and addre
1	Inamdars' Association ...	Mr. N. Surappa ...	Pleader, Bangalore

No. P. 4915—Legis. 14-23-137, dated 5th March 1924.

Under Rule 14 of the Rules published with Notification No. P. 3255—Legis 12 dated 19th December 1923, issuing Rules regarding election of member to the Repr tive Assembly from the Legal Interests Constituency, Government are pleased to dir the following candidate has been declared as duly elected to the said Assembly from t stituency shown against the name :—

Serial No.	Electorate	Name of candidate elected	Occupation and addr
1	Legal Interests Constituency.	Mr. C. B. Srinivasa Rao, M.A., LL.B.	Advocate, Bangalore

No. P. 4916—Leg. 35-23-16, dated 5th March 1924

Under Rule 15 of the Rules published with Notification No. P. 3924—L

Indian Planting Constituencies respectively of the Mysore Representative Assembly, are declared as duly elected from the constituencies shown against each :—

Serial No.	Electorate	Name of representative	Occupation and address
1	European Planting Constituency	Mr. St. John Hunt	Coffee Planter, Kummergode Post Office, Mudgere.
2	Indian Planting Constituency.	,, C. Srinivasa Rao	Coffee Planter, Chikmagalur.

No. G. 4919—Legis. 14-23-144, dated 5th March 1924.

Under Rule 9 of the Rules issued with Notification No. P. 3920—Legis. 12-23-18, dated the 15th January 1924, regarding the election to the Representative Assembly of members by single Associations representing Special Interests or Minorities, Government are pleased to direct that the following candidates are declared duly elected from the Associations referred to against their names :—

Sl. No.	Name of electorate	Name of candidate elected	Occupation and address
1	Mahratta Samaj, Bangalore.	Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Sindhia	Merchant, New Taragupet, Bangalore City.
2	Arya Kshatriya Samaj, Chitaldrug	Mr. S. V. Hanumantha Raju	Chitaldrug
3	Devanga Sangha, Bangalore.	Mr. C. K. Hutchappa	Cloth Merchant, Bangalore
4	Kurubara Sangha, Bangalore.	Mr. Nilgiri Sanjivial	Merchant and Zamindar, 65, Mill Road, Bangalore City.
		Mr. G. Muniappa	Merchant and Municipal Councillor, c/o Messrs. Shrieves & Co., Bangalore City.
5	Balija Sangham	Mr. G. K. Balija	Secretary, Balija Sangham, Subedar Chattram Road, Bangalore City.
6	Adi Dravida Jana Sabha, Kolar Gold Fields.	Mr. K. Pooswamy	Contractor, Kolar Gold Fields
7	Adi Dravida Abhivriddhi Sangham, Bangalore	Mr. T. Murugesam Pillai.	Assistant Woollen Master, Binny Mills, Bangalore City.
8	Panchama Association, Chitaldrug.	Mr. Doddaiya	Photographer, Chitaldrug

No. P. 4920—Ref. 37-23-18, dated 5th March 1924.

Under Rule 15 of the Rules published with Notification No. P. 3539—Legis. 13-23-11, dated 2nd January 1924, regarding the election of members to the Legislative Council from the Planting Constituency, Government are pleased to direct that the following candidate has been declared duly elected :—

Sl. No.	Name of electorate	Name of candidate elected	Occupation and address
1	Planting Constituency	Mr. Javali Ganesha Rao, son of Lakshmaiya.	Coffee Planter, Balur Post, Kadur District.

No. P. 4922—Legis. 14-23-142, dated 5th March 1924.

Under Rule 9 of the Rules published with Notification No. P. 3920—Legis. 12-23-18, dated the 15th January 1924, issuing rules regarding election of members to the Representative Assembly by single associations representing special interests or minorities, Government are pleased to direct that the following candidate has been declared duly elected to the Representative Assembly from the constituency shown against the name:—

Serial No.	Electorate	Name of candidate elected	Occupation and address
1	Mysore Chamber of Commerce.	Mr. T. Nanjappa	Merchant, Bangalore.

No. 2908—C.B. 185-23-1, dated 6th March 1924.

Under Section 4 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, the undermentioned officers of Government are nominated as official members of the Legislative Council:—

Messrs—

1. K. Chandy, B.A., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
2. A. Subrahmanya Iyer, B.A., Excise Commissioner in Mysore.
3. P. F. Bowring, Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.
4. Dr. H. B. Mylvaganam, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon in Mysore.
5. C. Dove-Wilson, Agent, Mysore Railways.
6. Dr. L. C. Coleman, M.A., Ph.D., Director of Agriculture.
7. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, B.A., Inspector-General of Education.
8. S. G. Forbes, B.Sc., ETC., Chief Electrical Engineer.
9. K. Matthan, B.A., Chief Secretary to Government.
10. Rajakaryaprasakta M. N. Krishna Rao, B.A., Financial Secretary to Government.
11. P. G. D'Souza, B.A., B.H., Director of Industries and Commerce.
12. John Bhore, A.M.I.C.E., ETC., Chief Engineer of Mysore.
13. K. R. Seshachar, B.A., B.E., Secretary to Government, P. W. D.
14. B. Nagappa, BAR-AT-LAW, Secretary to Government, Local and Legislative Departments.
15. B. Rameswamaiya, B.A., B.L., Deputy Commissioner, Mysore.
16. K. V. Anantaraman, B.A., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
17. D. Srinivasiengar, B.A., Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
18. B. V. Ramiengar, B.A., Conservator of Forests.
19. K. H. Ramayya, B.A., BAR-AT-LAW, Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
20. K. Shankaranarayana Rao, M.A., B.L., Government Advocate.

By Order,

B. NAGAPPA,

Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

Registered No. M.—1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1924.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Waiving Contribution to Village Improvement Works.

READ—

Para 5 of Government Order No. 355-414—D., dated 25th January 1924 empowering the Maddagiri Sub-Division Officer to waive contribution to Village Improvement Works in deserving cases in the Maddagiri Taluk, etc.

2. Letter No. D. 4 of 23-34, dated the 27—28th February 1924, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, stating that the conditions in parts of Koratagere Sub Taluk and other taluks are similar, though not no bad as in Maddagiri and recommending that the Sub-Division Officers in Tumkur District may be authorised to waive contribution in extreme cases subject to a maximum of Rs. 300 for each taluk and that the Sub Division Officer, Maddagiri may be invested with similar powers in respect of each of the taluks comprised in his Sub-Division.

ORDER No. 331-7—D. DATED 6TH MARCH 1924.

The recommendation of the Revenue Commissioner is sanctioned.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,

Selling rates of Malnad Hay and Paddy Straw.

READ—

Para 4 of Government Order No. R. 2583-93—R. M. 11-23-104, dated 7th December 1923, directing the sale of Malnad hay in districts affected by the drought at Rs. 10 per ton.

2. Government Order No. 156-214—Dis., dated the 10th January 1924, sanctioning the purchase of paddy straw at a cost of Rs. 33,000 for sale in the affected districts.

3. Government Order No. 221-32—Dis. 8-23-5, dated 11th January 1924, placing a sum of Rs. 90,000 at the disposal of the Conservator of Forests for cutting 6,000 tons of hay for supply to the affected districts, marching camps, etc., and fixing the selling price at the estimated cost of delivery at Tarikere Railway Station, *viz.*, Rs. 20 per ton, the transport charges from there to the Depots being borne by Government.

4. Letter No. R. O. C. 973—A. C. 302-394, dated the 5th March 1924, from the Director of Agriculture, submitting certain proposals for revising the rates at which hay and paddy straw should be sold to the public.

ORDER No. 732-42—DIS., DATED 7TH MARCH 1924.

The Director of Agriculture makes the following three proposals:—

(*i*) That the rate at which the hay should be sold to the people should be increased in view of the fact that the actual cost of cutting and transporting the hay has been found to be much in excess of the amount originally estimated;

(*ii*) That the existing order directing the sale of paddy straw at actual cost price be modified and that some concession be shown to the purchasers; and

(*iii*) That the Depots for the sale of hay in the affected districts should as far as possible be located at places on the railway.

As regards the price of hay the rate fixed in the Government Order of the 11th January 1924, is Rs. 20 per ton which was based on the estimate then prepared by the Conservator of Forests, of the cost of delivering a ton at Tarikere Railway Station. It has since been found that the estimate is low and that the cost of a ton of hay cut, pressed and delivered at any of the important railway stations in the affected districts would amount at the very lowest to Rs. 40 a ton. The Director of Agriculture recommends that the hay may be sold to the public at the rate of Rs. 1—2 per bale of 82 lbs., which works out at Rs. 30 per ton, approximately. This involves a reduction of Rs. 10 on the actual cost per ton. The recommendation of the Director is sanctioned.

(2) As regards the paddy straw the Director of Agriculture reports that including transport charges the cost of one ton delivered at the Depots is Rs. 50. As the existing price is high, he recommends that some concession may be shown to the people. Government are pleased to direct that the paddy straw may be sold at the Depots at Rs. 40 per ton. This involves a concession of Rs. 10 per ton.

(3) Government are pleased to approve of the suggestion made by the Director of Agriculture that Fodder Depots should be located at important places on the railway line in the affected districts. This will avoid heavy outlay in the way of transport charges. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to give wide publicity of the availability of hay at the Depots and to encourage people to go and obtain their supplies from them.

Depots for the supply of hay will be opened and managed by the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts concerned. Indents for hay should be sent to the Conservator of Forests who will make arrangements for supplying the required quantities.

The Conservator of Forests will also supply to the Director of Agriculture on indents the quantities required for use in the marching camps located on the roads leading to the Malnad. The management of the depots for the sale of paddy straw will continue to be under the control of the Director of Agriculture.

The Director of Agriculture reports that up-to-date 2,500 tons of hay have been cut by the Forest Department. In view of the fact that the movement of cattle to the concentration camps in the Malnad has not been as large as was anticipated, Government direct that the further cutting of grass be immediately stopped.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

Sale of one year old Amrut Mahal Bull Calves.

Government Order No. 11156-65—L. B. 38-19-12, dated the 25th March 1920, fixing concession rate for each breeding bull of the Amrut Mahal Department, sold to the Dis- Boards, or to the raiyats, at Rs. 150.

(2) Correspondence ending with letter No. 775—C. 1886-8, dated the 26th July 1921, the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, forwarding copy of letter dated the 6th May 1921, the Live-Stock Expert in Mysore proposing a scheme for the sale under certain condi- to Mysore raiyats and cattle breeders of Amrut Mahal bull calves of a year old suitable breeding purposes and of such a stamp as to improve the breed of draught cattle in My- and recommending sanction to the proposals.

(3) Letter No. L. 842-9—A. & E. 275-20-6, dated the 10th August 1921, from the etary to Government, Education and Agriculture, to the Presidents of District Boards, iring if the District Boards would bear half the cost of the bull calves under the scheme he Live Stock Expert and if so, of how many every year.

(4) The following replies from the Presidents of District Boards:—

i. No. D2 Dis. 108—L. B. 21-22, dated 3rd—4th October 1921, from the President, District Board, Mysore District.

ii. No. C. 382, dated 6th October 1921, from the President, District Board, Bangalore District.

iii. No. D2 Dis. 101—L. B. 21-22, dated the 28th October 1921, from the President, District Board, Kadur District.

iv. No. R. O. C. 287—L. F. 21-22, dated the 2nd—9th November 1921, from the President, District Board, Chitaldrug District.

v. No. E. O. 76—21-22, dated the 10th November 1921, from the President, District Board, Tumkur District.

vi. No. D. B. 134, dated the 18th November 1921, from the President, District Board, Kolar District.

vii. No. C. 203—L. B. 21-22, dated the 10th April 1922, from the President, District Board, Shimoga District.

viii. No. B. O. C. 241—21-22—L. F., dated the 22nd—23rd January 1923, from the President, District Board, Hassan District.

ORDER No. I. C. 5364-75—A. & E. 275-20-16, DATED 11TH MARCH 1924.

The Live Stock Expert brings to notice that there are several drawbacks which have erious effect and seriously impede the popularity of the Government Order of the 25th ch 1920 read above and that the chief among them is the intractability of the animals n delivered from the herd to the raiyat, which when placed under the restraint which astic conditions require, suffer great loss of condition and fail to perform the functions which they are required and that there is a certain risk and bodily injury to the man ma al during the period of intimidation and domestication which removes a weighty consideration from the raiyat and does not tend to increase the number of applications under the ernment Order in question. To lessen these defects to some extent the Live Stock ert proposes that as an interim measure a year old bull calves of the Amrut Mahal artment suitable for breeding purposes and of such a stamp as to improve the breed of ght cattle in Mysore may be sold to raiyats and cattle breeders subject to the following itions:—

(i) Purchaser must agree to keep and raise the calf for breeding purposes and to make his services accessible to the public when of a breeding age at a service fee of Rs. 1. Sale, castration, and slaughter may only be done with the sanction of the Live Stock Expert or his agent.

(ii) Price to be realised to the Amrut Mahal Department should be Rs. 100, made up of Rs. 50 payable by raiyat and Rs. 50, book adjustment allowable by Government.

(iii) This concession should be available only to *bona fide* breeders and to be administered through the Department of Agriculture with the co-operation and assistance of the Superintendent, Amrut Mahal Department and of the District Boards.

2. In view of the fact that the Amrut Mahal Department has no objection to fix a con- on rate of Rs. 100 for a year old bull calves the views of the District Boards were called

3 The District Boards are not opposed to the adoption of the proposals of the Liv Stock Expert and a majority of them are agreeable to contribute a share of the cost of th bull calves, but they are divided in their opinion in regard to their bearing half the cost a as to the number of years during which they would bear it, while the Shimoga and Hass District Boards alone are unwilling to contribute a moiety of the cost.

4. Government consider that the proposals of the Live Stock Expert are likely, t ensure the improvement of live stock and will lead to practical results beneficial to th agricultural population of the State and are therefore pleased to sanction the same in th case of such of the District Boards as are willing to bear half the cost of the bull, the othe half being paid by the purchaser. The price of the bull should be fixed from time to tim by the Amrut Mahal Department not exceeding Rs. 100.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,

Offg. Secretary to Government,

Revenue Department.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Economic Conference.

READ—

Government Order No. 514-66—E. C. 15-19-1, dated the 12th July 1919, sanctioni the reconstitution of the Economic Conference with effect from 1st January 1920.

2. Government Order No. I. C. 770-829—E. C. 4-22-1, dated the 31st July 19 passing orders regarding the working of the Economic Conference on the recommendati of the Special Finance Committee.

3. Government Order No. I. C. 6902-15—E. C. 21-22-4, dated the 12th May 19 directing the suspension of the activities of the Economic Conference pending the exa nation of its position as well as of its constituent boards in connection with the consti tional changes.

4. Paragraphs 58 to 67 of Government Order No. 1367-1426—C. B. 100-23-1, da 27th October 1923, on constitutional reforms in Mysore.

5. Government Order No. 2405-57—C. B. 151-23-1, dated 30th January 19 appointing a Secretary to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council directing that he should also be Secretary, Economic Conference.

ORDER No. P. 5050-110—E. C. 1-23-1, DATED 10TH MARCH 1924.

In paragraphs 58 to 67 of the Government Order of the 27th October 1923 read ab Government have passed orders directing the reconstitution of the three advisory boa connected with Economic Development, *viz.*, the Board of Education, the Board of Agri ture, and the Board of Industries and Commerce to work in close relationship with Representative Assembly, and the Legislative Council and the holding of a Conferenc these boards once a year under the Presidency of the Dewan. The proposals of Special Committee regarding the composition of the boards was approved with ce modifications and the total number of members of the Conference which also include Deputy Commissioners of Districts and such other persons as may be specially selecte Government was fixed at 100.

Government are now pleased to direct that the Central Boards be constitute follows:—

2. *Board of Education.*—The board will consists of—

(1) The Inspector-General of Education (*ex-officio*).

(2) A representative of the Mysore University to be elected by the Senate o University.

(3) A representative of High School teachers—pending the formation of some stituency—the member to be nominated by Government.

(4) A representative of Missionary Schools—the election of the representat be entrusted to a representative body of Mission Schools in Bangalore if is one, otherwise the representative to be nominated by Government.

(5) A representative of private schools aided and unaided—to be nomina Government.

(8) A representative of industrial and technical education—to be nominated by Government.
(9) A representative of physical education—to be nominated by Government.
(10) A representative of Mahomedan education—to be nominated by Government.
(11) A representative of the education of backward classes—to be nominated by Government.
(12) A representative of the depressed classes—to be nominated by Government.
(13) A representative of primary education—to be nominated by Government.
(14) & (15) Two members of the Representative Assembly to be elected by the members of the Assembly.
(16) & (17) Two representatives of the Legislative Council to be elected by the members of the Legislative Council.
(18) & (19) Two members to be nominated by Government.

The Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University will be the Chairman of the Board.

3. *Board of Agriculture.*—The Board will consist of.—

(1) The Director of Agriculture (*ex-officio*).
(2) The Chief Engineer in Mysore (*ex-officio*).
(3) The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore (*ex-officio*).
(4) The Live Stock Expert (*ex-officio*).
(5) The Superintendent of Sericulture (*ex-officio*).
(6) The Superintendent, Government Gardens (*ex-officio*).
(7) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies (*ex-officio*).
(8) The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District (*ex-officio*).
(9) A representative of the Agricultural Union to be elected by the Union by a majority of the members present at a general meeting.
(10) A representative of the European Planting Interest—to be elected by the European Planters' Association recognised by Government for purposes of returning a member to the Representative Assembly.
(11) A representative of the Indian Planting Interests—to be elected by the Indian Planters' Association recognised by Government for purposes of returning a member to the Representative Assembly.
(12) The Agricultural Chemist (*ex-officio*).
(13) The Conservator of Forests (*ex-officio*).
(14) & (15) Two members of the Representative Assembly to be elected by the members of the Assembly.
(16) & (17) Two representatives of the Legislative Council to be elected by the members of the Legislative Council.
(18) & (19) Two members representing horticulture and sericulture to be nominated by Government.
(20, (21) & (22) Three members representing agriculture who are large growers of sugar-cane, cotton, etc., to be nominated by Government.

The First Member of Council will be the Chairman of the Board.

4. *Board of Industries and Commerce.*—The Board will consist of:—

(1) The Director of Industries and Commerce (*ex-officio*).
(2) The Conservator of Forests (do).
(3) The Director of Geology (do).
(4) The Chief Electrical Engineer. (do).
(5) The Agent, Mysore Railways (do).
(6) & (7) Two members of the Representative Assembly to be elected by the members of the Assembly.
(8) & (9) Two representatives of the Legislative Council to be elected by the members of the Legislative Council.
(10) A representative of the Chamber of Commerce to be elected by the Chamber of Commerce.
(11) A representative of Banking to be nominated by Government.
(12) A representative of Mining and Factory Labour to be nominated by Government.
(13) The Industrial Chemist (*ex-officio*).
(14) The Government Director, Mysore Iron Works (*ex-officio*).
(15) (16) & (17) Three representatives of Provincial Industries (*i*) one for [illegible], (*ii*) one for textiles and (*iii*) one for tanning [illegible] to be elected by the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Board and the other representatives to be nominated by Government.

In addition to the several sub-committees that may be formed from time to time for working out of the details of the several schemes a separate sub-committee will be formed to continue the work carried on by the Board of Scientific Advice. This sub-committee will consist of not more than seven members of the Industries and Commerce Board and such scientific experts from outside as may be co-opted by the board.

The Second Member of Council will be the Chairman of the Board.

5. The Secretary to the Economic Conference will be given for the combined Office of Secretary, Representative Assembly, Legislative Council and Economic Conference an establishment consisting of a Superintendent or Manager on Rs. 125—10—175, two clerks on Rs. 75—5—100 and Rs. 50—5—100 respectively and a Steno-Typist on Rs. 50—5—100. The combined office will have a menial establishment of one mutchi on Rs. 15 and four peons on Rs. 11.

Each board will have a Secretary selected by the Chairman from the department concerned and an establishment consisting of two clerks on Rs. 50—5—75 and Rs. 35—3—50 respectively, one mutchi on Rs. 15 and two peons on Rs. 11 each. The Secretaries to the boards will each be allowed a duty allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem.

6. In matters requiring Orders of Government regarding Economic Conference work, communications will be addressed to the Secretary to Government, Local and Legislative Departments.

7. The rules and orders already passed for the conduct of work of the several agencies of the Economic Conference will continue to be in force except to the extent modified in accordance with this order.

8. The Secretary, Economic Conference, is requested to take necessary action for the early constitution and notification of the boards and for the holding of a joint inaugural meeting at the annual Economic Conference at Mysore on the 9th June 1924.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

Registered No. M.—1175.

The Mysore Gazette.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1924.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Procedure for Resurvey and Resettlement.

READ:—

Government Order No. R. 1608-17, dated the 7th December 1903, prescribing the form of notification and the procedure to be adopted for notifying the grouping of villages and the maximum rate in connection with the revision settlement of taluks.

2. Government Order No. R. 9188-97—L. S. 22-04-2, dated the 25th March 1905, approving of the proposal of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner that it is sufficient to allow appeals on broad grounds within a period of three months from the date of introduction of any settlement.

3. Government Order No. R. 7181-90—L. S. 49-06-2, dated the 28th January 1907, directing that the notification prescribed in the Government dated the 25th March 1905 be read out by the Officer introducing the settlement at the time the rates are announced.

4. Government Order No. R. 603-53—L. S. 7-18-5, dated the 11th July 1919, directing that in future the general principles of resettlement including the maximum rates proposed should be previously notified in each village and objections received within two months duly considered before finally sanctioning the rates.

5. Government Order No. R. 5791-800—L. S. 7-18-11, dated the 18th November 1919, laying down the revised procedure to be adopted in the future resettlement of taluks.

6. Government Order No. R. 10390—L. S. 14-20-5, dated the 16th March 1921, laying down a revised procedure for expediting revision settlement operations in the State.

7. Official Memorandum No. R. 2096-105—L. S. 22-21-6, dated the 26th October 1921, laying down the details of the actual procedure to be followed for the preparation and submission of resettlement proposals.

8. D. O. No. 91, dated the 4th December 1923, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore submitting a note on resurvey and resettement procedure as followed at present and also proposals for the revision of the procedure.

ORDER No. R. 4137-46—L. S. 27-23-3, DATED 1ST MARCH 1924.

The question of simplifying the procedure for resurvey and resettlement has been under the consideration of the Government for some time past, in Government Order No. R. 10390—L. S. 14-20-5, dated the 16th March 1921, the elaborate inspection of boundary marks by the resurvey party was dispensed with and the field operations of the Survey Department were confined to the classification of wet and garden lands.

2. The Survey Superintendent has now made the following suggestions with a view further to simplify the procedure, to secure fuller data for resettlement and to afford adequate opportunities to the raiyats to submit their representations regarding the revised rates:—

(1) In regard to the "water class" of tanks and other sources of water supply, the field officers should themselves hear the representations of the land-holders concerned and decide the "Class" of a tank after full deliberation and a personal knowledge of facts. The present system of merely checking the results arrived at by subordinates is not satisfactory.

(2) The field officers should obtain and verify on the spot the statistics required for settlement instead of calling for them from Taluk Offices.

(3) The field officers should hold detailed enquiries about the economic and other conditions in the areas before formulating the proposals.

(4) When submitting the proposals to Government a notification showing in addition to the maximum rates under each head, the total increase or decrease also for each village should be published in the Gazette, copies of the same being sent direct to the Amildars instead of to the Deputy Commissioners, for publication in the villages concerned. Copies of the resettlement reports should be kept at the Taluk Offices for inspection by the public. The time for objections may be fixed at two months from the date of the Gazette notification.

(5) The present practice of allowing appeals in broad grounds after the settlement is sanctioned may be discontinued as the raiyats are given full opportunities of making their representations in this respect before the revised rates are sanctioned by Government. Hence, appeals or objections based on general arguments relating to maxima, grouping, etc., need not be allowed after the settlement is announced, further appeals, if any, being confined to individual grievances and other complaints than those of a general nature.

(6) The formal announcement of the revised rates may be replaced by publication in the Gazette.

(7) A few rules on the principles of re-settlement indicated in Sections 115 and 116 of the Land Revenue Code may be framed.

3. Government are in general agreement with the Survey Superintendent in the recommendations made by him except about the procedure of announcement. Proposals (2) and (3) are calculated to save much time which is now lost in correspondence. Proposals (1) and (4) give adequate opportunites to the raiyats to submit their representations and have their grievances redressed before the settlement of the taluk actually comes into force. As the raiyats are given an opportunity of stating their objections in regard to the general features of resettlement before the revised rates are approved, it is unnecessary to give them a second opportunity for making similar representations as provided for in Government Order No. R. 7181-9—L. S. 49-06-2, dated the 28th January 1907. Government therefore direct that in future, no appeals against the resettlement be entertained on general grounds after Government pass orders sanctioning the re-settlement and that all further appeals should be limited to cases of individual hardship. The revised procedure may be brought into force immediately and applied to the pending settlements.

4. The Survey Superintendent is requested to submit for the approval of Government a revised form of notification of the settlement proposals. He is also

requested to submit for the consideration of Government a draft set of rules embodying the principles of resettlement laid down in Sections 115 and 116 of the Land Revenue Code.

5. The existing procedure for the announcement of rates will continue to be in force pending the amendment of the Land Revenue Code. This announcement must be effected in the villages concerned, with due care and, after sufficient notice, and should, as a rule, be completed before the commencement of the year to which the new rates will apply.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Resettlement of 69 Villages commanded by Krishnarajasagara.

READ—

Government Order No. C. 5-9—L. S. 50-22-4, dated the 27th June 1923, sanctioning the resettlement of lands in 69 villages commanded by the Krishnarajasagara.

ORDER No. R. 4641-5—L. S. 19-23-22, DATED 18TH MARCH 1924.

The resettlement of the lands included in the area commanded by the Krishnarajasagara channels was ordered by Government in their Order read above. It affected 69 Government villages of which 61 are situated in the Seringapatam Taluk, six in the Mysore Taluk and two in the Krishnarajpete Taluk. The net result of the resettlement was an increase in revenue of Rs. 74,165 to Government. The rates were announced in the different villages between the 29th June and 9th July 1923.

2. When the rates were announced, the rayats affected by the resettlement complained:

(i) that the resettlement proposals were not notified beforehand and the rayats' objections invited in accordance with para 191 of the Land Revenue Manual before Government finally approved of them;

(ii) that the rates sanctioned by Government were excessive; and

(iii) that the revised new rates were not leviable in the current year as the announcement in the case of some of the villages was completed only after the beginning of the year.

3. At the meeting of the Legislative Council held at Bangalore on the 11th August 1923, Mr. M. C. Ranga Iyengar moved a resolution urging that the resettlement should be cancelled in view of the fact that the preliminary notification calling for objections was not published and recommending that instructions should be issued to the Settlement Officer to limit the percentage of increase to 20 per cent on individual holdings. The resolution was however withdrawn on the assurance given by the Dewan that the error in procedure referred to by the member would not materially prejudice the right of rayats and in view of the undertaking given that Government would be prepared to accept, either from a body of rayats or from individual rayats, representations in regard to the terms of resettlement and to consider carefully all objections that might be put forward. Since then, several representations have been received urging various objections to the terms of the resettlement. A deputation of representatives of those holding lands in the area in question waited upon the Dewan at Mysore on the 30th October 1923 and urged various grounds in support of their request for a reduction of the rates. In accordance with the Dewan's promise to the deputation to make detailed local enquiries regarding the economic condition of the people, the rise in the price of manure, the decrease in the population and other circumstances referred to by the deputation, Government in their Order No. 2039-40—L. S., dated the 9th November 1923 directed the Survey Superintendent to depute Mr. D. Srinivasa Iyengar to visit typical villages in the area and make local investigations on the several matters on which representations had been received by Government. The Survey Superintendent was also requested to give wide publicity to the enquiry in the concerned villages so that the rayats might fully avail

4. Government have carefully reconsidered the whole question in the light of the numerous representations that have been received by them and the exhaustive report submitted by Mr. D. Srinivasa Iyengar.

5. In regard to the first objection that the rates sanctioned by Government are excessive, the report made by Mr. D. Srinivasa Iyengar goes to show that the value of wet lands has greatly increased in this area owing to the assured water-supply for them by the construction of Krishnarajasagara combined with other normal causes and that the price of paddy and other food grains has risen more than 100 per cent since the date of the previous settlement and that the assesment bears but very small ratio to the net yield. While these circumtances justify a substantial increase of assessment, particularly in the case of the wet lands, Government are of opinion on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case brought to their notice that the settled tract now under consideration, labours under certain drawbacks which deserve consideration in determining the rates of increase. These are paucity of labour, the unhealthiness of the tract, and the absence of any appreciable improvement in the agricultural resources of the people since the last settlement. Government also consider that in fixing the limits of increase care should be taken that the resources of the raiyats are not too heavily taxed suddenly, in view of the necessity to encourage the gradual development of wet cultivation in this area to the fullest extent, for which special facilities have been provided by the construction of the Krishnarajasagara. Government consider that the rates sanctioned for dry lands, wet lands under tanks and gardens are quite fair and require no alteration. In regard to wet lands under channels Government consider that the rates already sanctioned, *viz.*, Rs. 15-8-0 and Rs. 14-8-0 for groups I and II respectively are rather high and that reasonable grounds have been put forward for their reduction. They are accordingly pleased to direct that the maximum rates for these two groups be reduced from Rs. 15-8-0 and Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 14-4-0 and Rs. 13-4-0 respectively. The result of this reduction will be that the net increase in the assessment of this area will be Rs. 54,768 as against Rs. 71,165 according to the Government Order of the 27th June 1923. The total increase of assessment in all the villages under these revised orders will amount to 33 per cent over the old land revenue as aginst 43 per cent under the original order introducing the resettlement.

6. As the collection season has commenced and it will take some time for the akarbands to be revised, Government are pleased to direct that the demand for the first three khists be levied according to the rates sanctioned in the Government Order of 27th June 1923. The Survey Superintendent will be requested to revise the akarbands before the end of April next in the light of the revised rates now sanctioned and the difference in favor of the raiyats between the original sanctioned rates and the modified rates now sanctioned adjusted in the fourth khist according to the revised akarbands.

The objections that the procedure prescribed in para 191 of the Land Revenue Manual was not observed in the present case has already been dealt with by the Dewan in the Legislative Council when the matter came up for discussion and no further orders are now called for. Separate orders are however being issued to simplify the settlement procedure and give clearly defined opportunities to the raiyats to make representations before the resettlement rates are introduced.

8. As regards the third objection that the revised assessment should not be levied during the current year, Government cannot see any justification for the same. There is no provision in the Land Revenue Code and the Rules issued thereunder to prohibit the collection this year of rates introduced at resettlement the announcement in respect of which was not completely effected in the previous year and was continued for a part of the next year. Government therefore direct that the revised rates be recovered with effect from the current year as already ordered.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Local subjects classified as such at the meetings held at District headquarters for the selection of subjects to be brought forward at ordinary Sessions of the Representative Assembly.

READ THE FOLLOWING PAPERS—

Resolutions XXVII and XXVIII of the Local Self-Government Conference of 1923.

2. Paras 25 (4) and 70 of Government Proceedings No. 1367-1426—C. B. 100-23-1, dated 27th October 1928, passing orders on the Report of the Committee on Constitutional Developments.

3. Paras 62 to 69 of the rules of business and procedure for the Representative Assembly as proposed by the Committee.

4. Rule 46 of Government Notification No. P. 13039—Legis. 12-23-9 dated 8th December 1923.

ORDER NO. L. 7265-327—L. B. 124-23-1, DATED 13TH MARCH 1924.

For giving effect to the resolution of the Local Self-Government Conference taken in conjunction with paras 25 (4) and 70 of the Government Proceedings read above, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore resolve to issue the following rules:—

"In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 12 and 37 of the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation, and by Section 6 (1) of the Mysore Representative Assembly Regulation and in exercise of all other powers enabling them in this behalf, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to make the following rules for the disposal of local subjects by local bodies (District Boards and Municipal Councils).

I. *The referring of local subjects to District Boards and Municipal Councils.*—Under the existing rules relating to the constitution and conduct of business of the Representative Assembly, the Deputy Commissioner presides at the preliminary meeting held at the District headquarters for the selection of subjects, to be brought forward at each ordinary Session of the Representative Assembly. All local subjects classified as such at this meeting shall be referred by the Deputy Commissioner to the District Board, or, if the subject refers to a Municipal Council, to the Municipal Council concerned.

II. *Disposal of local subjects by District Boards.*—The President of the District Board on receipt of the list of such subjects will arrange for a special meeting of the District Board to be held on a suitable date for the recording of resolutions on these subjects, the attendance of the Representative Assembly members who have brought forward these subjects (if not already members of the District Board) being secured at this meeting. The resolutions on these subjects will be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the District; and he will submit them to Government with his remarks after consulting the District Officers, if necessary. The Deputy Commissioner's report to Government should be made within two months of the meeting held above.

III. *Disposal of local subjects by Municipal Councils.*—A similar procedure will be adopted by the President of each Municipal Council; and the Deputy Commissioner will similarly submit to Government with his remarks the resolutions of the Municipal Councils on local subjects.

2. *Revision of the orders regarding the holding of District and Taluk Conferences.*—The orders issuing instructions for the holding of District and Taluk Conferences will be revised and issued separately.

BUNAGAPPA.

Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

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Representation of Indian Christians and other Depressed Classes in the Legislative Council.

ORDER No. P. 5252-61—LEGIS. 13-23-34, DATED 19TH MARCH 1924.

In Notification No. P. 2402—Legis. 13-23-2, dated the 7th November 1923, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja have been pleased to guarantee to the interests specified below representation in the Legislative Council as noted against each :—

Mahomedans	2 seats
Indian Christians	1 seat
Depressed classes	1 seat

Government have also directed that if these Interests fail to secure this number through the Representative Assembly and the electorates for the return of non-official members specified in Schedule 2 of the Legislative Council Regulation, Government will make good the difference by nominations through Associations to be recognised for the purpose.

On an examination of the results of the elections, Government observe that while the Mahomedans have secured two seats in the Legislative Council, the other two communities have failed to secure any. In these circumstances, it is necessary for Government to provide for the representation of these communities by nomination of members returned through Associations. Government are accordingly pleased to recognise the Indian Christian Association, Bangalore, the Catholic Association, Bangalore, and the Mysore Indian Christian Education Fund Association, Bangalore, for the purpose of returning a member representing Indian Christians and the Panchama Association, Chitaldrug, the Adi Dravida Abhivriddi Sangam, Bangalore, and the Adi Dravida Jana Sabha, Kolar Gold Fields for the purpose of returning a member representing the Depressed Classes. Each of the two groups of Associations recognised above will form a single constituency and the voters will be those whose names are contained in the list published in the *Mysore Gazette*, in connection with the Representative Assembly elections. The names of such of the persons as have ceased to be members since then will be removed, and the names of those who have joined since then will be added. These omissions and additions must be sent to the Secretary, Legislative Council by the Secretaries of the Associations concerned so as to reach him not later than the 25th March 1924.

The elections will be held under the rules published in Notification No. P. 4963—Legis. 13-23-30, dated 8th March 1924, except that the voting will not be by post but will be by ballot in the offices of each of the Associations referred to above. The Deputy Commissioners of the Districts concerned are requested to depute suitable officers to conduct the elections. The result of the election in each office will be communicated to the Secretary, Legislative Council who will consolidate them and submit them to Government for publication in the Gazette.

Members of the Associations who desire to stand for election will notify their intention to the Secretary, Legislative Council, so as to reach him not later than the 25th March 1924. The elections will be held on the 29th March 1924.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Resolution II.

READ—

Letter No. 8351, dated 13th February 1924, from the Secretary, Mysore State Life Insurance Committee, forwarding for sanction the following extract of Resolution II passed at the meeting of the Insurance Committee held on 26th January 1924 and requesting approval to the rules as amended by the Resolution :—

"Resolved that with a view to minimise delay and save unnecessary correspondence, the Deputy Secretary be authorised to deal with the following routine cases subject to the limitations noted against each item :—

(1) Acceptance of proposals recommended by the Senior Surgeon.	Excepting cases in which the assured sum exceeds Rs. 5,000 or those in which the Deputy Secretary entertains any doubt or in which there is a departure from accepted practice or procedure.

(2) Rejecting temporarily or permanently proposals as advised by the Senior Surgeon.

(3) Issuing fresh notices of acceptance of proposals for reasons which he considers acceptable.

(4) Approving all nomination applications except those which present special or peculiar features.

(5) Granting permission to continue payment under Rules 10 and 26 of the Official Branch.

ORDER No. FL. 5028—G. F. 29-23-10, DATED 7—13TH MARCH 1924.

Sanctioned.

The amendments consequential on the resolution will be as indicated in the annexure.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.

ANNEXURE.

First Para of Rule 20.

A proposal for a first or further Insurance resting on a detailed medical certificate, shall be forwarded to the Senior Surgeon and on its return, it will be dealt with by the Deputy Secretary, and orders of acceptance issued by him in all ordinary cases, excepting those in which the assured sum exceeds Rs. 5,000 or those in which the Deputy Secretary entertains any doubt or in which there is a departure from accepted practice or procedure, the latter class of cases shall be submitted to the President who shall pass final orders or have them circulated among the members of the Committee, if any question of doubt or difficulty is involved. The circulated cases shall be disposed of according to the opinion of the majority, one vote against the proposer being held as cancelling two votes in his favour. When owing to such cancelment the votes are balanced, the matter in question shall be decided by the casting vote of the President. The opinion of the majority thus arrived at shall be deemed to be the opinion and decision of the Committee. The President shall in all cases be at liberty to refer for the orders of Government any question involving a general principle notwithstanding its decision by a majority of votes.

Rule 21, Second Paragraph.

If the first premium is not paid as above laid down, the Secretary shall call upon the proposer through his immediate official superior to explain the delay, and, if within three months from the last due date for payment of the said first premium, it should be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the delay was due to causes other than the illness of the proposer, he (the Secretary) may order the payment of all the premiums due from the first due date. In cases of delay exceeding three months and in all other cases in which the reason for delay is not considered satisfactory, the policy shall be issued after the production of a medical certificate similar to the one on which the policy was originally issued. The fee for obtaining such a certificate shall be paid by the proposer, which shall be for an ordinary medical certificate of good health. Five per cent of the monthly pay of the proposer subject to a minimum of one rupee and maximum of five rupees and for a detailed medical certificate, 10 per cent of such pay subject to a minimum of three rupees and a maximum of fifteen rupees (G. O. No. Fl. 3580-629—G. F. 99-20, dated 4th December 1920.)

Amendment of Rule 23 A.

The nomination referred to in Rule 23 shall be in the form of an application addressed and forwarded to the Secretary, Insurance Committee, after being signed by the applicant in the presence of the applicant's official superior or a gazetted officer of the Mysore Government who should certify to the identity of the applicant or before a Magistrate in the presence of two witnesses. A nomination shall not be considered valid if it has not been accepted by the Deputy Secretary in ordinary cases and by the President or the Committee in cases which present special features.

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Rule 20.

When an insured who has ceased to be in the service of Government elects under rule 10, to continue to pay premium till his policy matures, he may be allowed by the Secretary to pay such premium monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly, into any Treasury of the Mysore Government. Likewise an insured officer of the Mysore Government who is transferred to Foreign service under Art. 407 of the Mysore Service Regulations may be permitted to pay his premium quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly provided he communicates his election to do so within three months from the date of such transfer. A grace of 15 days shall be allowed when the premium is payable monthly and a grace of one month when it is paid otherwise. If the insured fails to pay the premium within the days of grace, he may be allowed to pay it within six months from the date of default on production of a certificate of good health, or thereafter within 18 months on production of a detailed medical certificate, obtained on payment of the prescribed fee and paying up all the arrears together with compound interest at 4 per cent failing which the payment of the premium shall be deemed to have been discontinued and the insured who has ceased to be in service shall be permitted to obtain a paid-up policy or surrender value and an insured transferred to Foreign service only a paid-up-policy as prescribed in rule 10.

ANNEXURE.

Resolution III.

READ—

Letter No. 8351, dated 13th February 1924, from the Secretary, Mysore State Life Insurance Committee, forwarding for sanction the following extract of Resolution III passed at the meeting of the Insurance Committee held on 26th January 1924.

Read Senior Surgeon's letter No. 129, dated 15th January 1924, recommending that the Lady Assistant Surgeon in charge of Female Dispensary, Davangere and also other Lady Assistant Surgeons attached to Medical Institutions be added to the list given in Rule 19 of the Rules relating to the Official Branch for examining women proposers.

Resolved that the recommendation be approved and the rule amended accordingly.

ORDER No. FL. 5029—G. F. 29-23-11, DATED 7—15TH MARCH 1924.

Sanctioned.

The rule as amended by the Resolution will stand as follows:

According to Resolution III. *Amendment of Rule 19.*

Such Medical Officer shall be the District Medical Officer of the Government not below the rank of an Assistant Surgeon. Proposers who happen to be women may with their consent be examined by the District Medical Officer with the aid of a midwife and nurse or by the Lady Surgeon, or Assistant Surgeon attached to any Government Medical Institution in the State.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT.

Commission to be allowed to contractors for supply of labour.

READ—

(1) Letter No. 10844, dated the 25th June 1923, from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation to the Comptroller of Mysore.

(2) Letter No. W. A. D. Mis. 1, dated the 3rd July 1923, from the Comptroller of Mysore.

(3) Note No. D. 51, dated the 18th August 1923, from the Secretary to Government, P. W. D. Irrigation.

(Order No. P. W. 1127-47—P. 251-71, dated 12th February 1924.)

Commission to contractors has been allowed by the P. W. D. whenever they apply for work that does not admit of piece work or task work, such as baling water etc. 1915, the Comptroller brought to notice that in the Railway Construction Department Executive Engineers were empowered to pass charges up to 15 per cent on account of commission to contractors, while in the Public Works Department there was no such rule prescribing the rate of commission to be allowed to contractors for supply of labour, and urged that the powers of the Executive Officers should be defined and a circular issued for the guidance of all officers concerned with a view to secure uniformity of procedure.

2. A circular order prescribing a limit was not issued then, but it was ruled that a commission of Rs. 5 might be paid by the Executive Engineers, and all cases in which a commission of more than Rs. 5 was paid for any individual work by an Executive Engineer might be disallowed by the Comptroller and brought to the notice of the Superintending Engineer in order to enable him to satisfy himself if circumstances justified a greater amount being admitted and passed. This was tried for some time and found unworkable. The expression "Individual work" was interpreted in different ways and it was reasonably applied to sub-head of a work, as otherwise, the rule of allowing a commission of Rs. 5 would become unworkable.

3. Some of the Executive Engineers having pressed for definite orders on the subject, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation opined that a commission up to a limit of 15 per cent may be allowed to contractors for labour supplied by them. The Comptroller pointed out that the Government of India had not fixed such a limit and sought for definite orders.

4. After a careful consideration of the question, Government are pleased to lay down the following rules for the guidance of the Executive Engineers:—

(i) If the contractor who supplies labour is agreeable to supervise the work of the labourers supplied and also the progress, a commission up to 15 per cent may be paid provided the labour is required for only very short periods up to a month or so. In such cases the commission may be paid on the wages earned by the labourers.

(ii) The employment of labour should however be limited to cases of the kind defined below:—

"The payment of daily labour through a contractor, instead of by muster roll in the usual way, is objectionable in principle. In a case of great emergency it may sometimes be found impossible to employ labour otherwise than through a contractor. Should it be possible, in such a case, to determine the quantities of work done after its completion or at intervals during its progress, it is expedient to pay the contractor, at suitable rates, on the basis of work actually executed. But if, as in the case of urgent repair of canal breaches, this method of payment is not practicable, it is permissible to pay the contractor on the basis of the numbers of labourers employed, day by day, his own profit or commission being either included in the rates allowed, or paid separately in lump sum or at a percentage rate. When this course is adopted, a report of the numbers of labourers of each class employed day by day should be made by the subordinate in charge of the work daily to the Sub-Divisional Officer to enable the latter to keep a check on the expenditure and to deal with the contractor's claim when received. To avoid disputes with the contractors they should be encouraged to sign the daily reports in token of their acceptance as correct".

(iii) In cases where the labour is required for large works such as Krishnarajasagara, Gorur bridge, etc., and (2) the imported labour work under petty task workers, definite orders of Government should be obtained for payment of commission to contractors.

JOHN BHORE,
Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department (Irrigation).

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1924.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Advisory Committee for the Education of Mahomedans.

...tter No. H. C. 263—23-24, dated the 14th November 1923, from the Inspector-...al of Education in Mysore, regarding the appointment of an Advisory Committee for ...nsideration of problems connected with the Education of Mahomedans.

ORDER No. E. 4440-1—EDN. 180-23-4, DATED 17TH MARCH 1924.

One of the recommendations of the Mahomedan Education Conference held in ...923 was that an Advisory Committee might be appointed to deal with problems ...ted with the education of pupils whose medium of instruction is Hindustani. ...of the special features of the education of Mahomedans, the Government are ...n that an Advisory Committee of the kind proposed is desirable and are ...ingly pleased to accept the recommendation of the conference.

The Committee will generally review the arrangements at the Inspector-

3. The Committee will be constituted as follows for a period of three years and will meet for the present twice a year:—

1. The Inspector-General of Education (President).
2. The Circle Inspector, Bangalore.
3. The Circle Inspector, Mysore.
4. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools.
5. The District Inspector of Hindustani Schools, Bangalore.
6. Mr. Sultan Mohiuddin, B.A. (Med).
7. The Assistant Inspectress of Hindustani Girls' Schools, Bangalore.

NON-OFFICIALS.

8. Mr. Nawab Gulam Ahmed Kalami.
9. " Mahomed Abbas Khan.
10. " Mir Mahomed Sahib.
11. " Abdul Rahimon, B.A.

4. For attendance at the meetings of the Committee, the non-official members will be paid travelling allowance at the following rates:—

By Rail—Return first class fare, and III class fare for one servant to and fro.
Road Mileage—6 annas.
Halting Allowance—Rs. 5 a day.

5. The cost on this account will be met from the provision for "Travelling allowance to officers" under "26 Education, 2 Supervision (ii) Inspection".

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Reviews the Annual Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for 1922-23.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1922-23, submitted by the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore with his letters No. C. P. 49 of 23-24, dated the 27th October and 1st November 1923.

ORDER No. E. 4580-640—EDN. 86-23-6, DATED 22ND MARCH 1924.

Recorded.

Direction and Inspection.—Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer continued in charge of the Office of the Inspector-General of Education throughout the year. He toured for 137 days and visited 410 institutions as against 63 days and 81 schools in the previous year.

Mr. D. Venkataramiah, Circle Inspector of the Bangalore Circle, toured for 149 days and inspected 17 out of 18 schools in his direct charge, 339 other institutions, 8 hostels and all the offices of the District Inspectors in the Circle. The number of days he was on tour fell short of the minimum prescribed by 57 days. Dr. Paul Chinnappa who assumed charge of the Mysore Circle on 18th July 1922, toured for 202 days and inspected all the 14 institutions in his direct charge, all the offices of the District Inspectors in the Circle and visited in addition 500 other institutions of the Primary and Middle School grades. Sri Srirangamma, Inspectress of Girls' Schools toured for 33 days from the date of her assumption of charge of the office on 18th January 1923, while she inspected all the 29 schools in her direct charge and visited in addition 52 other schools. Government hope that there will be an appreciable improvement in her touring during the current year.

There is a general improvement in the touring and inspection of the District Inspectors of Education as compared with the figures of last year, though the period of itineration fell short of the prescribed minimum except in a few cases. The itineration of the District Inspector of Tumkur (Mr. G. Sridhara Murthi), and of the two Urdu Circles of Bangalore and Mysore (Mr. Mahomed Beig and Mr. Pir Sahib Miyan) was inadequate, the number of days spent by them on tour being 136, 142 and 141 respectively. Among Assistant Inspectresses, the number of days toured out by Miss Yusuf Ali (Bangalore Range) was only 98 days out of 299 days she was in charge. The itineration of the Assistant Inspectors of Shimoga, Sagar, Tumkur, Nagamangala, Maddagiri and Dodballapur Ranges was very satisfactory being above the minimum prescribed, while that of the Assistant Inspectors of Closepet, Bangalore (Sanskrit), Davangere, Narasimharajapura and Hunsur ranges was very poor. The number of schools inspected by Mr. Krishna Rao, Assistant Inspector, Channapatna, and Mr. Mahomed Dastagir, Assistant Inspector, Shimoga, was only 46 and 98 respectively for 106 and 202 days of touring which is quite unsatisfactory. The Inspector-General

reported that suitable warnings have been administered to the Officers whose touring and inspection work was not satisfactory and it is hoped that there will be further improvement in this respect during the current year.

During the year the number of Assistant Inspector's charges was raised from 27 to 45, thereby reducing the number of schools in each officer's charge to about 150. Government trust that with this increase in the strength of the subordinate inspectorate, there will be material improvemet in the quality as well as in the frequency of inspections and that this will go a great way towards improving the efficiency of primary schools in rural parts and arrest the closing down of village-aided schools.

Besides the inspection of the Departmental officers, 699 schools were visited by officers of Government belonging to other departments and others. His Highness the Maharaja was also graciously pleased to visit a few schools in the Malnad Districts during his tours in those places. The Dewan in his two provincial tours visited and inspected 43 schools and the members of Council inspected 38 schools.

3. *General Statistics.**—The number of institutions, both public and private, rose from 8,601 in 1921-22 to 8,792 in the year under report, but the number of scholars declined from 304,028 to 287,794 and the average monthly attendance fell from 279,697 to 263,910. The decrease in strength and attendance was due to the closing of all the practical instruction classes as a measure of retrenchment and of 753 village aided schools (*viz.* 355 city schools and 398 night schools for adults) which were not working satisfactorily. The net increase in the number of public institutions was mainly due to the re-modelling of the Middle schools by which the Primary classes maintained in them were detached and treated as separate institutions and to the opening of new schools in connection with the utilisation of the Education Cess in the Districts of Bangalore and Chitaldrug. The closing of a large number of incumbent and languishing village aided schools which was a feature of the previous year continued during the year under review. This is not a matter for surprise as these schools are dependent on the uncertain and precarious contributions of the villagers to supplement the Government grant. The orders on the Education Memorandum contemplated the conversion of all such schools into Government institutions. But this could not be carried into effect except to a very limited extent, as the resources relied upon for such conversion have not been available. With a view to arrest the further falling off and to ensure the stability and permanence of these institutions till they could be converted into Government institutions, it has been decided to increase the Government grants to these schools and a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been provided for the purpose in the current years' budget.

The percentage of boys and girls at school to the total school-going population was 52·50 and 12·42 respectively as against 55·89 and 12·46 during the previous year, and that of both girls and boys to the total population of school-going age was 32·74 as against 34·59 in 1921-22. There was one institution for every 3·35 square miles of area and 666 of the population, and one out of every 3·05 of the school-going population was under instruction.

The total expenditure on education (exclusive of University Education) both direct and indirect decreased from Rs. 44,47,240 to Rs. 44,64,292, the reduction being due to certain retrenchments effected in the department. Of this, Rs. 37,04,644 was met from State Funds including the cess collections of the Bangalore and Chitaldrug Districts, Rs. 45,116 from Local Funds, Rs. 5,078 from Municipal Funds, Rs. 3,19,431 from fees and Rs. 2,90,033 from all other sources. Of the total amount of expenditure on education Rs. 24,04,605 was spent on Government institutions, Rs. 9,23,010 on aided institutions, Rs. 2,97,197 on buildings and equipment and Rs. 7,34,483 on other purposes. The average cost of education per head of population was Rs. 0-11-11 and of this Re. 0-10-1 was met from State Funds as against Re. 0-9-10 in the previous year, the increase being due to the merging of the village school fund with State Funds.

Up to the end of the year under review three out of the eight District Boards had consented to levy an Education Cess at the rate of 6 pies per rupee on the items of revenue on which local cess is collected. The proposals for the utilisation of the amounts realised were received and approved by Government in the case of Bangalore and Chitaldrug Districts. The proposals for the utilisation of the cess in the Hassan District are under correspondence between the Department and the District Board concerned. Two more districts, *viz.*, Tumkur and Shimoga have since agreed to raise the levy and proposals for the utilisation of the amounts are under the consideration of the department. The levy of Education Cess in some of the districts has facilitated the conversion of an appreciable number of village aided schools in these districts to Government Institutions. With a view to further accelerate the conversion of aided schools in these districts Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,000 to each of the districts and proposals for the utilisation of these grants in the case of Hassan and Chitaldrug Districts have been approved by Government. Seventy three aided schools in the Bangalore District and 25 in the Chitaldrug District were converted into

Government institutions out of the cess funds in addition to 58 and 55 schools in the Chitaldrug and Hassan Districts respectively out of the special grant of Rs. 10,000 referred to above. The Government trust that the District Boards of the remaining three districts will also agree to the levy of the cess at an early date and co-operate with Government in securing uniform development of education in all parts of the State.

4. *Collegiate and High School Education.*—There were 9 Collegiate High Schools as against 8 in the previous year of which 5 were Government and 4 aided. The increase in the number was due to the opening of an Entrance class in Science in the Vani Vilas Institute for the benefit of girl students. Of 837 students sent up for the University Entrance Examination, 347 passed giving a percentage of 41·45 as against 232 with a percentage of 29·3 in the previous year. The percentage of passes was poor in the Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Mysore and particularly so in the Vani Vilas Institute, where out of 11 candidates sent up, only one passed.

The number of High Schools working during the year was 21 of which 2 were girls' schools. The number of pupils under instruction rose from 6,307 to 6,630. To relieve congestion in the Collegiate High School, Bangalore, which had assumed unmanageable proportions, a new school was opened at Malleswaram from the beginning of the current school year. In spite of this, the strength of the Collegiate High School has increased from 941 to 969. Additional sections were also opened in some of the High Schools to provide for the increasing number of students seeking admission. The increasing pressure for admission to High Schools presents a serious problem. The opening of more High Schools is dependent on additional financial resources becoming available. Meantime the existing institutions should be made use of to their fullest capacity. One thousand eight hundred and sixty students sat for the S. S. L. C. Examination, of whom 904 were declared eligible for the College Course and the Public Service, giving a percentage of 49 as against 43 in the previous year. The results in the London Mission Girls' High School, the Maharaja's Collegiate High School, Mysore and the Tumkur Collegiate High School were particularly good, while those of the Maharani's High School Mysore and the Chikballapur High School were poor.

5. *Middle Schools.*—The orders on the Education Memorandum contemplated the conversion of all the Middle Schools into a uniform bilingual type providing instruction in both English and Vernacular. In pursuance of the above orders, the Middle Schools have been remodelled, so as to constitute a four year's course, with effect from the current academical year. As a transitional measure, another type called the Incomplete Middle School has come into existence providing instruction in English up to the Second Year Standard of the full Middle School. These will be gradually developed into complete Middle Schools as funds become available. The number of Middle Schools according to the new classification was 172 with a strength of 20,280 and the number of incomplete Middle Schools was 273 with a strength of 7,976. The number of pupils who sat for the English Lower Secondary Examination was 4,119 and the number successful was 2,233 giving a percentage of 54·2. Four thousand seven hundred and thirty-five candidates appeared for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination of whom 2,285 passed giving a percentage of 48·4. One hundred and forty-six girls appeared for the English and 495 for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examinations of whom 81 and 237 respectively came out successful. Sixteen Panchama students passed the English and 46 the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination.

6. *Primary Schools.*—The total number of primary schools for boys increased from 6,216 in 1921-22 to 6,504 in 1922-23 and the number of pupils from 1,75,301 to 1,94,359. The increase is partly due to the bifurcation of schools as per orders of Government on the remodelling of the Middle School grade of instruction according to which the primary classes of the old Anglo-Vernacular and Anglo-Hindustani, Rural Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Middle Schools have been brought under primary education. Of the total strength 15,830 were girls attending the boys' schools. Of the total number of schools 2,442 were Government institutions as against 2,043 in the previous year. A large number of Adult Day and Night schools which were not working satisfactorily was closed temporarily during the year. Compulsory education was in force in 240 centres as in the previous year and the total number of children of compulsory age attending schools in those centres was 37,857 as against 44,009. It is disappointing to find that the compulsory School Committees have not shown much activity in spite of the grant of larger powers to them, and that District Boards and Municipalities have also not been showing sufficient interest in the working of the scheme.

7. *Training Institutions.*—In the 3 training schools for men, and 3 for women, there were in all 617 pupils under instruction as against 533 in the previous year. In the Collegiate, Secondary, Upper Secondary and Lower Secondary Grade Final Examinations, the number of passes was 2, 4, 8 and 107 respectively, of which 16 were girls who passed in the Lower

Secondary Training Final Examination. The hostels attached to the institutions continued to be popular, the total number of boarders being 228, of whom 37 were Mahomedans. The provision made for the training of teachers is not adequate to meet the ever-growing needs of the Department. At present, the number of teachers who have undergone training is only 2,384 out of a total number of 7,015 teachers in the department, which works out to a percentage of 33. A high standard of instruction cannot be expected when the number of untrained teachers still predominates. The quality of training has also to be improved by lengthening the duration of the courses of study. Comprehensive proposals for the reorganisation of training institutions and courses have been received by Government, but have been deferred on account of financial stringency as the total cost of the scheme is prohibitive. But, with a view to increase as rapidly as possible the number of trained teachers under the existing organisation, a sum of Rs. 15,000 has been provided in the current year's budget and proposals for its utilisation are under consideration of Government.

8. *Special Schools of Instruction.*—The Civil Engineering school attached to the Chamrajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, was removed to Bangalore and amalgamated with the Mechanical Engineering School, under the name of "The School of Engineering, Bangalore." The popularity of the institution has been well maintained. The total number of pupils under instruction was 183 as against 160 in the previous year, and the number of candidates who passed the final examinations in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical branches was 35 out of 50 who appeared. The number of schools imparting instruction in commercial subjects was three, of which two were Government and one aided, with a total strength of 400 pupils. Commercial subjects were also taught in 5 High Schools of the State. The practical instruction classes, numbering in all 260, which were not working satisfactorily were abolished as a measure of retrenchment. But as it was considered desirable to give an industrial bent to the instruction imparted to pupils of the Panchama community, 11 practical instruction classes were opened in select panchama schools for giving instruction in vocational subjects. Ten such schools were working during the year with a total strength of 779 pupils. The orders on the Education Memorandum contemplate the provision of instruction in an industrial subject in the Middle school grade of education, but a general revision of the courses of studies providing for such teaching in all the schools is not practicable at present owing to the prohibitive cost. As a preliminary step towards the opening of Poly-technic schools, however, practical instruction classes of an improved type have been opened in five centres providing instruction in carpentry in Boys' schools and tailoring in girls' schools. Practical instruction classes in agriculture have also been sanctioned in five centres. The weaving classes attached to 12 panchama schools were also continued and worked well with a total strength of 320.

The school for the deaf-mutes and the blind continued to be popular with a total strenth of 61 comprising 23 deaf and 36 blind pupils and 2 in the training section, as against 58 in the previous year.

The number of Sanskrit schools was 51 with a strength of 1,772 as against 1,698 in the previous year. In the reorganisation of the Inspectorate all the Sanskrit schools in the State, have been constituted into a separate charge under an Assistant Inspector and it is hoped that this will lead to appreciable improvement in the organisation and working of the existing schools.

9. *Women's Education.*—There were 4 English High Schools for girls with a total strength of 162, one Kannada High School with 18 pupils, 19 Middle schools with 1,367 pupils, 54 Incomplete Middle schools with 2,339 pupils, 692 Primary schools with 32,554 pupils, 3 training schools with 61 pupils under training and 4 industrial schools with a total strength of 161. The percentage of girls under instruction to the total number of girls of school going age was 12·42 as against 12·46 in the previous year. The Vani Vilas Institute was raised to the status of a Collegiate High School by the opening of a University Entrance class in Physics, Mathematics and Natural Science. In the S.S.L.C. Examination 20 passed out of 38 examined; in the Upper Secondary 2 out of 8; and in the English Lower Secondary 81 out of 146 and in the Vernacular Lower Secondary 237 out of 495. The results of the training examination of the Lower Secondary grade (preliminary) were 42 passed out of 77 and in the final, 16 out of 16. The total expenditure on the education of girls rose from Rs. 5,10,187 in 1921-22 to Rs. 5,44,399 of which Rs. 4,61,900 was met from State funds, Rs. 283 from local funds, Rs. 15 from Municipal funds Rs. 2,335 from fees and Rs. 79,866 from other sources.

10. *Education of Special Communities.*—The total number of Hindustani Schools for boys and girls was 950 with a total strength of 31,155 as against 863 with a strength of 30,341 in the previous year. Of the total number, 12 were Middle Schools, 76 Incomplete Middle Schools, 862 Primary Schools and one was Special School. There were also 7,761 Mahomedan pupils reading in general schools which gives a total of 38,845 pupils under instruction as against 39,286 in the previous year. The percentage of Mahomedan boys at

school to the total Mahomedan male population was 17·01 and that of girls to the female population was 6·93. To facilitate the education of Mahomedan girls in the higher grades of instruction, a boarding home attached to the Zenana Normal School, Mysore, has been recently sanctioned and this should attract girls desiring to pursue higher studies from the mofussil. The results of the public examinations in the case of boys were 118 passes out of 257 candidates for the English Lower Secondary Examination, 252 out of 505 in the Urdu Lower Secondary Examination and 38 out of 46 in the Teachers' Certificate Examination, while the number of passes among girls was 21 out of 27 in the Teachers' Certificate Examination and 55 out of 143 in the Urdu Lower Secondary Examination. A Mahomedan Educational Conference was held during the year under the Presidency of the Dewan (and was followed up by meetings in the Office of the Inspector-General of Education) when the educational requirements of the community were thoroughly discussed and a number of resolutions passed. These resolutions are under the consideration of the department and the Government.

11. *Education of Depressed Classes.*—The number of schools for depressed classes decreased from 608 to 582, the reduction being due almost entirely to the closing of languishing Aided Schools. The total strength also decreased from 13,706 to 12,837 of whom 1,800 were girls. Of the total number of institutions, one was a Kannada High School attached to the Central Panchama Institute, Mysore, 3 were Middle Schools and 576 were Primary Schools. The Panchama Boarding Schools at Mysore, Tumkur and Chikmagalur continued to work satisfactorily. The results of examination for the Boarding School at Tumkur were particularly good as all the 6 boys that appeared for the English Lower Secondary Examination passed with two in the first class. As a measure of encouragement, students of the Panchama Community had been exempted from paying admission and examination fees for a period of three years till 1923 and this concession has been further extended by three more years. To create facilities for the students who read in the High School Classes, Government have recently passed orders sanctioning a Boarding Home at Bangalore with provision for 12 students and it is reported that the Home has commenced working with 11 on the rolls. It is gratifying to learn that the sentiment against the admission of Panchama pupils to general schools is weakening in most places and that there were 3,035 such pupils in general schools as against 2,385 in the previous year.

12. *Scholarships and Freeships.*—The grant of scholarships and free-studentships on a liberal scale was continued during the year. The scheme of free-studentships was re-examined during the year and it has now been ordered that all holders of State scholarships need not pay fees, and that of the remaining number of students, 30 per cent in the University Classes, 25 per cent in the Entrance Classes and 20 per cent in the High School Classes shall be free students. As some practical difficulties were experienced in the administration of scholarships for the education of backward classes, the rules were slightly revised according to which communities of similar social and economic conditions have been grouped together so that scholarships lapsing for want of candidates of a particular community comprised in one group may be awarded to pupils of other communities included in the same group. The scheme of scholarships for Panchamas and other Depressed Classes was also revised providing for the grant of scholarships in all stages from the infant class upwards and fixing the rates of scholarships at a higher level than those of the corresponding grades of the backward class scholarships. The administration of the technical and professional scholarships was transferred to the respective Heads of Departments with the result that only scholarships relating to education proper were left to be administered by the Education Department. No foreign scholarships for study of educational subjects were sanctioned during the year.

13. *Other Activities.*—The Scout Movement continued to be very popular. Forty-one new troops were started during the year and excluding the 8 troops which had to be subsequently disbanded the total number of scout troops at the end of the period was 119 with a total strength of 2,924. The Sri Krishnaraja Rally held at Channapatna was presided over by His Highness the Yuvaraja, the Chief Scout, and attracted a large gathering of scouts from and outside the State.

14. *Educational Buildings and equipment.*—A sum of Rs. 1,52,127 was spent during the year on educational buildings of all kinds as against Rs. 1,93,483 in the year 1921-22. Of this amount Rs. 1,31,847 was spent on general schools, Rs. 15,695 on Mahomedan schools and Rs. 4,585 on Panchama schools. The amount paid as grant-in-aid for building works was Rs. 33,466. In spite of the large grants made for the purpose during the last decade varying from Rs. 3,90,238 in 1916-17, to Rs. 1,52,127 during the year of report, the accommodation in many of the schools in the mofussil is insufficient and is in urgent need of improvement. The contribution paid by the villagers in the past years has remained unutilised, as the department was unable to pay its quota of contribution from the reduced grants placed at its disposal. Instructions have been issued regarding the disposal of the

contributions already received and the circumstances under which contributions may be received in future

The total amount spent from State Funds on equipment of schools was Rs 55,020 and from cess funds Rs. 21,410. The standard of equipment in the middle and primary schools has been laid down An officer was deputed to inspect all the High School Laboratories and submit a report as to their requirements to bring them up to date The report has been received, but its consideration has been deferred pending the revision of the S. S. L. C and the Entrance courses Orders have been issued requiring the District Boards to contribute a portion of the accumulated balances on account of Mohatarfa and Local Fund general which were transferred to them in 1917, aggregating to Rs 2,00,000 to be mainly spent on non-recurring expenditure such as buildings. The amount so contributed is proposed to be utilised on buildings and equipment in the proportion of 3 1 and it is hoped that this would improve the situation to some extent.

15 *Hostels* —There was a slight decline in both the number and strength of the hostels as there were only 41 hostels with 2,222 boarders during the year against 51 hostels with a strength of 2,940 boarders in 1921-22. Of these hostels, 19 were Government, 19 aided and 3 were unaided With a view to afford boarding facilities for boys in Middle School classes, instructions have been issued to start hostels attached to some of these institutions on trial and it is reported that one such institution has been opened at Ayanur in Shimoga District and its working is watched with interest The number of boarders in the hostels is very small when compared to the number undergoing instruction in the secondary schools and this is under stood to be partly due to the high rates prevailing in the hostels which prevent poor boys from coming in. The question of popularising these institutions by attracting a large number of pupils is of great importance and the problem of reducing the level of rates so as to induce students of ordinary means to live in these institutions, should receive the earnest attention of the Department

16 The Government are glad to note that the work of the Department during the year under review was on the whole satisfactory and the Department exhibited marked zeal in carrying out the reforms introduced during the year and in working out the several sanctioned schemes.

K. MATTHAN
Chief Secretary to Government

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

White Field Settlement

READ-

Government Order No. 739-40-28, dated 27th April 1882, sanctioning the grant of 3,025 acres and 39 guntas of land assessed at Rs. 3,574-8-0, near the Kadugodi Railway Station and elsewhere in the Bangalore Taluk to the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association Mysore Branch, for the formation of Agricultural Settlements

2 Government Order No R. 14263-75—L. R. 451-17-17, dated the 28th June 1921 directing the resumption of the land and the village site at White Field under the control of the Association and the introduction of the Village Panchayet Scheme, under the Local Boards Regulation, for the colony in question

3 Memorial dated 26th August 1921, of the Members of the combined deputation from the Anglo-Indian Association of Mysore and the Coorg and Settlers at White Field praying for a reconsideration of the above order *re* the resumption of the village site and requesting that they should be allowed to maintain the original character of the settlement and to preserve its integrity

4. Correspondence ending with letter No. C 1429 22-23 dated 29th February 1924 from the Revenue Commissioner, in Mysore on the Subject

ORDER No. R 4611-1 L R 451-17-32, DATED 18TH MARCH 1924

Government granted a large extent of land to the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association Mysore Branch in 1882, for the formation of Agricultural Settlements of Eurasian and Anglo-Indian [illegible] the conditions [illegible] grant was liable to

the lands in favour of the occupants and this was authorised by Government in the Order No. 16052-3, dated 23rd March 1894. The Anglo-Indian Association of Mysore and Coorg, however, continued to have control over the Settlement. Meanwhile the settlers at White Field formed an Association of their own and began to agitate for independent recognition. The question came up finally before Government in the year 1921 when they passed orders directing the resumption of the village site and the unassessed lands in the hands of the Anglo-Indian Association on the ground that it had failed to fulfil the condition on which the lands were granted.

2. Thereupon the two Associations, viz., the Eurasian and Indian Association of Mysore and Coorg and the White Field Settlers' Association, submitted a joint memorial to Government praying for the cancellation of the resumption order, the chief contention being that the Association had satisfied the condition on which the lands were originally given. They asked that the Anglo-Indian character of the settlement under the terms of the original grant should be maintained and that the lands should not be alienated by the settlers in a manner that would affect this feature of the settlement.

3. So far as the agricultural lands under private occupancy are concerned Government consider that as soon as the Association relinquished the lands and Government accepted that relinquishment, direct relationship between the Government and the Pattadars was established without the intervention of the Association. Government cannot recognise any understanding that might have existed at the time between the Association and the Pattadars. The relinquishment was made free from all conditions and under the Land Revenue Code, when a person holds patta and Government unconditionally, no restriction can be imposed at a later stage. The question has been finally settled by Government in their Order No. R. 4461-2, dated the 4th November 1915 and there are no grounds to reopen the question.

4. As regards the village site it is observed that it was given to the Anglo-Indian Association owing to whose efforts the settlement originally came into existence. As the Association has substantially succeeded in accomplishing the object of the grant, *viz.*, the formation of an agricultural settlement of Eurasians and Anglo-Indians, Government do not wish to resume possession of the village site compulsorily without a voluntary relinquishment on the part of the Association as in the case of agricultural lands. Government therefore direct in modification of the order of 1921 that the Anglo-Indian Association of Mysore and Coorg continue in possession of the village site in accordance with the terms of the original grant.

5. Government, however, cannot allow the administration of the settlement to fall into confusion. According to the original agreement between the settlers and the Association, the latter was for a long time attending to the local requirements of the settlement and in return was collecting subscriptions from the settlers. But of late owing to differences between the settlers and the Association, the needs of the Colony seem to have been almost neglected by the latter, judging from the unsatisfactory condition of the roads and school buildings, etc., in the Colony. It is understood that there is some money in the lottery fund collected for the benefit of the settlement, which is either under the control of the Association or of the settlers, because of the difference between the two bodies. If by a compromise of these differences, a satisfactory settlement is arrived at by the two bodies for meeting the local requirements through the Association, Government do not wish to interfere in the affairs of the settlement, and if the lottery fund or any part of it is secured for the settlement Government may be able to give a grant-in-aid for the permanent improvement of the settlement. But if such a solution is impossible, an application may be made by the settlers to Government with a statement that they desire Government to bring the area under the Local Self Government Scheme and to submit to local taxation. Government will then consider the question of establishing a Village Panchayet for the Colony under the Local Boards Regulation. The establishment of a Village Panchayet for the area will be declared [illegible]

Encouragement of Sericulture.

READ—

Government Order No. 6850-62—A. E. 85-17-4, dated 15th January 1918, sanctioning some of the proposals of the Agricultural Committee for the grant of medals, prizes etc., with a view to encourage mulberry cultivation and sericulture in the State.

2. Letter No. 1435—C. 118-2, dated 20th August 1921, from the Director of Agriculture forwarding a copy of Sericultural Superintendent's letter No. 162 of 18th—23rd July 1921, proposing certain alterations in the existing rules for the granting of prizes, medals etc., sanctioned in the above order.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 1255—Gl. 15—16th December 1921, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore furnishing his opinion on the changes in the aforesaid rules suggested by the Sericultural Superintendent.

4. Correspondence ending with letter No. R. O. C. 819—H. C. 250-4 of 23-24 dated 29th December 1923, from the Director of Agriculture forwarding a copy of Sericultural Superintendent's letter furnishing information on the working of Rule 1 of the above rules.

ORDER No. I. C. 5524-34—A. & E. 68-21-6, DATED 18TH MARCH 1924.

The main changes proposed by the Superintendent of Sericulture are:—

(*a*) Lowering of the minimum quantity of cocoons cropped in a year qualifying under Rule 1 for a prize or medal, from 250 to 100 *tookas* (of 10 lbs. each).

(*b*) Reduction of the minimum area under mulberry crop introduced in new areas, qualifying for a medal under Rule 2, from two acres to half an acre generally and to a quarter of an acre specially in the case of members of the depressed classes.

(*c*) Framing of additional rules with special concessions for the free grant of lands, supply of disease free eggs at half the usual price and grant of medals or money prizes, to the members of the depressed classes with a view to introduce the sericultural industry among them.

2. The Revenue Commissioner generally agrees to the changes in the Rules suggested by the Sericultural Superintendent, but proposes some modification in the special rule regarding the grant of lands to depressed classes.

3. Government are pleased to sanction the proposals of the Superintendnt of Sericulture as modified by the Revenue Commissioner.

4. The rules as revised are appended to this order.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

Revised rules for the grant of concessions for the encouragement of sericulture in the State.

A.—GENERAL RULES.

1. A prize or medal of Rs. 20 shall be granted in each taluk for the largest number of successful crops in the year, the minimum qualifying for the prize being 100 thookas (of 10 lbs. each) of cocoons.

2. A medal of the value of Rs. 20 shall be given to the person who has introduced Sericulture in a taluk (or if the District Board consider it necessary, a hobli) where it did not exist before by cultivating at least half an acre with mulberry and rearing at least three crops of silk worms. In the case of members of the depressed classes the minimum extent will be one-fourth of an acre. If there are more persons than one, the award should go to the one who has reared the largest number of cocoons. The District Board may give such number of supplementary prizes of such value (not exceeding Rs. 20) as they think fit.

3. A prize or medal of Rs. 10 shall be awarded for the best kept mulberry garden in the taluk not less than two acres in extent.

4. A bonus of one rupee shall be paid for every maund in excess of 50 maunds of cocoons produced for the first year in a new rearing room constructed of a type approved by the Department of Sericulture.

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B.—SPECIAL RULES.

5. If persons of the classes usually regarded as depressed, wish to take up sericulture, a free grant of an extent not exceeding half an acre of assessed or unassessed land may be made by the Deputy-Commissioner to members of such classes on application, in villages in which such land may be available and when there is no objection to its grant. The grant of land will be subject to the condition that the grantee plant mulberry on it within a year of the date on which he gets possession of the land.

6. Persons belonging to the depressed classes who take up sericulture shall be entitled to a supply of disease-free eggs from the nearest Government grainage at half the usual price at which such eggs are sold.

7. A medal or money prize of Rs. 20 shall be awarded to the best sericulturist of the depressed classes in each hobli as judged by (1) the area and condition of mulberry planted by him (2) the quantity of cocoons reared (3) the proportion of crop to seed (4) the condition of the rearing room and appliances. The award shall be made by the Amildar on the report of the Sericultural Inspector or other local departmental officials.

Reviews the Administration Report of the Agricultural Department for 1922-23.

READ—

Administration Report of the Agricultural Department for the year 1922-23, received from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, with correspondence ending with his letter No. R. O. C. 349-114, dated the 5th November 1923.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. I. D. 1243 (b), dated the 19th November 1923, from the same officer furnishing correct figures regarding receipts by cash and transfer, of the Central Implement Depot.

3. Correspondence with letter, dated 2nd February 1924, from the Director of Agriculture furnishing additional information on certain points.

ORDER No. I. C. 5611-70—A. & E. 65-23-11, DATED 22ND MARCH 1924.

During the year under review, the Agricultural, Sericultural and Veterinary Departments continued to be under the control of Dr. L. C. Coleman till the afternoon of the 28th March 1923, when he proceeded on eight months' combined leave. From the 29th March 1923, Mr. H. V. Krishnayya, Headquarter Assistant, was officiating as the Director of Agriculture.

SCIENTIFIC SECTIONS.

2. *Chemical Section.*—The following items of work of the Chemical Section deserve mention:—

(*a*) *Potculture-experiments* with phosphatic and nitrogenous manures in red soils were continued.

(*b*) *Field experiments.*—Continuance of manurial experiments on areca palm, sugar-cane, paddy, ragi and mulberry.

(*c*) Continuance of feeding experiments on calves and milch cattle at the Rayankere Dairy Farm.

(*d*) Continuance of the investigation of the spike disease.

(*e*) Analyses of soils, sugar-cane juice and jaggery, manures, feeding stuffs and fodders.

Some of the above experiments gave definite results.

3. *Mycological Section.*—In special attention was as usual devoted to *Koleroga* of arecanut. In unsprayed areas, heavy loss was caused by this disease and spraying work to combat it was hampered to a considerable degree by continuous rain during the latter part of the monsoon and the want of holder sprayers which did not arrive in time from Germany. Nearly 1,200 acres (in 3 taluks of the Shimoga District and Koppa Taluk of the Kadur District) were sprayed against this disease during the year as against 750 acres in the year 1921-22. The sale of a good number of sprayers during the year has been a noteworthy feature indicating the efficacy and popularity of the remedy. Koleroga is reported to be spreading towards [illegible]

checking the disease and avert the heavy losses which they would sustain otherwise. The levy of the Supari Cess referred to in the last year's review was abolished with effect from the year 1923-24.

Further investigations of the Sandal Spike disease have proved beyond doubt that one of the ways of the spread of the disease was through root connections.

The hybernating stage of the coffee black-rot was found and a bulletin on the disease was published during the year. Among other plant diseases which received attention during the year following may be mentioned :—

Ragi smut, Betel and Grape-vine Mildew.

4. *Entomological Section.*—The main item of work in this section related to the Kamblihula pest. Campaign against this was conducted successfully in parts of Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Kolar Districts and 270,299 moths representing about 135 million caterpillars destroyed. The pest being on the increase in the Kolar District, special attention was given to this district. The simple method for dealing with the Sugarcane Borer referred to in the last year's review was given further trials and the same yielded good results. Among other pests which received attention were the Coffee Borer, the Castor Semilooper, the Lime tree Borer and two new serious pests reported during the year, one on cardamoms and the other destroying young shoots of ficus trees.

5. *Botanical Section.*—The work in this section was on the lines of previous years and related mainly to work on ragi, sugarcane and groundnut. Preliminary work regarding paddy selection and potato breeding was started. Testing of fodder crops was started in co-operation with the Live-stock Expert. Some varieties of ragi which were found to be preferable to H 22 ragi are being raised for securing seed for distribution. A few varieties of ragi to be grown under irrigation were found which deserve further trial. Hybridization with ragi, cotton and groundnut was continued.

6. *Experimental Farms.* *Hebbal Farm.*—Work on this Farm was continued on the same general lines as in previous years. Spacing and manurial experiments with sugarcane, varietal tests, age of seedling and duty of water experiments of paddy, manurial experiments of ragi and varietal experiments of groundnut were also conducted.

Babbur Farm.—The cotton gins established on this Farm were availed of to a greater extent by the neighbouring raiyats for ginning Kappas, the amount realised from fees therefor and quantity ginned being Rs. 704-14-0 and 3,154 maunds respectively for the year against Rs. 101-15-11 and 1,135 maunds 18 lbs. in 1921-22. The working of the gins enabled the supply of good seed enough for sowing 10,000 acres. Sannahalli and Bile Jola were the main crops on dry land. Spacing experiments with selection 69 were continued. The main crops on the wet land were sugarcane, Cambodia cotton and plantains. Improvements of the drainage of wet lands and the physical conditions of the land as a result thereof were effected during the year. Manurial experiments with paddy and varietal experiments with sugarcane were conducted.

A large quantity of seeds of Cambodia cotton, selection 69 cotton, H. M. 544 and of J. 33 A. sugarcane was distributed during the year.

Marthur Farm.—Among experiments conducted in this Farm during the year, varietal tests with sugarcane and ragi and manurial experiments with areca may be mentioned.

Nagenahalli Farm.—The total area under cultivation was 43¼ acres (dry and wet) during the year. Sugarcane and paddy on the wet area and ragi, jola, horse gram and castor on the dry area were raised. Varietal tests with local and H22 ragi gave better yield for local ragi. For lack of timely rains, jola crop did not thrive well enough to yield grain and the crop was used for fodder. Horse gram yielded a better crop this year than in 1921-22. Varietal tests with castor seeds of Hebbal Farm yielded better results in the case of H1 variety. The area under paddy was 22·9 acres against 17·9 in 1921-22 and the yield averaged 11 pallas per acre. Varietal and manurial tests and testing of single seedling transplantation of paddy were conducted. The area under sugarcane during the year was 10 acres and 35 guntas, five varieties of cane being planted besides 12 select seedlings. The sugarcane crops suffered seriously from several causes one of them being want of water. The receipts

and expenditure of the Farm were respectively Rs. 5,797 and Rs. 8,900, of which Rs. 1,425 was non-recurring expenditure. The financial results of operations of the farm during the year show that the receipts have not even balanced the recurring expenditure. In the case of Farms intended to demonstrate to the public the utility of the agricultural operations carried on modern lines, the fact that the receipts instead of being much in excess of expenditure have not been even equal to it is a matter of deep concern and cannot be lightly passed over. Government direct that in the future reports on the working of the Farms, full information should invariably be furnished in regard to the receipts, if any, and expenditure together with reasons for the expenditure being in excess of receipts, if such be the case.

7. *District work in Popularizing Improvements.*—This work as usual included inspection of large private estates at the request of their owners for giving advice on agricultural matters, demonstration, sale and hiring out of improved agricultural implements, demonstration of jaggory boiling and sale of sugarcane mills and stone threshing rollers, popularization of seed selection, oil cake, green manure and artificial manures and manure mixtures for special crops and economic transplantation of paddy. The reports of the Eastern and Western Division furnish interesting details regarding the above items of work.

The high price of improved agricultural implements and spare parts, and particularly of ploughs has come in the way of their general use. To meet this situation, a plough of a comparatively cheaper sort, designed by the Agricultural Department was made in England and 200 ploughs of this design were received during the year and put up for sale under the name of "Mysore plough". The total value of the implements sold from depots during the year was Rs. 51,177-0-5 against Rs. 50,508-14-2 during the year 1921-22. The Kirloskar plough increased in popularity and demand for spare shares required for the Kolar Mission plough was met by shares made locally. The use of oil cake and Commercial fertilizers expanded during the year. The increase in the popularity of Ammonium Sulphate used in sugarcane cultivation was phenominal in as much as the quantity purchased by the agriculturists rose to 35 tons during the year against three tons in 1921-22. About 100 tons of oil-cake manure were supplied through the Department and many times this quantity is reported to have been purchased direct by the agriculturists themselves. The use of green manure also has spread to new localities, a large quantity of seeds thereof having been sold. As a result of the distribution by the Department of a better variety of ragi (H 22) the area under this crop during the year under report has considerably increased the total extent being estimated at 90,500 acres. The new seedling canes distributed last year gave very satisfactory results and as a result of trials thereof there was a large demand for seeds of H. M. 544 sugarcane variety and 508,279 setts of this variety were distributed over a wider area. The area under a few other varieties of better canes, better varieties of groundnut and cotton also increased during the year. An apprehended scarcity of fodder in certain parts of the State where for want of later rains, great anxiety was felt, was met by the prompt supply of jola seeds which yielded either good crop or fodder. Forty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty seers of paddy of different kinds, 14,00,000 setts of sugarcane, 5,246 seers of ragi, 2,044 seers and 213 maunds of groundnut in the eastern and western divisions respectively. Four hundred and fifty pallas of castor, 66 maunds of cotton and 41 maunds of potato were distributed during the year. The following figures represent the budget expenditure, value of transactions etc., relating to the seed and implement depots during the year:—

SEED DEPOT.

BUDGET PROVISION Rs. 10,000.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Expenditure—purchases of seeds and manures	25,850	7	8
Working charges	14,828	0	0
Realizations from sale of seeds and manures	22,474	8	9

IMPLEMENT DEPOT.

IMPREST Rs. 25,000.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Issue from all depots	51,177	0	5
Collections	61,983	6	7
Balance of arrears outstanding on 30th June 1923, excluding value of stock.	34,461	5	11

8. *Scheme for associating Co-operative Banking Societies with the sale of Agricultural Implements, etc.*—Noteworthy progress was made in this direction. A scheme was drawn up during the year in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for associating under certain conditions, the Co-operative Societies transacting banking business, with the work of stocking and selling agricultural implements, seeds and manures as an adjunct to their banking work. 44 Societies in the Eastern Division and 14 in the Western Division are reported to have entered the scheme. It is hoped that this scheme would work satisfactorily. Two more Societies of the nature of Agricultural Co-operative Societies, with cane milling as an important item of work, were formed during the year.

9. *Agricultural Engineering.*—The Agricultural Engineer's work during the year under report, related as usual to teaching in the Hebbal School, supervision of Farm machinery and workshop and construction and supervision of buildings for the Sericultural and Agricultural Departments. The results of trials of the 20 ploughs prepared on the new design of the Department, were considered and after effecting some minor alterations in the design thereof, the specifications were drawn up and blue prints prepared and sent to England for ploughs being constructed.

10. *Live Stock.*—Mr. Davison, Live Stock Expert, spent 190 days on tour during the year. The main items of work attended to in the Live Stock Section were Dairy work at Hebbal, breeding experiments and feeding experiments on the Rayankere Palace Dairy Farm, sheep breeding experiments in the Sheep Farms and demonstration of improved methods of clipping and dipping sheep. One more Holstein Bull was imported for the Rayankere Farm. The total strength of sheep at the Hebbal and Yellachihalli Sheep Farms was 462 of which 287 were ewes and 5 Merino rams. 52 ewes were purchased from Poona and added to the stock. 140 Merino hybrids, 19 country bred and 5 three quarter bred lambs were born on the sheep farms during the year. The expenditure during the year on sheep farms was Rs. 10,086-8-7 of which Rs. 4,785-11-2 was spent on the Yellachihalli Farm and Rs. 5,300-13-5 on the Hebbal Farms. The realizations from the farms amounted to Rs. 823-8-4. These farms are not run on commercial lines but are intended to serve as experimental farms for improving the sheep breeding industry in the State. A Sheep Breeding Association was formed in the Kolar District during the year for developing the sheep breeding industry. Government in their Order No. P. 867-926—Mily. 39-23, dated the 13th August 1923, have passed orders transferring the Amrut Mahal Department to the Live Stock Expert, subject to the control of the Director of Agriculture. It is hoped that this measure would enable the Live Stock Expert to take necessary steps for improving the draught cattle under the scheme referred to in the last year's Review.

11. *Agricultural Education.*—The Agricultural School at Hebbal and the Sri Krishnarajendra Vyavasaya Dharma Pathasala at Chikkanahalli, Sira Taluk, continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The first Diploma Examination in the Hebbal School since the extension of the course to 3 years, was held in May 1923 and 13 students who sat for this examination passed, 3 of them in the first class pass.

Twelve students of the Krishnarajendra Vyavasaya Dharma Pathasala passed in the annual examination. Experimental and demonstration work, sale of seeds, agricultural implements, etc., were other items of work attended to at the institution. Government passed orders in July last directing the conversion of the Pathasala into a Government Institution and raising the scale of expenditure incurred by Government on account of the school. Orders have recently been passed on the proposals of the Director improving the institution on its present basis and increasing the scale of expenditure from Rs. 3,524 to Rs. 4,219 per year.

12. The total expenditure of the Agricultural Department proper was Rs. 3,35,799-11-9 during the year.

13. *General.*—The Director of Agriculture Dr. L. C. Coleman was on tour for 101 days during the year. The Deputy and Assistant Directors spent on tour during the year 165 and 222 days respectively, against 168 and 201 days in the previous year.

The total number of works in the Library of the Office of the Director of Agriculture was 12,000 including bulletins. The number of periodicals received in the Library was 88.

With a view to spread practical information on agricultural matters among the agricultural classes, articles on certain important subjects connected with agriculture were published during the year in the important Kannada Newspapers in the State.

Government note with satisfaction the keen interest evinced and the assistance rendered in various ways, in the work of the Agricultural Department, by numerous private gentlemen including members of the Agricultural and Experimental Union and by the District Boards of Bangalore, Tumkur, Kolar, Kadur, Shimoga, and Hassan Districts. It is hoped that the remaining two District Boards of Chitaldrug and Mysore would follow the example of the other District Boards and private gentlemen would be forthcoming in still greater numbers to co-operate with and to eventually profit by the work of the Agricultural Department whose main object has been the promotion of Agricultural prosperity in the State.

Government are gratified to note the good work done by the Department and its staff during the year under the able guidance of the Director.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secy. to Govt., Revenue Department.*

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Laying down the procedure for the conduct of Legal affairs of Government.

READ—

1. Government Order No. 4668—Circular 137, dated the 25th September 1888, prescribing rules for the guidance of officers of Government, when they are sued for acts performed in their official capacity.

2. Government Order No. 1932-85—J. 137 of 02-03, dated the 16th March 1904, defining the duties of the Government Advocate and Public Prosecutors and fixing their fees in the several classes of cases.

ORDER No. P. 4966-5045—CTS. 76-23-1, DATED 10—19TH MARCH 1924.

1. The rules read above were framed so far back as 1888 and 1904, and are found in actual working to be defective in many respects. Responsibility for the institution of suits or appeals, for the setting forth of all material facts in the plaint, written statement or memorandum of appeal, and for the execution of decrees, etc., has not been definitely fixed. Nor are returns prescribed for the law officers to show the progress in regard to Government cases conducted by them. As a result thereof, Government are not in touch with the several stages of suits or proceedings brought against their officers and litigation in which Government are interested has not been receiving the attention necessary to safeguard their interests.

2. With the promulgation of the Regulation, providing for suits against Government in respect of certain reliefs, it has become necessary to take immediate steps for the adequate protection of the interests of Government by reorganising the existing machinery entrusted with the conduct of the legal affairs of Government, defining the duties of the several law officers and the responsibilities of the departmental officers, and prescribing the procedure to be adopted at different stages.

3. For some time past, this question has been engaging the careful attention of Government, and the recent appointment of a Secretary to Government, Local and Legislative Departments was in furtherance of this object. It is now proposed, in the rules appended to this order, to constitute the Local and Legislative Secretary as the Chief Law Officer of the Government entrusted with the task of advising Government on all legal questions connected with the administration of public affairs, drafting of legislative measures and rules thereunder, and superintending and advising on the conduct of all litigation, civil or criminal, to which Government are a party or in which Government are in any way interested. The duties of the Government Advocate, Public Prosecutors and Government Pleaders are clearly defined both on the civil and on the criminal side. The responsibilities of Departmental officers are fixed. Procedure to be adopted at different stages is laid down and returns are prescribed to keep the Government in touch with the progress of suits, appeals, etc.

4. The Government are accordingly pleased to promulgate the rules appended to this order, (*vide* Part III) as rules to be hereafter in force for the conduct of the legal affairs of Government.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

ERRATUM.

No. L. 7628—L. B. 124-23, dated 22nd March 1924.

For the matter published at page 89 in Part I of the *Mysore Gazette*, dated the 20th March 1923, in regard to the subject noted below the following may be substituted.

By Order,
B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments

Local subjects classified as such at the meetings held at District Headquarters for the selection of subjects to be brought forward at ordinary sessions of the Representative Assembly.

READ THE FOLLOWING PAPERS.—

(1) Resolutions XXVII and XXVIII of the Local Self-Government Conference of 1923.

(2) Paras 25 (5) and 70 of Government Proceedings No. 1367-1426—C. B. 100-23-1, dated the 27th October 1923, passing orders on the Report of the Committee on Constitutional Developments.

(3) Rules 46 and 49 of Government Notification No. P. 3039—Legis. 12-23-9, dated the 8th December 1923.

ORDER No. 7265-327—L. B. 124-23-1, DATED 13TH MARCH 1924.

In view of the decision of Government that local subjects which were hitherto brought up before the Representative Assembly and discussed therein should henceforth be considered and disposed of by local bodies, it has become necessary to indicate the procedure which should be followed in the matter. Government are accordingly pleased to issue the following instructions:—

At the meeting, held at the headquarters of each district under Rule 46 of the rules published under Notification No. P. 3039—Legis. 12-23-9, dated the 8th December 1923, subjects of a local character will be classified as such and all those within the powers of disposal of the District Board or of any of the Municipal Councils in the district will be forwarded to those bodies for disposal.

The remaining local subjects will be forwarded to the District Board for opinion. The President of the District Board will fix a suitable date for the consideration of these subjects and he will invite the members of the Representative Assembly by whom the subjects were brought forward to be present at the meeting in order that they may assist the Board in coming to a decision. The District Board may record its opinion on all such subjects in the form of resolutions and the President will send copies of the resolutions to the Deputy Commissioner. The latter officer after consulting such of the local officers as he considers necessary, will submit the resolutions to Government with his own views within a period of two months of the date of receipt of the resolutions by him.

The Deputy Commissioner will at the same time forward, for the information of the Government, a list of subjects referred to District Boards and Municipal Councils for final disposal. The manner in which such subjects are disposed of will be reported to the Government direct by the Presidents of the Bangalore and Mysore Municipal Councils and through the Deputy Commissioners by the Presidents of other Municipal Councils and District Boards.

These instructions, in so far as they relate to the consideration by the District Board of local subjects that are not within the powers of disposal of the District Board and Municipal Councils, will issue in the form of rules under Sections 12 and 37 of the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments

Registered No. M.—1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1924.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Conversion of Aided Schools sanctioning proposals for the utilisation of grant in the Bangalore District.

READ—

Government Order No. 5040-9—W. 121-21-87, dated the 17th February 1923, sanctioning among other matters, a sum of Rs. 10,000 for accelerating the conversion of Aided Primary Schools in the Bangalore District into Government institutions.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. H. C. 676—22-23, dated the 29th February 1924, from the Inspector-General of Education, submitting proposals for the utilisation of Rs. 10,000 referred to in the above Government Order.

ORDER No. E. 4680-2—EDN. 236-23-4, DATED 26TH MARCH 1924.

In regard to the utilisation of the grant of Rs. 10,000 for accelerating the conversion of Aided Schools into Government institutions in the Bangalore District, the Inspector-General of Education has proposed that 53 aided Primary Schools may be converted into Government institutions at an extra cost of Rs. 9,999 per annum recurring and Rs. 8,350 non-recurring as detailed below:—

Kind of school	No.	Extra cost recurring per annum	Non-recurring
		Rs.	
Kannada Boys' Schools	20	3,183	3,100
Hindustani Boys' Schools	18	2,802	2,900
Panchama Boys' Schools	8	1,476	1,200
Kannada Girls' Schools	7	2,538	1,150
Total	53	9,999	8,350

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As the scheme of conversion cannot be given effect to earlier than April 1924 it is expected that the recurring cost during the current year may not exceed Rs. 1,666-8-0 so that a balance of Rs. 8,333-8-0 will be available out of the provision of Rs. 10,000 and the Inspector-General proposes to utilise the same for the meeting non-recurring expenditure.

2. The proposals of the Inspector-General of Education are sanctioned.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Secondary School Leaving Certificate Exmination.

READ—

Government Order No. E-3078-9—Edn. 32-23-39, dated the 24th December, 1923, sanctioning the amendment of Ordinance 57 III of the Mysore University relating to the grouping of optional subjects for the University Entrance Examination.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. H. C. 121 of 23-24, dated the 13th February 1924, from the Inspector-General of Education, regarding the amendment of the S. S. L. C. Rules to suit the alterations made in the University Entrance Course in the Government Order read above.

ORDER No. E. 4756-8—EDN. 32-23-52, DATED THE 27TH MARCH 1924.

The Inspector-General of Education states that a majority of the members of the S. S. L. C. Board are in favour of the undermentioned combinations of optional subjects in the S. S. L. C. Examination in the case of candidates wishing to take up a Collegiate course and recommends that these alterations in the grouping of optional subjects may be approved pending the revision of the S. S. L. C. Scheme :—

Any *two* of Group I.—

(*a*) Mathematics, (*b*) Physics and Chemistry, (*c*) Natural Science.

Or

Any *two* of Group II.—

(*a*) Mathematics, (*b*) History, (*c*) Elementary Economics, (*d*) Commerce, (*e*) Sanskrit, (*f*) Persian.

N.B.—In Group II the combinations—

(1) Sanskrit and Persian and
(2) Commerce with Sanskrit or Persian are not permitted.

2. The recommendation of the Inspector-General of Education is approved.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Additional allotment of one lakh of rupees.

READ—

Para 7 of Government Order No. R. 2582-93—R. M. 11-23-104, dated the 7th December 1923, sanctioning an additional sum of Rs. 25,000 for grant of subsistence loans in the affected tracts.

2. Government Order No. 28-37—R. M. 11-23-126, dated 19th December 1923, sanctioning an additional allotment of Rs. 40,000 for the grant of Takavi and Land Improvement Loans.

3. Para 2 of Government Order No. 49-63—D., dated the 26th December 1923, directing that an additional sum of Rs. 90,000 be placed at the disposal of the Revenue Commissioner for meeting the loan requirements of Kolar and Tumkur Districts up to the end of March 1924 and also sanctioning a sum of Rs. 30,000 for restoring to the other Districts their allotments which had been withdrawn for utilization in the affected areas.

4. Letter No. D. 25 of 23-24, dated 21st March 1924, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore reporting that out of the sum of Rs. 2,55,000 placed at his disposal a sum of Rs. 2,54,000 has already been allotted and requesting that an additional grant of one lakh of rupees may be given to him to meet the requirements of the affected districts.

ORDER No. 837-46—DIS. 34-23-2, DATED 26TH MARCH 1924.

Government are pleased to sanction an additional allotment of one lakh of rupees for the grant of Takavi and Land Improvement Loans in the districts affected by the drought.

2. The Comptroller is requested to place the above sum at the disposal of the Revenue Commissioner for distribution to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts according to requirements.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

Free supply of tools to the Panchamas.

READ—

Memo No. D. 4 of 23-24, dated the 15th March 1924, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, recommending sanction to the proposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, to extend the concession of free supply of tools to Panchamas referred to in para 14 of Government Order No. 355-414—D., dated 25th January 1924, to the Panchamas working at all kinds of relief works including Village Improvement and temporary well works.

ORDER No. 851-4—D. 14-23, DATED 27TH MARCH 1924.

The recommendation of the Revenue Commissioner is sanctioned. The Revenue Department will draw the required supply of tools from the Public Works Department.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

Management of fodder depots opened in the affected tracts.

READ—

Government Order No. 732-43—Dis., dated the 7th March 1924, fixing the selling rates of Malnad hay and paddy straw and indicating the agency for the working of the several depots for fodder.

2. Letter No. R. O. C. 973—H. C. 302, dated 8th March 1924, from the Director of Agriculture making certain suggestions regarding the management of the depots.

3. Letter No. H. C. 107 and 199, dated 16th March and 22nd March 1924, from the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Tumkur Districts, respectively, furnishing their opinion in regard to the opening and working of the fodder depots.

Order No. 877-88—D. 9-23, DATED 28TH MARCH 1924.

In the Government Order read above, Government directed that (1) the depots for the sale of Malnad hay may be opened and managed by the Deputy Commissioners concerned, the required quantity of hay being obtained on indents from the Conservator of Forests and (2) that the management of the depots for the sale of paddy straw be continued under the Agricultural Department. It has been brought to the notice of Government that the above arrangement will lead to duplication of work, particularly in the Tumkur District where the Agricultural Department holds stocks of hay in several centres. The Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Tumkur Districts who were consulted in the matter are of the same opinion and they suggest that the depots may be managed by the Agricultural Department, in consultation with them. In these circumstances, Government direct in modification of the Government Order read above that all fodder distribution depots already opened or to be opened in future be managed by the Agricultural Department. The number of depots to be opened should be as few as possible and their location should be decided in consultation with the Deputy Commissioners concerned. The services of the Agricultural Inspectors who are in charge of the marching camps, etc., will be utilized for the running of these depots. The Conservator of Forests will continue to supply the Malnad hay to these depots on the requisition of the Director of Agriculture. The Deputy Commissioners will intimate to the Director of Agriculture the requirements of their districts as regards fodder supply.

2. With regard to paddy straw, the Director of Agriculture recommends that it may be sold at the rate of 60 lbs. per rupee. This works out at Rs. 37½ per ton instead of at Rs. 40 fixed in the order read above. The Director's proposal is approved.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

Advances to the raiyats towards their Contribution for Tank Restoration Works.

READ—

Letter No. D. 4 of 1923-24, dated the 21st March 1924, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding copies of letters Nos. B. 8861 and O. C. 1840, dated 25th February and 12th March 1924, from the Chief Engineer in Mysore and Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, respectively, requesting that an allotment of Rs. 2,500 may be placed at the disposal of the Executive Engineer, Tumkur Division, for meeting the cost of the raiyats' share of contribution for the restoration of minor tanks during the current year in cases of works for which contribution has not yet been recovered from the raiyats and requesting that a sum of Rs. 10,000 may be placed at his disposal to enable him to advance the amount as a loan to raiyats in the affected districts.

ORDER No. 901-4—D., DATED 31ST MARCH 1924.

Government are pleased to sanction a sum of Rs. 2,500 to be placed at the disposal of the Executive Engineer, Tumkur Division, for the purpose of advancing to raiyats towards their contribution for Tank Restoration Works. Suitable mutchalikas should be obtained from the raiyats before advancing the amounts and the Deputy Commissioner should maintain detailed accounts in the case of each tank showing the amounts to be recovered from each individual raiyat.

2. The above amount will be paid out of the one lakh of rupees placed at the disposal of the Revenue Commissioner in the Government Order of 22nd November 1923.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Pies.

ORDER No. FB. 5301-64—G. F. 204-23-1, DATED 26TH MARCH 1924.

With a view to simplify and reduce work, it is desirable to eliminate pies from Government accounts as far as possible.

2. In all salary, establishment, pension and travelling allowance bills all individual items, whether they relate to any of these claims or represent deductions of some sort will be calculated to the nearest anna—fractions below half an anna being omitted and of half an anna and over being reckoned as one anna.

3. As regards recoveries of amounts under objection, when all amounts of bills are calculated in annas, there cannot be any pies in objection books, except in the case of recoveries of advances in instalments. These instalments need not be exactly equal and the recoveries should be so fixed as to be always in annas, the last instalment being adjusted as necessary, *e.g.*, a motor car advance of Rs. 5,000 to be repaid in 36 instalments should be recovered as follows:—

Thirty-five instalments of Rs. 138-14-0 and the last instalment of the balance of Rs. 139-6-0.

4. The adoption of the same procedure in regard to payments for purchases made or payments due to contractors for work done would simplify calculations and accounting. The Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners are accordingly requested to provide for a condition of this kind in the relative contracts so that

amounts of five pies and less may be omitted and those of six pies and more reckoned as one anna.

5. In the case of deposits also, it is desirable to avoid pies as far as possible and this rule may be kept in view in the receipt and return of deposits.

6. Pies should not be omitted from rates at which payments are made either for services rendered or for supplies obtained and their elimination should be limited to amounts payable to claimants.

7. The procedure of omitting pies will not apply to cases in which payments involving pies are due under any law.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.

Resolution of the Insurance Committee.

READ—

G. O. No. Fl. 3304-6—G. F. 29-23-6, dated 20th December 1923, approving of the resolution of the Insurance Committee regarding qualifications, etc., of members to be elected from among the insured of the Public Branch to represent them on the Committee.

2. Letter No. 8574, dated 27th February 1924 from the Secretary, Insurance Committee, requesting sanction of Government to add the words "or policies" after the word "policy" in clause 2 of Resolution III of the Committee passed on 1st September 1923, referred to in the Government Order read above.

ORDER No. FL. 5384-5—G. F. 29-23-18, DATED 28TH MARCH 1924.

Sanctioned.

The amended Resolution will stand as follows:—

"Resolved that (1) in future for every 1,500 Insured in the Public Branch one member may be elected to represent the Insured on the Insurance Committee and (2) that an Insured member to stand for election should hold in the Public Branch a policy or policies assuring a sum of Rs. 5,000.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Devaraj Bahadur Charity Funds.

READ—

Para 4 of Government Order No. E. 3513-21—Edn. 257-21-10, dated the 20th November 1922, directing that one-third of the income from the Devaraj Bahadur Charity Funds be utilised for the improvement of Sanskrit and Vernacular literature and calling for detailed proposals in the matter from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. Hc. 476 of 22-23, dated the 25th February 1924, from the Inspector-General of Education, submitting detailed rules for the utilisation of a portion of the income from the Devaraj Bahadur Charity Funds for the encouragement of Sanskrit and Vernacular literature.

ORDER No. E. 4747-8—EDN. 169-23-4, DATED 27TH MARCH 1924.

The Government are pleased to approve of the rules as appended to this Order.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

RULES.

1. This endowment may be called "The Devaraja Bahadur Charity Funds Literary Section."

2. It consists of a sum of Rs. 833-5-4 per annum being one-third of the total income from the Devaraja Bahadur Charity Funds.

3. The amount will be devoted to the encouragement and improvement of literature in Kannada, in Sanskrit or in both.

4. An advertisement will be published in the local *Gazette* early in July each year calling for applications from authors for patronage before the end of December.

5. The books submitted for patronage may be original works in Kannada or Sanskrit, translations from other languages into Kannada or Sanskrit, or newly printed books or reprints of manuscripts or critical editions of standard works, Kannada Journals publishing matter of the requisite literary quality will also be eligible to compete. The order of preference in making the awards will be as follows:—

1. Original compositions.
2. Translations.
3. Critical editions of standard works.
4. Reprints and
5. Journals.

6. The awards shall be made on the judgment of a Committee of five members to be appointed every year by the Inspector-General of Education including representatives of the Education Department and the Mysore University.

7. The Committee shall furnish their report by the end of April each year.

8. There shall be two prizes one of Rs. 500 and another of Rs. 200 to be awarded to the two best competitors under the various kinds of compositions indicated and in the order of preference stated in Article 5.

9. The award may be in the shape of an absolute grant to the author or a contribution towards the printing or reprinting of the work, or the purchase of a certain number of copies at a suitable price.

10. In every case, the decision of the Inspector-General of Education shall be final.

11. The Inspector-General of Education may utilise the sum of Rs. 133-5-4 out of the income from the Devaraj Bahadur Charity Funds Literary Section to give an honorarium to the members of the committee for the services rendered by them in judging the works.

12. Any portion of the amount not utilised for awards in any year may be used for additional awards in a subsequent year.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Administration Report of the Sericultural Department.

READ—

Report of the work done in the Sericultural Department during the year 1922-23, received from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore with correspondence ending with his letter No. R. O. C. 349—H. C. 114-7 of 23-24 per. 27, dated the 26th September, 1923.

ORDER No. I. C. 5841-900—A. & E. 66-23-6, DATED 27TH MARCH 1924.

Recorded.

2. Educational work in sericulture was continued during the year under review, the main results achieved being—

(*a*) Completion of the long course at the Central School, of eight students, besides the training of a large number of men in service in the Department.

(*b*) Training of twenty students in the Foot Reeling Class and some inmates of the Mission Home for girls at Hassan.

(*c*) Training of raiyats' children and members of depressed classes at the Farms at Kunigal, Hole-Narsipur and Kolar with the assistance of the District Boards, and

(*d*) Holding of demonstration accompanied by lantern lectures in connection with important jatras, etc.

Government are glad to note the keen interest taken by the District Boards of Kolar, Tumkur and Hassan in encouraging sericulture, in co-operation with the Sericultural Department and trust that the other District Boards will follow suit.

3. Notable expansion of the sericultural industry was effected in the old areas. The Department distributed nearly 100 cart-loads of mulberry cuttings in new areas. The new areas in which progress was made are Hole-Narsipur, Arkalgud, Nagamangala, Krishnarajpete, Yedatore, Bowringpet and Mulbagal. Government direct that as already instructed in the last year's review, the extent of lands newly brought under mulberry cultivation should be ascertained as far as possible and noted in future reports.

4. Seeds supply was further developed during the year and the Government grainages tried their utmost to meet the demand for seeds. It is gratifying to note that the grainage work in Mysore has been appreciated by the Government of India Specialist deputed to study the silkworm disease in India. In connection with the apprehended failure of the usual seed centres, the Department organised a seed campaign and supplied about six million excellent seed cocoons, through the medium of selected rearers. Three lakhs ninety-five thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine layings were issued from Government grainages. A large quantity of seeds of selected new races fixed by the expert was distributed to the raiyats with satisfactory results.

5. The work in the filature has continued to progress and its efficiency has been enhanced by the introduction of the double shift system. The superior qualities of the Mysore Silk have been recognised by important institutions in England and America. The rapid turn over of the capital has been facilitated by the recently sanctioned arrangement for selling the output of the filature to a local merchant. Government trust that the filature which has been working for a sufficiently long time and which has been afforded facilities for improving its efficiency, will become a profitable concern in the near future and demonstrate to the public the advantages of establishing similar filatures by private enterprise. The improvement of indigenous reeling also received attention during the year.

6. Experiments in fixing new races of silkworms suited to the different rearing seasons in Mysore and which, while retaining all the best qualities of the Mysore Silkworm will provide a larger quantity of silk, were continued by the Silk Expert and important results were achieved. Special races for both dry and rainy seasons have been fixed and the efficacy of these races has been verified.

7. The receipts and expenditure of the Sericultural Department during the year, excluding the Silk Filature were Rs. 9,184 and Rs. 87,725 respectively. The net result of the operations of the Silk Filature during the year was a profit of Rs. 4,195-13-3.

8. In their review on the previous year's report, Government directed that the progress made in the formation and working of Sericultural Co-operative Societies should be noted in the report for the year 1922-23. This subject has not been referred to in the report under review. The result of action taken in this respect should now be reported to Government.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

Malur Town Water Supply.

Read—

Letter No. L. F. O. C. 25—21-22, dated 30th May 1922—2nd June 1922, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, suggesting the reservation of the water of the Doddakere at Malur for a period of three years, with a view to ensure water supply to the town of Malur.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. B. 7847, dated 1st February 1924 from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, agreeing with the suggestion of the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.

ORDER No. R. 4901-5—L. R. 21-22-4, DATED THE 1ST APRIL 1924.

The question of providing an adequate supply of water to the town of Malur has been engaging the attention of Government for some time past. On the 3rd October

1921, the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District convened at Malur a public meeth the local people and certain Government officers including the Executive Engi the Maramat Engineer and the Sub-Division Officer, with a view to ascertain pu opinion regarding the reservation of the Doddakere water for the use of the to The general opinion of the meeting was in favour of conserving the water for the of the townspeople as there was no other means of receiving an adequate supply. was felt that although the tank is on a lower level than the town, the reservation of water in the tank would assure a supply of water in the wells in the town. Eigh five of the people that had assembled were in favour of the proposal and 22 agai The Deputy Commissioner reported that as an experimental measure, the tank wa might be allowed to be reserved for three consecutive years and that this would co remission of half the wet assessment on the atchkat *i.e.*, Rs. 945 at Rs. 315-0-0 year.

2. When the Dewan visited the town on the 9th February 1924, the matter w again pressed by the townspeople. If the proposal is accepted as a perman arrangement, compensation amounting to nearly Rs. 10,000 will have to be paid to holders of the lands below the tank and there will further be an annual loss of nea Rs. 400 to Government by conversion of the wet lands into dry. Although there is difference between the levels of the town and the tank, Government, in view of t great difficulty that is experienced every summer for water in this town, consider th the effect of the reservation of the tank water should be ascertained by actual expe ment. It is reported that the majority of the raiyats under the tank have no objecti to the proposed measure. Government direct that the water of the Doddakere Malur be reserved for a period of three years for the supply of water to the Ma Town as an experimental measure subject to the conditions that the holders of lands under the tank agree to the following terms :—

(1) That they pay dry assessment on the lands for three years.

(2) That if the experiment shows that the conservation of the water in the ta does not improve the water supply to the town, they will reconvert the lands to wet before, without claiming any compensation. Mutchalikas must be taken from raiyats concerned to the above effect.

3. In order to determine the relationship between the level of water in the ta and in the wells in the town a record of such levels should be kept. The Ch Engineer is requested to take necessary action in the matter.

K. V. NANJARAMAN

Offg. *Secretary to Government,*

Revenue Department

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Amendment of rules to minimise the delay in the payment of claims of Insurance Policy.

Read—

Letter No. 8932, dated 23rd February 1924 from the Secretary, Mysore S Life Insurance Committee forwarding for sanction the following extract of Resolu II, passed at the meeting of the Committee on 5th May 1923.

"That in order to further minimise the delay in the payment of claims ari on the maturity of policies either by the death of the insured or on his attaining fifty-fifth year, notice of amounts due to Government for deduction from sum ass should be furnished to the Insurance Office, in death cases, within one month f the date of death and in 55 years cases two months prior to the insured attai his fifty-fifth year, by the head of the office in the case of non-gazetted officers the head of the department and the Comptroller in the case of gazetted officers

ORDER NO. FL. 5433-5—G. F. 29-23-14, DATED 1ST APRIL 1924.

Sanctioned. Rule 23 of the official Branch Insurance Rules as amended by the Resolution will stand as shown below:—

Rule 23. "Subject always to its surrender, the bonus assured by a policy which has matured on the insured attaining 55 years or Surrender Value as provided for in Rule 10, will be paid to the insured. If the insured is dead, the bonus will be paid to the person or persons, whom the insued had nominated during his life time and registered in the Insurance Office. If no such nomination had been made and the bonus payable exceeds two thosand rupees, it will be paid to the person or persons, declared by a competent Court of Law in the Mysore State to be entitled to receive it, but if the bonus does not exceed two thosand Rupees and no notice from any Civil Court to withhold payment has been received, it will be paid to the person or persons, whom the President of the Insurance Committee after reasonable enquiry, finds to be entitled to receive it".

"Payment under this Rule shall be subject to deduction of any amount that may be due to Government by the insured. Notice of amounts due to Goverment for deduction from sum assured should be furnished to the Insurance Office (1) in death cases, within one month from the date of death, and (2) in fifty-five years cases two months prior to the insured attaining his fifty-fifth year, by the head of the office in the case of non-gazetted officers, and the head of the Department and the Comptroller in the case of Gazetted Officers. If, for any reason, such notices are not received from the head of the office, the head of the Department, or the Comptroller, the Insurance Secretary will address the officer concerned, and if dues to Government or the outside limit of such dues are not reported to the Insurance Office within three months from the date of issue of requisition for Government dues by the Insurance Office, the defaulting officer will be personally liable for such dues becoming irrecoverable."

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.

spent in providing facilities for the cattle in the areas given out for grazing. The Forest Department should therefore take steps to provide facilities in the following, among other directions, a reasonable portion of the grazing revenue being devoted for the purpose:—

(1) The provision of facilities for watering cattle.

(2) Fencing grazing blocks, and

(3) Growing better kinds of grass.

A brief account of the operations undertaken in this behalf during the year should be given in the annual Administration Report of the Department.

8. The Director of Agriculture has reported that experiments conducted by the Department have proved that grass available in the Malnad Forests which now generally goes to waste can be made into excellent fodder for cattle by cutting and storing it in pit *silos*. The Conservator of Forests is requested to co-operate with the Director of Agriculture in demonstrating and popularising this method of storing fodder.

9. Government also direct that the question of granting on *Hulgaval tenure* lands relinquished by the Amrut Mahal Department not fit for cultivation be investigated by the Revenue Commissioner with a view to encourage the formation of private pastures.

10. Government do not propose to raise the fees under the permit system as notified in para 16 of the official paper published in Government Order No. R. 16561—Ft. 226-1, dated 24th June 1919, in view of the general direction that this system should be abolished.

11. Government trust that the foregoing measures now sanctioned will help to meet the long standing wants of the raiyats and that, with the co-operation of the departments concerned and the agricultural population in general the administration of the revised rules will result in a material addition to the fodder resources of the State.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

RULES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF GRAZING IN GOMAL LANDS.

I. To conserve and improve the gomal in Government villages and to regulate the grazing therein, a Panchayet may be constituted of influential and intelligent men of the village or villages to which the right of grazing extends.

II. In villages for which Panchayets have been constituted under the Local Boards Regulation, such Panchayets shall administer these rules. For other villages, the Amildars will constitute the Panchayets and nominate the Panchayetdars, appeals as regards nominations lying to the Sub-Division Officers, whose decisions will be final. The Patel of the village will ordinarily be the Chairman of the Panchayet. But where he is unable or unwilling to undertake the work, any other respectable landholder in the village may be appointed as Chairman for reasons to be recorded by the Amildar.

III. The strength of a Panchayet specially formed under these Rules will not exceed twelve, the actual strength for each village being fixed by the Amildar on due consideration of the population of the village.

IV. The Panchayet shall have power:—

(*a*) to prohibit during a particular season of the year (such as the non-cultivation season) the trespassing of any cattle on the whole or any portion of the gomal;

(*b*) to conserve in such manner as the Panchayet may consider proper, the whole or any portion of gomal without prejudice to the right of Government to dispose of it for cultivation;

(*c*) to apportion the gomal lands among the residents of the village for such periods not exceeding three years at a time for grazing and subject to such conditions as they may deem proper. Such apportionment shall be without prejudice to the rights of Government;

(*d*) to sell the right of cutting and removing grass in the conserved area;

(*e*) to form a fund called "the Village Grazing Fund" out of the sale proceeds of the grass mentioned in clause (*d*) to keep the fund in the Government Savings Bank and to administer it, and (*f*) to meet out of the fund the incidental charges for fencing, watching the conserved area, etc.

V. The Panchayet's decision in respect of the matters mentioned abo appealable to the Amildar, a second appeal lying to the Sub-Division Officer who shall be final

VI. The Panchayet shall meet as often as possible and not less than once and concert measures for the improvement of their grazing lands. A continuo the Proceedings of the meetings should be maintained by the Chairman of the

VII. It will be the duty of the Village Officers to render all necessary h Panchayets in furtherance of their object.

Providing adequate grazing facilities

ORDER No. R 16561 - Ft 276-1, DATED 24TH JUNE 1919

The following official paper is published for general information:—

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore have carefully the question of providing adequate grazing facilities for the agricultural stock in regard to which several representations are made from time to time in sentative Assembly, and are now pleased to indicate the lines in which system may be taken in this matter in the following resolution which will be taken up disposal in October 1919.

Though the grazing problem is not, perhaps so acute in Mysore as it is in parts of India, there are several localities where pasturage is insufficient. The able for grazing has been much curtailed by the expansion of cultivation and tion of State Forests. Concurrently with this reduction of pasture lands, there a steady increase of agricultural stock in the State, and the pressure on the pasturage is being increasingly felt It is necessary that some measures should to deal with the question before it assumes serious proportions.

2. The grazing lands available to the people are:—

(1) Gomal lands.
(2) Other kharab lands and assessed waste.
(3) State, forests.
(4) Amrut Mahal kavals, and
(5) Private pasture lands.

3. The published reports and statistics do not give an accurate idea of the gomal land set apart for free communal use in villages. In 1885, the extent mated to be 30,69,438 acres. Judging from the tenor of Government letter dated the 22nd February 1869, to the Superintendent, Ashtagram Division pages 284 and 285 of the Revenue Manual), it would seem that the grazing re of the rural population were liberally provided for during the British Admin the Province. The standard adopted was 30 acres of good pasture, 60 acres and 100 acres of inferior land for every 100 head of cattle. The actual allot large number of villages seems to have been in excess of the standard; as is evi the number of darkhasts received for superfluous gomal lands. In some cases the gomal has become insufficient owing to increase of stock and other cause by no means a general complaint.

4. The real difficulty lies not in the insufficiency of the gomal land but i quality. The soil is in many cases rocky and infertile and the neglect attend system of communal grazing has made it bare and barren. The gomal is e property and therefore no one's care. The land is not fenced, ploughed, m sown. The droppings of the cattle which might fertilise the land are eagerly and over-grazing is the rule. Everywhere, considering their extent, the gomal i inadequate pasturage. The only means of improving the lands is to introduce of regulation. Portions have to be closed against grazing for denned periods allow the grass to grow and the number of cattle should be limited to the grazi of the land The Village Forest Scheme was intended to provide these requis has not so far produced any practical results. From the latest review on the these forests, it is seen that only 65 forests have been notified, and that in less these cases, Panchayets have been actually formed As to the actual work reports do not show how far the

5. It must be irksome to villagers to give up their old and easy ways and submit to the discipline and self-restraint that the Village Forest Scheme imposes. But they must be educated to appreciate its advantages. Further, great care is necessary in the formation of Panchayets and the location of village forests. The Eastern Districts, perhaps, require a different treatment from the Western Districts, and cattle-breeding tracts require more than ordinary attention. If the scheme is to develop and realise even a fraction of its admitted potentialities, it is necessary that the initial work should be carefully carried out in all these respects. For this purpose, it may be desirable, as in Madras, to appoint a Special Officer for a short time to go round the districts and help the Deputy Commissioners in selecting villages for the formation of village forests and in popularising the scheme.

6. *Other kharab land and assessed waste.*—Assessed waste lands in villages and miscellaneous *kharab* lands, such as tank-beds and road-margins, form a substantial addition to the gomal lands in providing pasturage for village cattle. Grazing in these lands was allowed free until the year 1865-66, when the practice of sanctioning the pasturage annually was introduced in all surveyed taluks. This system led to complaint, as speculators and outsiders were enabled to outbid the local villagers whose interests were thereby prejudiced. In 1884, therefore, a change of system was introduced by which the inhabitants of each village were allowed the option of purchasing the *hulbanni* for a fixed lumpsum payment equivalent to the average revenue derived during the previous three years and the right of pasture was auctioned only if the villagers declined to avail themselves of the privilege. The lumpsum fixed on the village was divided among the several rayats in proportion to the number of cattle owned by them.

The approximate extent of *hulbanni* lands and the revenue realised from the same are shown in the following table:—

Statement showing particulars of hulbanni during the five years—1913-14 to 1917-18.

District	1913-14		1914-15		1915-16		1916-17		1917-18	
	Extent	Revenue	Extent	Revenue	Extent	Revenue	Extent	Revenue	Extent	Revenue
	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.
Bangalore ...	61,944	7,650	60,461	7,121	57,255	7,185	61,932	7,652	54,427	6,752
Kolar ...	15[illegible]	11,031	151,670	11,531	1[illegible]	11,410	141,753	14,231	125,665	13,958
Tumkur ...	216,354	14,075	202,090	14,500	191,077	14,533	174,253	15,083	179,201	14,109
Mysore ...	72,836	7,775	70,204	7,378	69,668	7,114	71,689	7,734	70,610	8,215
Hassan ...	107,731	7,970	93,124	7,947	93,222	7,944	88,837	7,671	84,7[illegible]	7,4[illegible]
Shimoga ...	181,959	9,603	134,874	9,668	121,122	9,478	118,223	9,072	115,893	8,804
Kadur ...	169,570	8,427	168,[illegible]	5,29[illegible]	81,330	6,115	101,01[illegible]	[illegible]	84,193	4,930
Chitaldrug ...	146,981	10,217	133,[illegible]	9,813	123,079	9,497	128,869	9,280	99,104	9,669
Total ...	974,287	77,278	949,061	76,793	830,7[illegible]8	79,620	864,895	70,[illegible]99	814,838	73,020

The *hulbanni* revenue being assessed upon the average realisations of the previous years has always shown a tendency to remain stationary or even decline. At present it works out to about 1½ annas per acre. The system is not only unremunerative but encourages over-grazing and the most reckless use of the pastures. Each rayat is interested in getting as much as he can for his cattle and grazing is frequently a trade for the first blades of grass that appear. There are no restrictions either on the number or kind of cattle to be grazed.

The remedy for the present defective arrangement is not easy. The rayats may contend that, owing to the lease system, there is still speculation and hardship on poor rayats, and that Government should abolish *hulbanni* fees. On the other hand, even the revenue of Rs. 25,000 realised in 1884 cannot be lightly thrown away. This is a question which should be left to village Government to settle and, if Village Panchayets and Village Improvement Committees come forward to manage their own affairs in regard to grazing requirements and suitable control over all lands fit for grazing Government will be prepared to hand over these lands to village management and half the revenue to village local bodies on certain conditions somewhat as follows:—

(1) Foreign cattle, goats and sheep to be excluded;

(2) Grazing to be restricted to the prescribed number of cattle belonging to the village.

(3) Portion of the *hulbanni* revenue credited to village local bodies should be utilised for improvement of the grazing lands, reservation and watch.

8. As observed in the monograph on Mysore Cattle by the late Mr. A. Krishnaswami Iyengar: "In the earlier days of Mysore Forest Administration, the almost unrestrained

principle that the cattle wealth of the country is far too important to be thus dealt wit has in recent years been recognised and restrictions have been relaxed, cattle being all to graze in many Government forests or parts thereof upon the payment of a fee of two 4 annas per head. It is not now unusual for cattle-owners in the plains to send their har to distant Government forests for grazing from July to December or January, when the have to be withdrawn on account of the heat, diminished pasture and scarcity of water, b chiefly owing to fire protection measures".

9. Since the above remarks were written (1895), the practice of sending cattle f grazing to State Forests has grown in vogue. The following statement shows that whi the area of State Forests has increased 2½ times, the number of cattle grazed therein h increased nearly seven-fold:—

District	1895-96			1917		
	Area of State Forests in sq. miles	No. of cattle grazed	Revenue realised	Area of State Forests in sq. miles	No. of cattle grazed	Revenue realised
Bangalore ..	220	17,061	5,269	386½	37,020	10,44
Tumkur ...	124	5,466	Not known	207	33,085	8,2
Kolar ...	77	4,733	5,238	230	29,897	7,69
Mysore ...	285	8,688	2,520	640	26,426	10,21
Hassan ..	112	(Not reported)	4,621	209	6,025	7,24
Shimoga ...	348	Do	2,076	562	21,611	7,55
Kadur ...	74	2,872	512	363½	5,421	1,9
Chitaldrug ...	11	2,713	2,388	337½	122,668	13,18
Total ...	1,251	41,433 (excluding Hassan and Shimoga).	22,619 (excluding Tumkur).	2,944½	276,153 or 248,517 (excluding Hassan and Shimoga Districts).	75,55

10. The present system of grazing in State Forests is thus described in Conservator letter No. 1626, dated the 11th August 1916:—

"*Levy of license fees.*—Grazing by licenses is generally resorted to in almost all t State Forests. Horned cattle a sheep are admitted to the forest for six months in the year betwee June and December on payment a fixed scale of fees as noted in t margin. Concession rates at half the license fees and sometimes free grazing is permitt in respect of cattle belonging to villages which have contributed lands for the formation State Forests, or which do not possess sufficient grazing areas according to the decisio recorded at the time of the settlement of the forests concerned.

	Ordinary Licenses	*Nomad Licenses*
Cows and Oxen ...	4 annas per head	6 annas per head
Buffaloes ...	8 do	12 do
Sheep ...	1½ do	2 do

"*Lumpsum levy of grazing fees.*—This method is largely adopted in the Chitaldr District and to a small extent, in others. The cattle in the villages in the neighbourho of State Forests are enumerated and a lumpsum fee fixed for each village calculated at f license rates for half the number of cattle in the village, the amount so fixed being subje to revision periodically at the discretion of the Forest authorities. Villagers who a averse to take advantage of this concession are at liberty to graze their cattle in the St Forests on payment of the usual license fees.

"*Lease of Plantations and sale of grass crop.*—In some plantations declared as St Forests, grass is leased out. The lessees in their turn, sublet the grazing at rates fix by them per head of cattle. The sale and harvesting of grass crop is usually resorted in the plantations by the local and British Military authorities."

11. Though grazing in State Forests is becoming common, we have not yet evolv a well considered grazing policy. Cattle are regarded as unwelcome visitors in St

subordinates and to enlist the help of the rural population in the protection of State Forests where grazing is permitted. It is high time that similar measures were initiated here.

12. *Kancha system.*—What is known as the Kancha system has been tried with success in certain districts of the Madras Presidency and is reported to be growing in popularity. Under this system, open portions of forests are divided into grazing blocks or Kanchas which are sold by auction subject to an upset price generally of 4 annas per acre. The Kanchas are closed to grazing for a defined part of the year (July to end of October) and the number of cattle to be admitted is limited to the grazing capacity of the block i.e., one cow unit for every two acres and one sheep for every acre. The Kanchadar is held responsible for the protection of tree growth, etc., in the Kanchas and in the event of his infringing any of the conditions, his lease is liable to be cancelled and he may be required to pay the compensation that may be fixed for any damage that he may have caused or permitted. Under this system the growth of grass is improved and the lands better protected while the interference of subordinates is eliminated. The system enables village communities as well as individual raiyats to lease Kanchas for their exclusive use. It has also had the effect of inducing raiyats to combine together and form Panchayets in order to obtain lease of Kanchas. The rent is fairly high and brings a fair revenue to Government but the money is mostly utilised for improving the grazing blocks by digging and deepening wells and introducing better kinds of grass.

I think it very desirable that this system with any modifications that may be demanded by local conditions should be immediately introduced at least in the Maidan Districts of the State. It is likely that there will be discontent among the people at first but the system must be persevered in for some years in order to prove a success.

13. *Forest village system.*—In order to meet the case of villages which, under Forest Settlement, have been conceded privileges of grazing their cattle free or at concession rates, the following modified arrangements may be adopted:—

(*a*) Separate blocks of open forest must be constituted for the different villages or groups of villages.

(*b*) The blocks should be demarcated and should be, if possible, extensive enough to provide grazing for the entire number of cattle which the villagers are entitled to graze.

(*c*) Grazing fees should be charged according to the terms of the Forest Settlement but they should be commuted as far as possible into a lumpsum payment.

(*d*) The villagers must be made to understand that the continuance of the privilege will be conditional on their discharging certain specific obligations, e.g., protection of forest from fire and damage.

(*e*) Forest subordinates will check from time to time the number of cattle grazed and the condition of the block. They will have no authority to impound cattle or in any way interfere with grazing. But abuse of privileges will be punished by withdrawal of the same or by enhancement of grazing fees.

14. These principles are an adoption of the Forest Village Scheme which has been lately introduced in some parts of the Madras Presidency. The key-note of the scheme, in the words of the Madras Government, is "the recognition of the paramount necessity of enlisting the people on the side of the Forest Department, instead of leaving them to regard the department and its officers as its natural enemies. That forest conservancy will never be really effective so long as those who live in or near the forests are actually opposed to it, has been borne out by the past history of the Forest Department."

This policy of ensuring the co-operation of villagers is said to have been followed, in some form or other, with useful results in the United Provinces and in the Bombay Presidency and there can be no doubt that it marks the true line of progress.

15. It will be observed that the scheme applies only to 'open portions' of forests where cattle grazing is permissible. And it does not in any way diminish the control of the Forest Department. Breaches of forest rules are not overlooked; only they are punished in a different manner. Instead of resorting to prosecution, impounding of cattle and other vexatious proceedings in individual cases, the whole village community is penalised by enhanced fees or even loss of grazing privileges, if it has been negligent or mischievous.

16. *The permit system.*—The object of the above proposals is to eliminate eventually the permit system which is generally associated with grave abuses. But until the people get accustomed to the new measures now suggested, it will be necessary to give them the option of grazing their cattle on annual permits. But this must be made slightly more irksome than at present. The grazing fees now charged may be doubled and in some places even quadrupled so that the people may understand in time the advantages of regulated grazing offered by the 'kancha' and Forest Village system. The rates may be [illegible] what as follows. For sheep special pasturage should be provided for

17 *Improvement of grazing areas.* While endeavouring to enlist the co-operation of the people in the manner above suggested, the Forest Department should, on its part, take steps to improve grazing areas in State Forests. As these will in future be limited to defined portions of State Forests, it should be possible to devote closer attention to—

(i) the provision of facilities for watering cattle,

(ii) fencing grazing blocks,

(iii) sowing better kinds of grass, and

(iv) departmental supply of improved fodder to village markets.

There is a large variety of valuable grass in forest areas which, if cut, pressed and commercially dealt with, may find a market. Raiyats may be encouraged to stall feed their cattle with this grass. The Forest Economist may investigate this question.

18. *Amrut Mahal kavals.*—The Amrut Mahal Department has unique opportunities for establishing model pastures in the rich and extensive lands at its disposal and setting an object lesson to the Panchayets of Village Forests and owners of private pastures. At present, very little care is taken of the Amrut Mahal kavals, beyond closing them to pasture during certain portions of the year. The departmental cattle are grazed for a month or so after which the stubble grass is sold to the villagers.

The question of improving the present system of management, which has been handed down from olden days when land had little or no value, has been frequently discussed. Recently, a number of kavals covering an area of nearly 12,500 acres have been handed over for cultivation and some small improvements have been ordered, but the working of the department can hardly be considered satisfactory until the following essential matters are still open to question.

(1) The strength at which the herds should be maintained.

(2) The extent of grazing land required for the departmental cattle, based upon reliable data.

(3) The possibility of feeding the cattle with some kind of cultivated fodder, instead of their depending exclusively on pasture.

(4) Preparation of simple working plans for the several kavals.

(Government Order No. 4757-61—M23-77-10, dated 4th September 1914.)

The present Officiating Superintendent of the Amrut Mahal Department has been asked to submit proposals for the better management of the department and his report is due in June next. He should specially advert to the points above noted. The new Animal Husbandry Officer may be requested to examine the whole question of Amrut Mahal kaval lands and formulate a definite scheme.

19. *Private pasture lands.*—In the monograph on Mysore cattle already referred to it is observed "many agriculturists have grazing lands of their own and, in addition, are also turning portions of their fields into pasture. This is a move in the right direction and further improvement in this respect may be safely predicted as the price of cattle goes on increasing."

This tendency towards the formation of private pastures is still observable especially in tracts where cattle rearing is practised as a remunerative industry. In the year 1916-17 12,51,084 acres were shown as current fallows out of a total of 77,73,754 acres under occupancy. Though occupied lands might be left fallow for other reasons, there can be no doubt that in the majority of cases the fallow lands are meant as pasture. As might be expected, these lands are generally looked after with greater care than *gomal* or *kulbum* lands. The system of private pasture lands requires every encouragement.

20. Before the Survey and Settlement, it was usual to give lands required for pasture at concession rates. The late Sir James Gordon, Chief Commissioner of Mysore, was of opinion that Amrut Mahal kavals given up by the Department might be given out at a special pasture rate of half the survey assessment. He wrote "should any of the kavals be hereafter given up by Amrut Mahal Department and not be required by the Mysore State there need be no occasion to break them up and give them out for cultivation. It would be more advantageous to the public interest and would indeed meet an existing want if each of such kavals were sold as above to the highest bidder, subject to the permanent rent of half the survey assessment in order to encourage the breeding of cattle by substantial raiyats and other private individuals."

It may not be practicable at the present time to adopt the [illegible] but now that we are breaking up [illegible]

21 The Agricultural Department may usefully undertake to supply good grass seed ayats and popularise the cultivation of fodder crops.

22. *General.*—The grazing resources of the country are rich and varied but badly lected. The *gomal* and *hulbanni* lands have greatly deteriorated owing to over grazing d inattention. Some of the State Forests provide good grazing owing to exclusion of tle during portions of the year, but the admission of cattle to these forests is subjected petty annoyances and the exaction of subordinates. The Amrut Mahal Department hich might have been expected to keep its kavals in an efficient condition leaves every ing to nature and makes no attempt to grow or conserve grass on scientific principles.

The measures of improvement must necessarily be varied and adapted to the requirements of the several classes of land spoken of and the departments interested therein:—

GOMAL.

(i) For the improvement of *gomal* lands, our endeavour should be to push on with e scheme of Village Panchayets. For this purpose, it may be necessary to appoint a ecial Officer as in Madras. Perhaps the Forest Settlement Officer might undertake this uty obtaining technical advice from Forest Officers and the expert in Animal Husbandry ould one be appointed.

HULBANNI.

(ii) Indiscriminate grazing in *hulbanni* lands should be stopped and their management entrusted to Village Panchayets and Village Improvement Committees where such ist.

(iii) The *hulbanni* fees may be enhanced.

STATE FORESTS.

(iv) The Kancha system may be developed in the Maidan Districts, in lieu of the ermit system now in force.

(v) In order to regulate grazing privileges conceded by Forest Settlement, the angements indicated in para 13 may be adopted.

(vi) The permit system should eventually disappear, but so long as it is in force e grazing fees should be raised.

(vii) The grazing blocks in State Forests should be improved by—

(*a*) providing facilities for watering cattle,

(*b*) fencing the blocks, and

(*c*) growing suitable kinds of grass.

AMRUT MAHAL KAVALS.

(viii) The entire system of management has to be reformed and placed on a rational sis. Further investigation is necessary in regard to the points mentioned in para 18.

(ix) The question of granting on *hulgaval* tenure lands relinquished by the Amrut ahal Department may be investigated in view to encourage the formation of private stures.

(x) The Agricultural Department may usefully undertake to supply good grass ed to rayats and popularise the growth of fodder crops. The expert in Animal usbandry should be asked to devote early attention to the question of improving grazing cilities and practices in the State.

The above proposals are published for general information and may be discussed at e next session of the Representative Assembly after which Government will pass final ders, taking into consideration the views of the Revenue, Forest and Agricultural Departments.

ACCOMPANIMENT II.

Proceedings of the Meeting of the Committee appointed by Government in their der No. I. C. 4653-6—Ft. 22s-18-8, dated 28th February 1922, held on the 1st and 8th ril 1922.

PRESENT.

1. The Revenue Commissioner (Chairman.)

The opinion furnished to Government by each of the Members of the Committee on the proposals contained in the draft order of Government in the matter of providing adequate grazing facilities for the Agricultural stock in the State were read and considered.

Gomal lands.—It was pointed out by the Revenue Commissioner that neither the Village Improvement Scheme nor the Village Forest Scheme was calculated to effect the improvement of pasturage nor provide greater grazing facilities on gomal lands in general and the other members agreed in this view.

The Rules tentatively sanctioned by Government in their Order No. R. 4329-37 L. R. 358-06-6, dated the 17th February 1912, were considered. The Committee were of the opinion that these rules with slight modifications to suit present conditions may be adopted and given a trial. A copy of the modified Rules, as approved by the Committee, is attached.

Hulbanni.—At present, the right of grazing on assessed and unassessed waste lands is sold by auction each year. The Committee were of the opinion that, instead of selling the right of grazing annually by auction, it may be given to the Village Committee or the Patel on behalf of the villagers for a fixed sum calculated at two annas per acre of assessed, and one anna per acre of unassessed land, without prejudice to the rights of Government to dispose of the lands for cultivation or other purposes at any time at their discretion.

Kancha system.—The Committee considered that the proposed system may be tried in select State Forests to be suggested by the Conservator. The Conservator stated that if the system is to be worked satisfactorily, it would be necessary to divide the grazing portions of the forest into blocks and to fence each block to enable rotation grazing possible, and to prevent over grazing and provide water facilities in respect of a set of blocks, and that to meet the expenditure on these items, the rate of grazing fees will have to be enhanced in respect of the blocks brought under the system.

The Director of Agriculture observed that much of the difficulty now felt in obtaining fodder could be overcome by encouraging the formation of Siloes and that his department was taking necessary action in this respect.

MANAGEMENT OF GRAZING IN GOMAL LANDS

DRAFT RULES PROPOSED BY THE SPECIAL FINANCE COMMITTEE

I. To conserve and improve the Gomal in Government Villages and to regulate the grazing thereon, a Panchayet may be constituted of influential and intelligent men of the village or villages to which the right of grazing extends.

II. In villages for which Panchayets have been constituted under the Local Boards Regulation, such Panchayets shall administer these Rules. For other villages, the Amildars will constitute the Panchayets and nominate the Panchayetdars, appeals as regards nominations lying to the Sub-Division Officers, whose decisions will be final. The patel of the village will ordinarily be the Chairman of the Panchayet. But where he is unable or unwilling to undertake the work, any other respectable land-holder in the village may be appointed as Chairman for reasons to be recorded by the Amildar.

III. The strength of a Panchayet specially formed under these rules will not exceed 12, the actual strength for each village being fixed by the Amildar on due consideration of the population of the village.

IV. The Panchayet shall have power—

(*a*) to prohibit during a particular season of the year (such as the non-cultivation season) the trespassing of any cattle on the whole or any portion of the gomal,

(*b*) to assign a select portion to a particular villager according to the extent of the holding owned by him for growing grass or fodder crop, and at a rate not exceeding one-third acre per head of cattle owned by him. The assignment will be made for a period of 10 years subject to the condition that it will be liable to be cancelled by the Panchayet at any time if the assignee fails to use due deligence in growing grass or fodder. The assignee shall have right to graze his cattle, to cut or scrape and remove grass and to grow grass and fodder crops on the portion assigned to him, but shall not be entitled to use the land for cultivation of any other crop,

(*c*) to extend the period under clause (*b*) by a further period of ten years if the conditions of the original grant are satisfied,

(*d*) to make on equitable reassignment whenever there is a change in the extent of the assignee's holding,

(*e*) to conserve in such manner as the Panchayet may consider proper, the portion of gomal left over after assignment, without prejudice to the right of Government to dispose of it for cultivation;

(f) to sell the right of cutting and removing grass in the conserved area;

(g) to form a fund called "The Village Grazing Fund" out of the sale proceeds of the grass mentioned in clause (f) to keep the fund in the Government Savings Bank and administer it,

(h) and to meet out of the fund the incidental charges of fencing, watching the conserved area, etc.

V. The Panchayet's decision in respect of the matters mentioned above shall be appealable to the Amildar, a second appeal lying to the Sub-Division Officer, whose decision shall be final.

VI. In case the land assigned under Rule V (b) is to be given away for cultivation or any other purpose, the raiyat in possession will be given the first refusal to take it up on an upset price which will be fixed by the Sub-Division Officer.

VII. The Panchayet shall meet as often as possible and not less than once a month and concert measures for the improvement of their grazing lands. A continuous record of the Proceedings of the Meetings should be maintained by the Chairman of the Panchayet.

VIII. It will be the duty of the village officers to render all necessary help to the Panchayets in furtherance of their object.

Relief to Weavers.

READ—

Letter No. D. 4 of 23-24, dated the 29th March 1924, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, recommending that a sum of Rs. 5,000 may be sanctioned as an advance to be placed at the disposal of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore in connection with the grant of relief to weavers in the affected parts of the Tumkur District.

ORDER No. 927-31—D. 14-23, DATED 7TH APRIL 1924.

The recommendation of the Revenue Commissioner is sanctioned, the amount being met out of the one lakh of rupees sanctioned in Government Order No. 837-46—Dis. 34-23-2, dated 26th March 1924.

2. The amount will be advanced free of interest to Co-operative Societies and will be recoverable in two equal annual instalments.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Recruitment of clerks in the Special Magistrates' Courts under the separation Scheme.

READ—

Paragraph 5 of Government Order No. G. 7962-69—CTS. 27-18-3, dated 1st November 1923, and para 10 of G. O. No. G. 27798-805—CTS. 157-18-2, dated 12th June 1919, directing that for the posts of Head Clerks and clerks of the Special Magistrates' Courts under the separation scheme, only those who have passed Criminal Higher and Criminal Lower Examinations respectivley, should be appointed.

ORDER No. P. 5592-99—CTS. 229-23-2, DATED 4TH APRIL 1924.

Government consider that the qualifications prescribed above are needlessly high and that it is enough if a pass in the Criminal examination is insisted on only in the case of Head Clerks and other clerks need possess only the general qualifications referred to in G. O. No. E. A. 2093-172—E. A. 14-21-7, dated the 28th November 1921.

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2. They are accordingly pleased to direct that in modification of the Government orders read above the following qualifications be prescribed for candidates seeking appointments in the Courts of the Magistrates:—

1. For the posts of Head Clerks in the Courts of Magistrates of the first class, a pass in the Criminal Higher Examination and for posts of Head Clerks of other courts a pass in the Criminal Lower shall be necessary.

(2) The qualifications of other clerks of these courts shall be only those mentioned in G. O. No. E. A. 2093-172—E. A. 14-21-7, dated 28th November 1921, prescribing the minimum qualifications for the several classes of appointments.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

Loan For Nanjangud-Chamarajnagar Railway.

READ—

Letter No. C. 1524—L. B. 22-23, dated 2nd February 1924, from the President, Mysore District Board, submitting with reference to Government Order No. L. 4998-5001—L. B. 129-22-8, dated 4th January 1924, sanctioning the raising of a loan of Rs. 8 lakhs for constructing the Nanjangud-Chamarajnagar Railway, a copy of the resolution of the Board proposing certain alterations in the conditions prescribed.

ORDER No. L. 8073-6—L. B. 129-22-13, DATED 9TH APRIL 1924.

The District Board request that

(1) the loan may be permitted to be collected in instalments,

(2) the loan be made free of income-tax, and

(3) the District Board may be required to pay to Government only one-half of the cost of work already incurred on the line from State Funds.

2. After careful consideration of the proposals, Government are pleased to direct that the loan be allowed to be collected in instalments as proposed by the Board but that it cannot be made free from income-tax.

3. As regards the recovery from the District Board of the cost of work already incurred by Government, the Secretary for Railways is requested to report early the actual cost incurred thereon and the present value of the work done so far. Orders of Government will issue in the matter after receipt of the information now called for.

4. The President is requested to submit for the approval of Government a draft prospectus at a very early date.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

Registered No. M.—1175

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1924.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Design of Buildings.

READ—

Government Order No. E. 3760-2—Edn 353-18-9, dated the 12th December 1922, passing orders in the matter of construction of buildings for Primary and Middle Schools and calling for suitable proposals from the Inspector-General of Education in consultation with the Chief Engineer for revising the designs for the different grades of Schools.

2. Letter No. 237—18, dated the 20th February 1923, from the Inspector-General of Education submitting for approval a revised type design for Primary School buildings.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. B. 9296, dated the 6th March 1924, from the Chief Engineer on the subject.

ORDER No.—E. 4954-6—EDN. 415-22-10, DATED 8TH APRIL 1924.

The Government in their Order No. E. 3760-2—Edn. 353-18-2, dated the 12th December 1922, laid down certain principles on which the plans for Primary and Middle Schools should be prepared and called for suitable designs from the Inspector-General of Education for the different grades of Schools conformably to these principles. The Inspector-General of Education accordingly submitted in February 1923, in consultation with the Chief Engineer for approval a design for Primary Schools which was simple and cheap and at the same time sufficiently elastic to admit of successive extensions (designated as Types 1, 2, 3 and 4) as the strength of the school increased. The estimate of costs of each of the types with different kinds of materials is shown in the annexed statement. The Government are satisfied that the designs are suitable and are accordingly pleased to approve of the same and to direct that these designs be adopted in future, the nature of materials to be used being regulated according to local conditions so as to keep the cost as low as possible.

2. Separate orders have been issued in No. E. 4106-10—Edn. 48-23-25, dated the 1st March 1924, regarding the responsibilities of the Public Works and Education Departments in the matter of construction etc., of school buildings.

3. The proposals of the Inspector-General of Education for the standardization of buildings for Middle Schools are awaited.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Modified statement showing the relative cost of buildings, using different kinds of materials.

| Number of types | Cost of building with different kinds of materials. | | |

Revision of the Scale of Grants to Aided V. E. Schools.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. H. C. 909—22-23, dated the 3rd January 1924, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, regarding the revision of the scale of grants to Aided V. E. Schools.

ORDER No. E. 49-16-19—EDN. 463-22-4, DATED 4TH APRIL 1924.

The question of revising the scale of grants to Aided V. E. Schools has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. In 1914, the Government inaugurated a new scheme of grants-in-aid of V. E. Schools, the main feature of which was that the villages as a whole were made responsible for maintaining the aided school and for the payment of a suitable salary to the teacher by supplementing with their own contribution the Government grant ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 so that the total remuneration of the teacher may amount to about Rs. 10 per mensem, the contribution of the villagers taking the shape of an annual gift of grain (Ragi or Rice) optionally commutable to a money payment. For a time the system succeeded in no small measure in stimulating the demand for schools in rural areas and increasing the number of schools to a remarkable extent. But experience has, however shown that while the system is well adopted to test and stimulate the demand for education in rural areas, it is not suitable either for ensuring the efficient maintenance of the schools or for securing their permanence. The defects inherent in the scheme have been detailed in the Memorandum on Education, the most important of these being that the voluntary contribution of villagers is indefinite, uncertain and incapable of regular recovery. The Government therefore proposed in their orders on the Education—Memorandum that all the Aided Primary schools, which have no competent management should be converted into Government institutions according to a well defined programme extending over a number of years. But owing to the resources counted upon for carrying out this policy not being available it has not been possible to give effect to this measure of reform except to a small extent in the Districts where Education Cess is levied.

2. In the meantime as the villagers' contribution is indefinite and uncertain, and consequently the teachers have had to depend almost entirely on the small grant from Government, a number of these aided schools have gradually disappeared. The decline in their number has been alarmingly heavy during the last few years, the number of such schools actually working at present being reported to be only 1926. The position is such that a revision of policy is now immediately called for. The Government have therefore decided to increase the scale of grants to these institutions in order to prevent a further falling off in their numbers.

3. The Inspector-General of Education who was consulted in this matter, has proposed that the scale of grants to the Villages Aided Schools may be increased by an average of Rs. 2 per mensem per school so that the grants may range from Rs. 7 to Rs. 9 per mensem with an additional rupee in the case of schools for girls and for the Depressed classes, and that the following principles may be adopted in fixing the grants in each case:—

(*a*) *i.* If the teacher is a passed person who has either undergone training or put in a service of six years or more as a teacher, Rs. 9 per mensem.

ii. If the teacher is a passed person who has neither undergone training nor put in a service of at least six years Rs. 8 per mensem.

iii. If the teacher is an unpassed person with at least six years teaching experience Rs. 8 per month.

iv. If the teacher does not satisfy any of the three conditions specified above Rs. 7 per mensem.

(*b*) Schools for depressed classes and girls' schools to be shown special concession by way of an extra grant of Re. 1, each per mensem along with the conditions *vide* (*a*) above.

(*c*) Only one teacher to be allowed for schools with a strength below forty pupils and an extra teacher to schools which have a strength exceeding forty pupils necessitating the appointment of two teachers.

(*d*) Teachers of schools in the Malnad and special tracts will continue to receive the Malnad or local allowances already granted in addition to the usual grants of such schools.

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The Inspector-General also recommends that the grants to the existing 1926 schools may be revised on the above basis and that out of the schools that have ceased to exist, 261 of the more promising ones may be revived with the increased scales of grant-in-aid. These proposals are estimated to entail an extra cost of Rs. 50,000 per annum over the present budget allotments as shown below:

No.	Item	Present cost per annum	Proposed cost per annum	Extra cost per annum
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Revision of grants of 1,926 schools that are now working	1,44,252	1,81,464	37,212
2	Revival of 113 schools out of the 173 schools which ceased to work after 1st July 1922, for grants for which there is provision in the current year's budget	8,316	10,824	2,508
3	Closing of 60 schools out of the 173 schools which ceased to work after 1st July 1922, for grants for which there is provision in the current year's budget and which do not deserve to be revived	4,464		4,464 (minus)
4	Revival of 148 schools out of the 1,048 schools which ceased to work prior to 1st July 1922, for grants for which there is no provision in the current year's budget and which deserve to be revived		14,744	14,744
	Total	1,57,032	2,07,032	50,000

The Government consider that the proposals of the Inspector-General of Education are calculated to go some way towards securing the permanance of the village aided schools which are now languishing on account of the inadequate support from the villagers and are accordingly pleased to sanction the same with the modification that for entitling the teachers to higher pay, he should have put in a continuous service of at least six years in the same institution. They further direct that the schools which are proposed to be revised be given the extra grant only when they get into working order and that the revision of grants to the existing schools may take effect from 1st March 1924, on proper certificate of working. The necessary expenditure during the current year will be met from the provision of Rs. 50,000 included in this year's budget for additional grants to aided Primary Schools under "Six Primary Education (ii) Grants to Non Government Primary Schools".

The Inspector-General of Education is requested to suggest for the approval of Government suitable modifications of Section H of the Grant-in-aid Code in accordance with the principles sanctioned above.

The Superintendent, Government Printing, is requested to print and supply to the Inspector-General of Education on requisition the lists of aided Primary Schools whose grants are revised or revived in accordance with this order.

K. MATTHAN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Registered No. M.—1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1924.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Publicity of official information.

ORDER No. Gr. 13943-4003—Gr. M. 209-23-1, DATED 22ND APRIL 1924.

The question of improving the arrangements for giving publicity to Government measures and to matters of public policy has been under consideration for some time past. The system of making official information available to newspapers by opening a Press Room in the Secretariat buildings at Bangalore has been in existence since 1906 and this has recently been extended by opening a Press Room in Mysore. In addition, all important orders of public interest are published in the Official Gazette, both English and Kannada, and copies of the Gazette as well as other papers placed at the disposal of the Press, that are not published in the Gazette, such as the State Administration Reports and Departmental Administration Reports, are supplied to the Editors of important Newspapers. Further since June 1922, weekly Press Notes summarising important orders and giving particulars of official events are published under authority. The Government have, however, reason to believe that the present arrangements are not quite adequate to meet the growing demands of public opinion for the prompt supply of official information in a readable form.

Organisations have been set up by other Governments to disseminate on the one hand correct information about their administrative measures and matters of public interest and on the other to watch for the feeling of the people as evinced in the utterances of the Press of the country and to remove misapprehensions as well as to clear doubts and misapprehensions.

The question of organising a Publicity Bureau in Mysore on similar lines has been considered, but had to be given up owing to the very heavy expenditure involved. The matter was recently discussed at an informal conference with the representatives of some of the leading Newspapers in the State, when the following suggestions were made :—

(i) Government to prepare abstracts in easy and popular language of all important orders and other matters and send copies of the abstracts to the Editors of Newspapers for publication.

(ii) Besides the abstracts, copies *in extenso* of the Government Orders to be sent to the Editors of Newspapers.

(iii) Officers of Government to be instructed to comply with the requests for information of a non-confidential nature, made by the Editors of Newspapers.

(iv) A central agency to be appointed at the Secretariat to whom the Editors of Newspapers can apply for information.

After a careful consideration of the matter, the Government resolve to make the following arrangements with a view to supplement the existing facilities :—

(a) In addition to the supply of important official papers to the Editors of Newspapers through the medium of the official Gazette and otherwise, the Government will arrange every Saturday to issue to the Editors of Newspapers, abstracts of important official papers both in English and Kannada suitable for publication in a condensed form in the public press. Editors will be at liberty to make such use as they deem fit of these abstracts.

(b) The Blue Book Journal which was started in the year 1916 as a semi-official publication and is a compilation of important official papers of more or less permanent interest, issued by the Mysore Government as well as by other Governments, will hereafter be designated "The Mysore Blue Book and Publicity Journal," and it will be issued monthly in English and Kannada instead of quarterly in English only as at present. It will include the following parts :—

(1) Prefatory remarks and comments explaining important Government Orders and measures of public importance (Editorial).

(2) Reviews of important Administration Reports, Books and Publications of the Government of Mysore.

(3) Extracts from important orders and administrative measures of foreign Governments.

(4) Notes, correspondence and suggestions relating to matters of administration from Government Officers and the public, and

(5) Miscellaneous (Local Self-Government, Public Health, Agriculture and Veterinary, Economic questions, leaflets on matters of public importance, etc.)

(c) To attend to the work entailed by the above arrangement, provision will be made for, for the following expenditure :—

	Rs.	
(1) Editorial allowance ...	100	per mensem
(2) Office Assistant ...	75	"
(3) Typist	50	"
(4) Contingencies	25	"

The rate of annual subscription to the Blue Book and Publicity Journal will be fixed at Rs. 3 for the English Edition and Rs. 1-8-0 for the Kannada Edition. The Journal will be printed in the Government Press. An Agent will be appointed to attend to the business of the Journal, with a view to making it self-supporting as far as possible by improving its circulation and securing private advertisements.

(d) As a tentative measure, the Secretary to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council will be *ex-officio* Publicity Officer and Editor of the Journal. He will be responsible for

(i) printing the Journal in English and Kannada; and

(ii) the preparation of abstracts of important Government Orders for distribution to Newspapers.

Translation work for the Journal will be done by the Government Kannada Translator.

(e) Editors of Newspapers may apply to the Publicity Officer for information on matters of public interest which are not of a confidential nature. Such applications will be complied with as far as possible, at the discretion of the Publicity Officer in consultation with the Secretaries to Government, Heads of Departments or other Officers concerned.

(f) The above arrangements will be given effect to from 1st May 1924, so that the first number of the Journal in its new form may be issued in the first week of June. From the above date the post of Second Division Clerk (on Rs. 67) in the General and Revenue Secretariat employed in connection with the compilation of the Blue Book Journal and preparing abstracts of Newspaper intelligence will be abolished, and the work of preparing these abstracts for the information of Government will devolve on the Publicity Officer from the same date.

The extra cost for the current year will be met from the savings under salaries of the General and Revenue Secretariat. Separate provision for the expenditure involved will be made in the Budget of the next and succeeding years.

B. NAGAPPA,
Chief Secretary to Government,
(in charge.)

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Bifurcation of the Bangalore Sub-Registrar's Office.

READ—

Letter No. C. R. 106-23-24, dated the 26th October 1923, from the Inspector-General of Registration requesting for reasons stated, that separate Sub-Registrar's Offices be established one for the Bangalore City and another for the Bangalore Taluk with a clerical establishment costing Rs. 106 per mensem exclusive of a Sub-Registrar for each office.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. R. 771-23-24, dated the 19th February 1924, from the same officer on the subject and recommending the conversion of the special Sub-Registrar's Offices at Mudgere and Sagar into *ex-officio* ones, to meet the cost of bifurcation of the Bangalore Sub-Registrar's Office.

No. P. 5842-3—REGIS. 17-23-12, DATED 15TH APRIL 1924.

The number of Registrations per annum in the Mudgere and Sagar Sub-Registry offices continuously for the past six years has been much below 600 which is the minimum prescribed for a special Sub-Registry office. In the circumstances Government agree with the Inspector-General of Registration that there is no need for a full-time special Sub-Registrar in these places and that the Registration work therein can conveniently be looked after by the Taluk Sheristedars without prejudice to Treasury and Revenue work. They are accordingly pleased to direct the conversion of these special officers into *ex-officio* offices with effect from 1st July 1924.

The establishment of each of these two officers will be reduced to one clerk on Rs. 20 and an attender on Rs. 12 per mensem.

2. The work in the Bangalore Sub-Registry office is reported to have increased to such an extent that it is hardly possible for a single Sub-Registrar to efficiently cope with it. Government are therefore pleased to order that the Bangalore Sub-Registrar's office be split into two one for the Bangalore City and the other for the Bangalore Taluk exclusive of the Bangalore City from the 1st July 1924. The savings obtained by the abolition of the special officers at Mudgere and Sagar will be utilised to partly meet the extra cost for the bifurcation of the Bangalore Sub-Registrar's office.

The Inspector-General of Registration is requested to submit proposals as to the class of offices to be opened the establishment required for each office etc. He will also submit the necessary draft notifications for the approval of Government and for Publication in the Gazette.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

Anti-rabic Treatment.

READ—

Government Notification No. L. 6802—Med. 120-22-2, dated the 3rd April 1923, notifying for general information, that arrangements have been made for the treatment of persons bitten by rabid animals at the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, and that persons bitten by rabid animals need not go to Coonoor for treatment as heretofore.

2. Letter No. G. C. 289-6, dated the 16—20th July 1923, from the Senior Surgeon in Mysore, submitting for approval draft rules for the grant of concessions to Government servants and to indigent persons not employed in the public service, resorting to anti-rabic treatment to the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore or the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.

ORDER No. L. 8242-8421—MED. 120-22-16, DATED 16TH APRIL 1924.

The Senior Surgeon proposes to charge a fee of Rs. 12 for the whole course in

opinion that no such fee need be levied. Rule 9 of the draft rules which provides for such a levy will accordingly be omitted. The rules as thus modified are approved and are appended to this order.

B. NAGAPPA,

Secretary to Government,

Local and Legislative Departments.

Rules for the grant of concessions to Government servants and to indigent persons not employed in the Public service, to enable them, when bitten by rabid animals to obtain treatment.

Arrangements for the treatment of persons bitten by rabid animals having been made at the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, persons bitten by rabid animals need not go to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor, for treatment. Persons who desire to proceed to Coonoor for the treatment may do so at their own expense.

2. The term "Government servant" includes all public servants temporary as well as permanent, whether paid from State or District or Municipal Funds.

3. The term "Indigent person" includes a person other than a Government servant, who, or a member of whose family does not pay more than Rs. 50 as Kandayam or whose income from any other source than land does not exceed Rs. 30 per mensem, nor shall any persons classified as indigent who has at the time or can obtain from relatives, the means of paying his expenses.

4. Government servants when bitten by rabid animals may proceed for anti-rabic treatment either to the Victoria Hospital at Bangalore or the Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore, whichever is nearer.

5. Any Government servant who has difficulty in finding at once the means to enable him to proceed to either of the above hospitals and whose pay exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 500 may be granted (i) an advance of his actual travelling expenses to the hospital and back, (*a*) a single fare each way by railway of the class by which he is entitled to travel on duty, (*b*) for journeys by road or river, the actual cost of transit not exceeding the amount admissible under the rules.

(ii) An advance of one month's pay,

(iii) one month's casual leave, any leave required in excess being treated as leave on full or half average pay, as the case may be and debited to his leave account. Provided that if the absence of such Government servant makes it necessary for a substitute to be appointed, the period of absence up to one month may, under the orders of Government be treated as extra leave, on full average pay not debitable to his leave account, instead of casual leave.

6. A similar concession is admissible in the case of Government servants whose pay does not exceed Rs. 100 a month. In the case of Government servants whose pay does not exceed Rs. 50 a month or in the case of those drawing over Rs. 50 and not more than Rs. 100 where special circumstances exist, the recovery of the amounts advanced as travelling allowance may be waived altogether or in part, if the Head of the Department thinks it fit.

7. Any Government servant drawing not more than Rs. 500 a month, a member of whose family is bitten by a rabid animal and who has difficulty in finding at once the means of sending him or her to the nearest of the two hospitals may be granted an advance not exceeding the actual travelling expenses admissible under Rule V. (1) plus one month's pay. If he does not draw more than one hundred rupees a month, an advance of the travelling expenses of an attendant, if necessary, may be given to a similar amount and subject to the same conditions of recovery (see below) as for the patient. In the case of Government servants whose pay does not exceed Rs. 50 or in the case of those drawing over Rs. 50 but not more than Rs. 100 where special circumstances exist, the recovery of the amount advanced as travelling expenses of the attendant may be waived altogether or in part, if the Head of the Department thinks fit. The Head of the Department may also in special cases, waive the recovery of the amount advanced for the travelling expenses of members of families of Government servants whose pay does not exceed Rs. 50 a month.

8. All officers of the Veterinary Department of whatever class are treated as on duty, for the purposes of pay, travelling allowance and pension for the period covered by their journeys to and from the nearer of the above hospitals and their treatement, thereat, provided that they come into contact with rabid or suspected animals while actually discharging their official duties.

9. Government servants drawing more than Rs. 25 per mensem proceeding for treatment should bear the cost of their maintenance both during journey and while under treatment. Those drawing not more than Rs. 25 per mensem are entitled to maintenance allowance at the rates of daily allowance admissible to them under the Mysore Service Regulations. The same concession is also admissible to members of the families of Government servants undergoing anti-rabic treatment.

10. The officers mentioned in Appendix I are authorised to grant the above mentioned concessions to Government servants employed under them or subject to their authority.

11. The despatch of every Government servant to the hospital for treatment should at once be reported to the officer immediately superior to the officer by whom the patient is sent and by that officer, if he is not the Head of the Department, to the Head of the Department. Where the Head of the Department himself sends the person, no further report will be required. A report should also at once be made direct to the Medical Officer of the hospital in the form given in Appendix II.

12. The Medical Officer of the hospital may, on production of satisfactory proof of identity and of adequate evidence, that the patient, if a Government servant did not receive an advance of one month's pay admissible to him under the rules as a recoverable loan, grant to such a Government servant an advance not exceeding one month's pay from the permanent advance of the Hospital intimating the grant to the Head of the Department to which the Government servant belongs with a view to the recovery of the sum advanced from his pay in not less than three but not more than twelve monthly instalments. The proof furnished by the Government servant will be made a voucher and a charge will be recovered by the Medical Officer from the officer in charge of the Treasury, who will, when necessary, arrange to pass it on to the district concerned. Subject to the same conditions of proof and recovery, the Medical Officer may also make in very special cases a further advance not exceeding half a month's pay to a Government servant who has already received an advance of one month's pay before his departure for the hospital, but has run short of funds while under treatment and may also pay as an advance the maintenance and return journey expenses of Government servants drawing not more than Rs. 25 a month, to the amount admissible under Rule 6 (i) and 10. Any of the above advances may also be granted to a Government servant, subject to the above conditions of proof and recovery, if applied for by him on account of a member of his family undergoing treatment at the hospital.

13. The discharge certificate to be granted by the Medical Officer should be prepared in duplicate; one copy of it should be despatched by him to the Government servant responsible for the original advance, and the other copy should be attached to the bill for the travelling allowance for the return journey which will be presented for payment at the Treasury.

14. The bill for the travelling allowance for the return journey should be at the same rates as were allowed for the journey to the hospital and should also be supported by the original intimation received by the officer who is responsible for the original advance. Maintenance charges for days spent at and for the days of the return journey may be advanced on separate bills drawn by the Medical Officer who will certify thereon the class to which the patient belongs and the number of days that he was under treatment or that will be occupied in the journey.

15. The travelling and maintenance allowances paid to Government servants shall be debited to the funds from which their salaries are met. Any recoveries of over-drawals to be effected in consequence of a Government servant having been allowed travelling allowance in excess of that to which he was entitled, will be made by the Comptroller.

16. All advances made to Government servants under Rules 5, 6 and 10 should ordinarily be recovered in three equal monthly instalments as provided in the Mysore Account Code. But in special cases, where it is considered that the enforcement of the rules would cause hardship, the Government and officers named in the margin, who have been specially empowered in that behalf, may sanction the repayment of an advance in more than three but not more than twelve instalments.

1. Chief Commandant, State Troops.
2. Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
3. Excise Commissioner in Mysore.
4. Inspector-General of Police.
5. Do do Prisons.
6. Do do Registration.
7. Do do Education.
8. Senior Surgeon in Mysore.
9. Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.
10. Conservator of Forests.
11. Director of Mines and Geology.
12. Chief Engineers.
13. Comptroller to Government of Mysore.
14. Chief Court of Mysore.
15. Stamp Commissioner.
16. Agent, Mysore Railways.
17. Director of Agriculture in Mysore.
18. Director of Industries and Commerce.
19. Chief Electrical Engineer.
20. Registrar of Mysore University.

17. Indigent persons when bitten by rabid animals should proceed for anti-rabic treatment to the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, or Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, whichever is nearer. Any indigent person domiciled in Mysore and not employed in the public service, who has been bitten by a rabid animal and who is unable to proceed for treatment at his own expense may be granted his actual expenses to the nearer of the two hospitals and back, *viz.* (*a*) a single third class fare each way by railway, (*b*) for journies by roads or river, the actual cost of transit and (*c*) maintenance allowance at the following daily rates:—

Europeans and Eurasians, Re. 1 during the journey and Rs. 1-8 during the treatment; Indians 14 annas during the journey and 8 annas during treatment.

A list of officers authorised to grant this concession is given in Appendix III.

18. A third class pass or ticket from the patient's station to the hospital by the shortest and cheapest route on the terms allowed by the Railway Companies will be procured for the patient by the officer who despatches him. The officer of the hospital will make similar arrangements for the patient's return journey after treatment.

19. The Mysore and M. & S. M. Railways allow concessions to indigent persons and their attendants proceeding for anti-rabic treatment under the conditions noted below:—

(*a*) An indigent person not in the public service (together with the one attendant, when such indigent person is a woman or is a child under 16 years of age, or is a man who by reason of age or other sufficient cause, is incapable of travelling alone) will be granted third class tickets free of charge;

(*b*) tickets for the return journey will be issued on production of a certificate signed by the authorities of the hospitals;

(*c*) only one attendant as above will be allowed with each patient or each party of patients of the same family;

(*d*) the requisition for tickets must have the impression of the official seal of the office from which issued; it must be signed by the one of the authorities mentioned in Appendix III. Erasures and alterations in the requisition must be initialled by the issuing officer.

(*e*) A certificate in the form printed in the Appendix IV should be filled in by the despatching officer and presented to the Station Master when application is made for the grant of free third class tickets or passes to Bangalore or Mysore as the case may be.

20. The patient may be paid in advance the actual cost of transit for journies by road or by river, when necessary, and maintenance allowance for the period of his journey to the hospital. He should take with him and produce a certificate signed by the officer despatching him, that he has been sent for treatment at the expenses of State Revenues or local or municipal funds.

21. The maintenance allowance of the patient while under treatment and for the period of return journey and also, if necessary, cost of transit or journeys by roads and by river on the return journey will be dispersed by the Medical Officer of the hospital in the first instance and subsequently recovered from the Treasury on the production of a discharge certificate.

22. The discharge certificate to be granted by the Medical Officer of the hospital should be prepared in duplicate. One copy should be despatched by him to the Government servant responsible for the original advance and the other should be attached to the bill for travelling allowance for the return journey when presented for payment at the Treasury.

23. The bill for travelling allowance for the return journey should be at the same rates as were allowed for the journey to the hospital and should be supported by the intimation received from the officer responsible for the original advance.

24. Maintenance charges for days spent at the hospital and for the days occupied by the return journey may be advanced on separate bills drawn by Medical Officer, who will certify whereon the days that the patient was under treatment or that will be occupied in the journey.

25. Any indigent person who is (*a*) a woman, (*b*) a child under 16 years of age or (*c*) a man incapable, by reason of age or other sufficient cause, of travelling alone, may be allowed to be accompanied by not more than one attendant (except in the cases provided for in the note below), the cost of such attendant being debited, if no railway concession is granted, to the same funds, to which the charges on account of the patient are debited. Such attendant or attendants may be granted travelling expenses and maintenance allowance at the rates sanctioned for patients and also wages not exceeding 4 annas a day in cases where the despatching officer is satisfied that the patient is unable to pay the daily expenses of the attendant or attendants. This concession is also admissible to Government servants drawing not more than Rs. 100 a month, subject to the condition in Rule 9, to members of the families of such Government servants.

Note.—More than one attendant may be allowed on the authority of one of the authorities mentioned in Appendix III in special cases as *e.g.*, when the patient is a child, unable to travel without the mother or other woman in charge who also requires an attendant or when the patient is a woman and in addition to one attendant is compelled to take one or more children with her.

26. The despatch of each indigent person to the hospital for treatment at the public expense should at once be reported to the Medical Officer in the form given in Appendix II. A report should also be sent to the Chairman of the Municipal Council, or the President of the Local Board concerned, if the area from which the patient is despatched, is within the limits of a Municipal town or of a Local Board; and in every case a report should also at once be sent to the Comptroller. The report should state:—

(*a*) the amount of travelling allowance (by rail, road or river) advanced;

(*b*) the number of days for which and the rate at which maintenance allowance has been advanced;

(*c*) whether, it is proposed that the cost should be borne by State Revenues of any Municipal or Local Funds.

27. The expenses incurred in the treatment of indigent persons should be debited to:—

(*a*) Municipal Funds, where the person sent resides within the limits of Municipality;

(*b*) Local Funds, where the residence is outside a Municipality but in a tract where the Mysore Local Boards Regulations are in force;

(*c*) State Revenues, in all other cases.

28. The Medical Officer may make advances to indigent patients, who come to the hospital at their own expenses, but are unable to maintain themselves there, or, to pay for their return journey. The possibility of recovering these advances should then be investigated in the following manner:

The Medical Officer should correspond direct with the officers in charge of the district to which the patients to whom advances have been made, say they belong, and should ask them to take over for investigation claims in respect of the advances made. District Officers should take over these claims as soon as they are satisfied that the person who received the advances actually belongs to their districts and should inform the Medical Officers that they have done so. The Medical Officer should then recover the amounts advanced from the Treasury producing the District

Officer's "acceptances" as vouchers, and the claims should then be passed on authorities, concerned, to be adjusted as the amounts advanced are recovered or off under the rules. Any sum which is found to be irrecoverable, after being on to a District Officer will be debited to the State Funds as State charge.

APPENDIX I.

RULE 10.

List of officers empowered to grant concessions to Government servants emp under them on subject to their authority to proceed to Victoria Hospital, Bangalo Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, for

ANTI-RABIC TREATMENT.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Secretaries to Government of Mysore.
Comptroller to Government of Mysore.
Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
Assistant Commissioners in charge of Sub-Divisions.
Amildars.
Deputy Amildars.
Officers of the Survey Department of and above the grade of Assistant Superintend of Survey and Settlement.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Conservator of Forests in Mysore.
Other officers of the Forest Department of and above the grade of Sub-Assistant Co vators of Forests.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

Excise Commissioner in Mysore.
Other Officers of the Excise Department of and above the grade of District Ex Officers.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Inspector-General of Registration.
District Registrars.

STAMP DEPARTMENT.

Officer in charge of the Government Stamp Manufactory.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Registrar, Chief Court.
Officers of and above the grade of Munsiffs.
Government Advocate.
District Magistrates.
City Magistrates.
Special Magistrates.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Inspector-General of Police.
Other Officers of the Police Department of and above the grade of Assistant Superin dents of Police.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT AND THE UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE.

Registrar of Mysore University.
Inspector-General of Education.
Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education.
Principals of Colleges.
Head Masters of High Schools.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Surgeon in Mysore.
Other Medical Officers of and above the grade of Assistant Surgeons.
Medical Subordinates in independent charge of Local Fund Dispensaries in places where there are no Medical Officers of higher rank.

GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Director of Mines and Geology.
The Senior Geologist.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.
Director of Public Health Institute and Chemical Examiner.
Superintendent, Vaccine Institute.
Health Officers.

PRISONS DEPARTMENT.

Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore.
Superintendents, Bangalore and Mysore Jails.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer.
Executive Engineers.
Other Officers of and above the grade of Sub-Assistant Engineers.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.
Regimentals.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL BOARDS.

Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Municipal and Local Boards.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Director of Agriculture in Mysore.
Live Stock Expert.
Agricultural Chemist.
Deputy Director of Agriculture.
Assistant Director of Agriculture.
The Chief Electrical Engineer.
Other Officers of the Electrical Department of and above the grade of Chief Operators.
Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore.
Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore.
Superintendent, Sandal Oil Factory.
Superintendent, Central Industrial Workshop.

APPENDIX II.

Form of report or intimation of despatch of patients for anti-rabic treatment to Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, or Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.

(*Vide* Rules 11 and 26.)

1. Name of patient.
2. Age and sex.
3. Occupation or designation of appointment, if a public servant.
4. Address in full.
5. Father's name.
6. Whether indigent or not.
7. Name of attendant or attendants, if any.
8. Whether the expenditure is debitable to State, Local or Municipal Funds.
9. Details of the amount advanced to the patient and the attendant or attendants, if any.

(a) Advance of one month's pay.
(b) Road journey allowance to the entraining Railway Station.
(c) Class railway fare (tickets from..... to ..... Third class free tickets from ..... to .....
(d) Class, steamer or boat hire at Rs. ..... per head from ..... to .....
(e) Diet *en-route* for days..... at ..... per day.

10. The names and addresses of other persons who were bitten by the same animal.

Station.....
Date.....

.....
Signature of despatching officer and designation.

Copy to be sent to—(i) Medical Officer, Victoria Hospital, Bangalore or Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.
(ii) The Comptroller to Government.
(iii) The Presidents, District Boards and Municipalities concerned or the Officer immediately superior to the officer by whom the patient is sent.

APPENDIX III.

(*Vide* Rule 17.)

List of officers empowered to grant concessions to *Indigent persons* proceeding to Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, or Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, for *Anti-rabic Treatment*:—

1. Medical Officers of and above the rank of Assistant Surgeons.
2. Medical Subordinates in independent charge of Local Fund Dispensaries in places where there are no Medical Officers of higher rank.
3. Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
4. Officers of the Revenue Department of and above the rank of Assistant Commissioners
5. Amildars of taluks.
6. Deputy Amildars.
7. Officers of the Police Department of and above the rank of Assistant Superintendents of Police.
8. Presidents or Vice-Presidents of Municipalities.

These officers will exercise their power only when there is no Medical Officer present at the Station.

APPENDIX IV.

(*Vide* Rule 19.)

Requisition for tickets for indent persons proceeding to or returning from Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, or Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, for *anti-rabic treatment*.

No.

.....
(Seal of Office of issue.)

To

The Station Master,
.....Railways.
.....Station.

Please issue to (name of patient with father's or husband's name) resident of.....village..... Taluk,.....District, and his/her attendant.....third class single journey tickets free of charge from.....to..... whether he/she is proceeding for/after anti-rabic treatment. He/she is not in public service and is too poor to defray the railway fare.

*I have satisfied myself that the patient is unable to travel without an attendant.

.....
Signature.
(Designation in full)

TO BE FILLED IN BY STATION STAFF.

Third class ticket (s) Nos.....has/have been issued in connection with this requisition.

Station.....

Date..... Booking Clerk.

Notes.—1. This requisition should be signed and issued by the Officer granting the concession. Issuing Officers should enter their designation in full to facilitate reference.

2. The requisition must bear the impression of the official seal of the office from whichit is issued.

3. The requisition must be free from erasures of any kind and any alterations made therein must be initialled by the officer issuing it.

4. In the case of children under 16 years of age, women and infirm persons who are unable to take care of themselves, the railway concessions are extended also to the attendant. Only one attendant will be allowed with each patient or party of patients of the same family. If the patient is capable of travelling alone, the words should be scored and initialled by the issuing officer.

5. The printed forms should be kept in safe custody and only issued under proper supervision.

4. Foot path (6 feet wide) from Survey No. 158 of Talakalale to cart-track No. 1. It enters the State Forest in the western boundary of Survey No. 14 of Talakalale goes east, through Survey Nos. 14 and 155 on the north side of Survey No. 156 and meets the cart-track No. 1 in Survey No. 155 of Talakalale.

5. Foot path (6 feet wide) from Survey No. 69 to Survey No. 161 of Talakalale. It enters the forest in the western boundary of Survey No. 71 of the village and meets the southern boundary of the same survey number and touches the northern boundary of Survey No. 161.

No. R. 3527—L. R. 14-24-10, dated 10th December 1924.

Under Section 7 of the Mysore Tank Panchayet Regulation, I of 1911, the below noted persons will constitute the Tank Panchayet Committee for Vijayapura Amanikere, Registered No. 1 of Gundlupet Taluk, Mysore District.

The Patel of Vijayapura village, Chairman.

Nominated.

1. The Shanbhog of the village.

Elected.

2. Mr. Achappa Setty, son of Vengaiya Setty.
3. „ Civil Gopaliah, son of Nanjundiah.
4. „ Boregowda, son of Boregowda.
5. „ Honnegowda, son of Rangegowda.
6. „ V. K. Nanjundiah, son of Krishnappa.
7. „ Ranganatha Jois, son of Venkatarama Jois.
8. „ Gangaji Rao, son of Ranoji Rao.
9. „ Badappa, son of Chikkagowda.
10. „ Hayath Sab, son of Mohamad Sab.

No. R. 3646—L. S. 17-21-45, dated 13th December 1924.

In modification of Notification No. R. 3322—L. S. 17-21-8, dated the 13th January 1922, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to authorise the detailed survey of Jodi Kodivala constit[illegible]arate village as per Government Order No. R. 3643-5—L. S. 17-21-44, dated 13th Decem[illegible] in the Closepet Sub-Taluk.

No. I. G. 4064—Pol. 1-24-11, dated 15th December 1924.

The following specification of an Invention No. 1 of 24-25 has been filed in accordance with Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Regulation, XI of 1894 (The Inventions and Designs Regulations) and is open to inspection at the Mysore Government Secretariat on application to the Revenue Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, and on payment of a fee of one rupee.

By Dr. Knud Erslev of Holland for "a new product for binding dust on roads, streets, and the like and processes for applying this product."

By Order,

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,

Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

No. P. 3126—*Legis.* 9-24-9, *dated* 17*th December* 1924.

Under the explanation to Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Regulation, 1917, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to declare that in addition to the Public Holidays expressly defined as such in the said explanation, *viz.*, Sundays, New Years Day (Thursday, the 1st January), Christmas, (Friday, the 25th December) Good Friday and (10th April) the following days shall be Public Holidays in the year 1925:—

Monday the 5th January	Vaikunta Ekadasi.
Tuesday the 13th January	Uttarayana Punyakala.
Saturday the 21st February	Sivarathri.
Wednesday the 25th March	Lunar New Years' Day.
Saturday the 11th April	Easter.
Monday the 13th April	Ramzan.
Saturday the 25th April	H. M. the King Emperor's Birthday and H. H. the Maharaja's Birthday.
Wednesday the 3rd June	Bakrid.
Thursday the 2nd July	Last day of Moharram.
Saturday the 1st August	Upakarma.
Tuesday the 4th August	Sri Jayanti.
Thursday the 10th September	Mahalaya Amavasya.
" 17th "	Commencement of Dasara.
Saturday the 19th "	Sarasvati Avahana.
Friday the 25th "	Mahanavami.
Saturday the 26th "	Birthday of Mahomed.
Thursday the 1st October	Dipavali.
Friday the 16th October	
Saturday the 26th December	Christmas.
Monday the 28th "	
Wednesday the 30th "	
Thursday the 31st "	

By Order,

B. NAGAPPA,

Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

Registered No. M.—1175.

The Mysore Gazette.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1924.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Reduction in the rate of levy of Court fees on Co-operative suits.

READ—

1. Government Order No. L. 2119-80—C. S. 21-22-1, dated 6th September 1922, directing that fees at half the rates charged in Civil Courts be imposed on suits filed before the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

2. Government Order No. L. 2652-3—C. S. 21-22-3, dated 25th September 1922, directing that the levy of fees, ordered above, shall come into force from 1st October 1922.

3. Supplemental Subject No. 15 brought up for discussion by Mr. Thontara, Representative Assembly Member, Devanhalli Taluk, during the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly in October 1923, regarding the refund of half the institution fees in cases brought up before the Registrar and disposed of without contest.

4. Correspondence ending with letter No. 400—C. S., dated 20th February 1924, from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, forwarding a statement showing the number of suits filed and disposed of with and without contest up to the end of September 1923, before the Registrar and Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies.

ORDER No. L. C. 6533-5—C. S. 54-23-4, DATED 22ND APRIL 1924.

In view of the fact that most of the suits filed before the Registrar and Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies are disposed of without contest, Government are pleased to direct in modification of the Government Orders read above, that instead of levying court fees at half the rates applicable to Civil Courts and refunding half of that in uncontested cases, fees at one-fourth of the rates levied in Civil Courts be levied on all the suits and memoranda of appeal filed before the Registrar and Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies with effect from 15th April 1924.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Departments.

Rest Houses.

READ—

Government Order No. 804-17—M. F. 177-14-10, dated the 11th October 1916, directing the abolition of twenty Annachattrams in the State and their conversion into Rest houses.

2. The following * letter No. C. 409 of 1922-23, dated the 8th December 1922, from the Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore.

*[*Vide* Appendix.]

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 409 of 1922-23, dated the 29th November 1923, from the same officer submitting the communications received in the matter from the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts and the Presidents of District Boards concerned.

ORDER No. 162-79—MUZ. 268-22-1-1, DATED 17TH APRIL 1924.

In their order No. 804-17—M. F. 177-14-10 dated the 11th October 1916, Government sanctioned the abolition of free feeding in certain Muzrai Annachattrams in the State and their conversion into Rest-houses for the use of the travelling public who were to be provided with meals on payment; and in Government Order No. 1620-3—Muzrai 51-18-2, dated the 27th December 1918, certain rules were sanctioned for the occupation of these Rest-houses by travellers. The Muzrai Commissioner brings to notice that these Rest-houses serve no useful purpose as there are private hotels nowadays in almost all places of importance, where travellers can get meals on payment. He further states that the construction and maintenance of suitable buildings for the accommodation of travellers is a legitimate duty devolving upon District Boards and that there is no necessity for the maintenance of Rest-houses by the Muzrai Department for the purpose. He has accordingly recommended the abolition of these Rest-houses and submitted two statements, one (statement A) showing the Rest-houses which are now in operation and the buildings of which may be handed over to the District Boards concerned if they wish to take them over and maintain them, and the other (statement B) showing Rest-houses which though included in the sanctioned list are not in operation as they have no buildings of their own at present. The several District Boards which were consulted in the matter have agreed to take the Rest-house buildings under their management. The proposals of the Muzrai Commissioner are calculated to result in a saving of Rs. 6,626 per annum over Establishment charges and a further saving of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 is expected to be effected by the reduction of the nehimies attached to these Rest-houses.

2. Government are pleased to accept the recommendation of the Muzrai Commissioner and direct that the 22 Rest-houses shown in the statement appended hereto be abolished and that the buildings in which the first 12 Rest-houses shown in the statement are now located be handed over to the District Boards concerned for the accommodation of travellers subject to the condition that Government shall be entitled to resume possession of the buildings at any time if they are not used for the above mentioned purpose and to dispose of them in such manner as they may consider proper. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to take necessary action at once for making over the buildings to the District Boards, the establishment attached thereto being disbanded with effect from 1st July 1924 and report the result through the Muzrai Commissioner for the information of Government.

3. The Muzrai Commissioner is requested to carefully examine the expenditure on account of *nehimi* charges in respect of the Rest-houses now ordered to be abolished and to send up proposals about the extent to which they can be reduced.

4. Separate orders will be issued in the matter of the utilization of the savings which will be effected by the abolition of the Rest-houses for meeting some of the urgent requirements of the Department such as Tirupati Charities, Barahazar Santarpane, Tulamasa Santarpane, Dasara Feeding at Mysore, etc. Pending the issue of orders on this point the savings will be credited to the head of Chattram Savings.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,

Offg. *Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.*

Statement of Rest-houses proposed to be abolished and transferred to District Boards :—

No	Station	Establishment charges Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks
1	Mandya	300	0	0	The building in which these Rest-houses are located will be handed over to the District Boards concerned
2	Krishnarajpete	300	0	0	
3	Nagamangala	274	12	0	
4	Hoskote	300	0	0	
5	Closepet	300	0	0	
6	Channapatna	300	0	0	
7	Bidadi	240	0	0	
8	Hangal	193	9	0	
9	Malur	300	0	0	
10	Kolar	300	0	0	
11	Kadur	601	8	0	
12	Tarikere	688	8	0	
13	Bhadra	240	0	0	These Rest-houses are not working as they have no buildings at present
14	Tumkur	300	0	0	
15	Shikarpur	300	0	0	
16	Mahishi	240	0	0	
17	Grama	240	0	0	
18	Chennarayapatna	240	0	0	
19	Banavar	210	0	0	
20	Chellakere	204	0	0	
21	Komarnahalli	224	8	0	
22	Bowringpet	300	0	0	
	Total	6,626	8	0	

APPENDIX.

Letter No. C. 109 of 1922-23 dated the 8th December 1922, from the Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore.

No. 8[illegible]-17—M. F. 177-14-10, dated 11-10-1918.
No. [illegible]-6—M. F. 122-20-0, dated 12-1-1921
No. [illegible]—M. F. [illegible]-15-10, dated 8-12-1921
No. [illegible]-70—M. F. 215-20-0, dated 8-6-1922

"Adverting to the marginally noted Government Orders sanctioning the revision of feeding arrangements in certain chattrams in the State, I have the honor to state that the Annachattrams maintained by the State were intended to provide for the free-feeding of travellers at important places on the high-roads at a time when the country had not been opened out by railways. The Government have decided in recent years that under the present altered conditions, the maintenance of these chattrams and the continuance of arrangements therein for free-feeding are unnecessary, except in a very few centres, and have accordingly ordered the abolition of some of these chattrams; but they have at the same time directed their continuance in another form as Rest-houses. A small establishment consisting of a cook and a servant has been ordered to be maintained at each of these Rest-houses to provide meals to travellers on payment. That is to say that the Rest-houses are made to serve the purpose of hotels, the establishment and contingent charges of which are to be borne by Government. I do not think that in these days when private hotels, are to be found in almost any place of importance there is any need for such an arrangement. I doubt very much if the travellers will care to go to Muzrai Rest-houses to obtain food for payment when it could be had at a much cheaper rate in any of the ordinary hotels at the place. It seems to me that the cooks in these Rest-houses are having little or no work and that their services are used probably more by the local officers than by the travelling public. I am therefore of opinion that the maintenance of cooks at the Rest-houses to provide meals to travellers on payment is quite an unnecessary and unsatisfactory

for travellers. At present the construction and maintenance of Musafirkhanas for accommodation of travellers is attended to by the District Boards as one of the legitimate functions of that body and I do not see the necessity for the Muzrai Department also taking up the work in addition. I think therefore that all the Rest-houses may be handed over to the District Boards for maintenance and if the District Boards do not wish to take up any of them, they may be abolished altogether and the buildings disposed of by sale or made over to any other Department of Government that may require them.

3. The question of nehimidars may be also considered in this connection. At present the Nehimi charges in these Rest-houses amount to Rs. 4,412-4-0. How far these charges are regular and authorised and to what extent they may be reduced require thorough examination.

4. I therefore beg to submit the following proposals for the consideration and orders of Government :—

(a) that the 14 Rest-houses shown in statement (A) should be handed over to District Boards in consultation with them. Pending the completion of arrangements for their transfer only a care-taker on a pay not exceeding Rs. 8 per mensem with a contingent grant of Re. 1 a month, may be entertained for them, the remaining establishment being forthwith dispensed with. If the District Boards are not prepared to take up any of these buildings, the question of disposing of them by sale or by handing them over for the use of any of the other Departments of Government which may have use for them may be considered ;

(b) that the remaining Rest-houses numbering 10 as shown in statement (B) which have no suitable buildings at present and for which new building had been proposed to be constructed may be abandoned altogether ; and

(c) that the list of nehimidars at each of these Rest-houses may be thoroughly examined and scrutinized so as to reduce the number and the cost on account of nehimidars as far as possible.

5. If these arrrangements are approved, they will result in a saving of Rs. 7,539 per annum immediately (including the sum of Rs. 2,100-8-0 set apart in para 4 of Government Proceedings No. 804-17—M. F. 177-14-10, dated the 11th October 1916 with a view to place on a footing of greater usefulness certain chattrams in the State situated at important centres) and Rs. 8,727 per annum eventually when the Rest-houses in statement (A) are handed over to the District Boards. Besides, the scrutiny of the list of nehimidars, may be expected to result in a saving of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 a year.

6. The savings effected as above may be utilized for providing additional funds required for feeding at Tirupathi, Maharaja's Chattram at Mysore, Tulamasa Santarpane at Seringapatam and Paschimavahini, Sivakoota at Nanjangud, and the Barahazar Santarpane at Subrahmanya proposals in respect of which will be elaborated and submitted for orders of Government separately.

Statement A—Statement of Rest-houses proposed to be transferred to District Boards.

No.	Situation	Amount: Now allotted for establishment charges	Amount: Proposed to be retained till transfer is complete	Amount: Savings that will be available at once	Amount: Nehimi charges	Remarks
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Rest-house at Mandya ...	300 0 0	108 0 0	192 0 0	.....	
2	Do Krishnarajpete	300 0 0	108 0 0	192 0 0	179 6 0	
3	Do Nagamangala	300 0 0	108 0 0	166 12 0	587 12 0	
	(a) Minus ...	25 4 0	.....	.....	.....	(a) The conversion of the chattram into a Rest-house resulted in an excess expenditure of Rs. 25-4-0 over the original grant due to heavy nehimi charges. The building has already been handed over to the District Board.
		274 12 0				
4	Rest-house at Hoskote ...	300 0 0	108 0 0	192 0 0	177 2 0	
5	Do Closepet ...	300 0 0	108 0 0	192 0 0	312 0 0	
6	Do Chennapatna ...	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0	332 4 0	
7	Do Bidadi ...	240 0 0	108 0 0	132 0 0	264 0 0	
8	Do Hangal ...	240 0 0	108 0 0	85 9 0	146 15 0	
	(b) Minus ...	46 7 0	.....	.....	.....	(b) The conversion of the chattram into Rest-house resulted in an excess expenditure of Rs. 46-7-0 over the original grant due to heavy nehimi charges.
		193 9 0				
9	Rest-house at Malur ...	300 0 0	108 0 0	192 0 0	.....	
10	Do Kolar ...	300 0 0	108 0 0	192 0 0	538 14 0	
11	Do Kadur ...	300 0 0	108 0 0	192 0 0		
	Balance of original Tasdik grant ...	301 8 0	.....	301 8 0		
12	Rest-house at Tarikere ...	300 0 0	108 0 0	192 0 0		
	Balance of original Tasdik grant held in reserve pending further orders about its utilization.	388 8 0	.....	388 8 0		
13	Chattram at Varuna ...	.....	.....		395 13 0	The balance of tasdik grants, Rs. 828-15-0 and Rs. 877 has been added on to Tirupati charities and the buildings made over to the District Board with their appurtenances.
14	Do Elwal ...	.....	.....		155 0 0	
	Total ...	4,170 0 0	1,188 0 0	2,220 5 0	3,089 2 0	
	Minus ...	71 11 0	.....	+690 0 0	.....	
	Total ...	4,098 5 0	1,188 0 0	2,910 5 0	3,089 2 0	

STATEMENT B.—Statement of Rest-houses to be closed immediately.

No.	Situation	Amount now allotted for Establishment etc.			Nehimi			Remarks
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Rest-house at Bherya ...	240	0	0	46	2	0	The location of the rest-house at Hosa Agrahara has been sanctioned but no building has been constructed.
2	Do Tumkur ...	300	0	0	66	0	0	The location of the rest-house at Maddagiri has been sanctioned but no building has been constructed.
3	Do Shikarpur ...	300	0	0	100	0	0	
4	Do Mahishi ...	240	0	0	204	0	0	
5	Do Grama ...							The building at Grama has been sanctioned to be maintained as a Rest-house out of income from Inam lands and the amount set apart for establishment etc. utilised for opening a rest-house at Halebid.
6	Do Halebid ...	240	0	0	509	0	0	
7	Do Chennarayapatna ...	240	0	0				
8	Do Banavar ...	240	0	0				
9	Do Chellakere ...	240	0	0	169	8	0	(a) The conversion of the chattram into a Rest-house resulted in an excess expenditure of Rs. 36 over the original grant due to heavy nehimi charges etc.
	(a) Minus ...	36	0	0				
		204	0	0				
10	Do Komarnahally ...	240	0	0				The Rest-house forms part of Sri Ranganathaswami temple premises and may be conveniently abolished.
	(b) Minus ...	15	13	0				
	Do	224	3	0	228	0	0	
11	Do Bowringpet ...	300	0	0				(b) The conversion of the chattram into a Rest-house resulted in an excess expenditure of Rs. 15-13-0 over the original grant due to heavy nehimi charges etc.
	Total	2,580	0	0				
	Minus	51	13	0				The transfer of the Rest-house to Robertsonpet has been sanctioned, but no action seems to have been taken.
		2,528	3	0	1,323	2	0	

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Tumkur Water-supply.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 4736-38—Ml. 224-15-7, dated 17th May 1919, according administrative sanction to the scheme of water-supply to the Tumkur Town from the Maidala Tank, one half of the initial outlay being borne by Government, the grant being spread over a period of three years and the other half by the Municipal Council.

Letter No. R. 3091, dated 21st September 1923, from the Chief Engineer in Mysore, forwarding a revised estimate for Rs. 4,72,000 for the water-supply scheme.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. Mlc. 111-23-24, dated 28th January 1924, from the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, furnishing his opinion in the matter of the compensation payable to the raiyats under the Maidala Tank.

ORDER No. Ll. 8577-81—Ml. 86-22-7, DATED 24TH APRIL 1924.

In the Government Order read above, it was laid down that the rough estimate of Rs. 2,68,411 for the water-supply scheme to the Tumkur town be revised by the Sanitary Circle and detailed plans and estimates submitted to Government. In October 1920, the Chief Engineer forwarded for sanction a revised project estimated to cost Rs. 4,00,000. The Municipal Council of Tumkur, to whom the project was referred for consideration, stated that towards the contribution of Rs. 2,00,000 payable by them, a sum of Rs. 70,000 could be paid immediately and solicited sanction to raise the balance of Rs. 1,30,000 by loan. Government, however, ordered in December 1921 that on account of financial stringency, they were not then in a position to make an allotment for their share of the cost and that until they were able to do so, it was not advisable to pursue the matter further. This order was repeated in July 1922, when the Municipal Council pressed for a reconsideration of the matter. When the Dewan visited Tumkur in August 1922, he promised to sanction the scheme, so that work may be started during 1923-24, if the Municipal contribution was paid at once. The Municipal Council resolved in September 1922 to contribute Rs. 80,000 immediately, to start the work from their share at once and to raise a loan of Rs. 1,00,000 at 6% interest. The Chief Engineer who was consulted in the matter submitted a revised estimate for Rs. 4,72,000 and stated that the work could be completed in three years or earlier if funds could be provided.

3. In August 1923, the First Member of Council visited Tumkur and discussed the water-supply scheme with the Chief Engineer, the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District and the Municipal Councillors at a special meeting convened for the purpose, the raiyats and other inhabitants of the villages near Maidala Tank, who have all along been opposing the scheme, being also allowed to be present. The details of the scheme and the ways and means for meeting the Municipal share of the cost were fully considered at the meeting and the representations of the raiyats heard. The tank in question was also inspected and it was found that there would be no insufficiency of water to irrigate the valuable arecanut gardens of the Kyathasandra village though some lands in the tail end may feel the want of water and consequently will have to be converted into dry.

4. Government have carefully considered this water-supply scheme in all its aspects and are of opinion that it cannot be delayed any longer. They are therefore pleased to direct that—

(i) The project and estimates as prepared by the Public Works Department be sanctioned, subject to scrutiny by an expert to be appointed by Government.

(ii) A great equivalent to half the cost of the scheme be made by Government, payment commencing from 1925-26, on condition that the Municipal Council finds the other half from its cash resources and the loan to be raised for the purpose and that it agrees to pay to the Government the difference between the wet and dry assessment on the extent of the land converted into dry.

(iii) The expenditure during 1924-25 be met entirely from the Municipal quota of Rs. 80,000 which the Municipality is prepared to pay in cash at once to be supplemented by a grant of Rs. 20,000 to be provided for in the next year's budget.

5. The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, is requested to obtain from the Municipal Council, draft prospectus for the floatation of the loan and submit the same for the approval of Government.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Disbursement of Travelling Allowances to the Non-official Members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

ORDER No. SL. 5922-4—S. & A. 108-23-1, DATED 25TH APRIL 1924.

Government consider it desirable to simplify the system of disbursement of travelling allowances due to the non-official members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council with a view to save inconvenience to the members and to arrange for paying their claims with the least possible delay. The following procedure will accordingly be adopted in future.

1. Whenever a Session of either House is proposed to be held, the amount required for meeting the travelling and daily allowances of the members who are expected to attend the Session will be calculated, as approximately as possible by the Secretary of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council and intimated by him to the Comptroller, who will arrange to place the amount at the disposal of the Secretary at the State Huzur Treasury, Bangalore, or the District Treasury, Mysore, as may be required.

2. The claims will be preferred and discharged in the form* attached to this order. A form for each member will be prepared in the Office of the Secretary and particulars of claims to travelling allowances which are to be calculated from and to the headquarters of the members will be entered in it. On the last day of the Session, the forms will be completed by inserting in them the dates for which daily allowances are due and the amounts payable on this account; the signatures of the members will be obtained to these forms and the amounts due to them disbursed on that day.

3. The payments made as above are, of course, subject to audit.

4. Within a fortnight of the close of each Session, the Secretary will submit to the Comptroller an account of the amount drawn from the Treasury and the disbursements made from it, supported by vouchers obtained from members.

5. The Superintendent, Government Printing will supply the Secretary of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council with the required number of forms.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.

*Not published.

Travelling Allowance Bill of Mr. ..... Member Representative Assembly / Legislative Council for 192

Headquarters ..... Taluk ..... District.

Travelling Allowance—	From	To	Rate	Amount
			Rs. A.	Rs.
For Forward Journey				
Mileage for road Journey				
Fare for Railway Journey				
For Return Journey (same as above)				

Daily Allowance—	Dates for which allowance is due.	No. of days.	Rate	Total

In words .....

Countersigned for Rs. .....

Signature of Secretary, R. A. and Legis. C.

Signature of Member.

Contents (received)

Signature of Member.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Procedure adopted for working the Income Tax Regulation.

READ

The undermentioned subjects mooted at the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly of 1923 and the copies of Government thereto.

40. Removal of irregularities in the working of the Mysore Income Tax Regulation.

41. Levy of income-tax in accordance with the accounts maintained by merchants.

Reply of Government—

The procedure adopted for the administration of the tax requires simplification, with a view to avoid hardship to assessees. The Income Tax Commissioner will be asked to make test check inspection to see what revision the existing procedure requires.

2. Government Order No. Fl. 2854-62—I. T. 35-23-1, dated 26th November 1923, directing the Commissioner of Income Tax to make inspections of a few typical Income Tax Offices and examine the procedure adopted therein for working the Income Tax Regulation and to furnish a report.

3. Letter No. 399, dated 19th February 1924, from the Commissioner of Income Tax in Mysore, submitting a report in the matter.

ORDER NO. FL. 5996-6005—I. T. 35-23-5, DATED 28TH APRIL 1924.

The Commissioner of Income Tax has inspected 12 offices and submitted a report in respect of the procedure adopted in these offices as regards the method of assessment, the hearing of cases and appeals, the examination of accounts and the levy of penalties. On a perusal of the report and examination of the records that have come up before Government in connection with revision applications, they are pleased to pass the following orders in respect of the hardships complained of at the Representative Assembly.

2. *Method of assessment.*—It has been brought to notice that when accounts produced by the assessees are not accepted by the assessing officers, reasons are not always given for their rejection. Government direct that in all such cases reasons for the non-acceptance of the accounts should be invariably given for the information of the appellate authority, if the case goes on appeal. Instances have also come to notice of Government in which in the absence of the submission of the return of income or of the production of accounts by the assessees, their income has been fixed arbitrarily by the assessing officer. All assessing officers should therefore be directed to see that the income of the assessees is fixed on some tangible data obtained by confidential enquiries, result of which should be on record, instead of arbitrarily and that the facts on which their conclusions are based are mentioned in the order as far as possible.

3. *Hearing of cases, etc.*—Every facility should be afforded to the assessees to represent their cases before the assessing officer or the appellate authority before the cases are decided. Appeals should not be disposed of without giving notice to the appellant and affording him an opportunity to represent his case. They should be posted for hearing and brought to disposal as early as possible and without undue delay.

4. In regard to the representation regarding the extension of the period for presentation of appeals, Government are of opinion that the provisions contained in Section 30 of the Income Tax Regulation for the admission of the appeal after the prescribed period at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner, if he is satisfied with the reasons for the delay, are quite sufficient to meet all reasonable requirements and that no change in the law is called for in this respect.

5. *Examination of accounts.*—Section 13 of the Income Tax Regulation clearly lays down that income, profits and gains from business, professional earnings and income from other sources, shall be computed in accordance with the method of accounting regularly employed by the assessees. Accounts produced by the assessees should not be rejected and the turnover basis adopted, unless there

are good grounds which should be placed on record to consider them to be unreliable and not worthy of acceptance.

6. In view of the complaints that have been received that assessees are often detained for long periods with their accounts in the Income Tax Offices much to the prejudice of their legitimate work all Income Tax Officers are required to see that the parties are heard promptly and their accounts examined and returned to them with as little delay as possible, suitable notice being taken of the conduct of the accountants concerned when there has been undue delay on their part in the examination of the accounts. It is also very necessary that every effort should be made by the Income Tax Officers to get tax-payers to file returns of income before finally assessing them.

7. In regard to the levy of penalties instructions have already been issued in Government Order No. Fl. 3581-90—I. T. 43-23-2, dated 4th January 1924, to the effect that the recovery of penalty may be waived, if the whole amount of tax is paid within 60 days from the date of service of the notice of demand, and no further orders are therefore called for in this respect.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Prospecting Licenses for Chrome Ore.

READ—

Letters Nos. 1542 and 1606, dated 15th March 1924 and 24th March 1924, respectively, from the Officiating Director, Department of Geology, submitting for the orders of Government certain proposals in connection with the disposal of applications for the grant of prospecting licenses for chrome ore.

ORDER No. I. C. 6625-37—GEOL. 78-23-12, DATED APRIL 1924.

The Officiating Director, Department of Geology, reports that consequent on the cancellation of the restriction placed on mining chrome ore, a number of applications for prospecting licenses for that mineral have been received by him, that of the applicants some have been holders of valid certificates of approval while some others have applied afresh or for the renewal of old certificates and that some are quite new to the Department and have submitted their application for certificates of approval and for prospecting licenses at the same time.

2. The Director has submitted the following points for the orders of Government:—

(1) The question of priority of applications as between those received from persons possessing valid certificates of approval and those who have applied for certificates afresh.

(2) The question of giving priority over all new applications to applications which were received before January 1923 and rejected consequent on the reservation of the mineral by Government in January 1923.

(3) Financial ability of the applicants.

(4) Realisation of the royalty, etc., due to Government on minerals when removed from the blocks.

3. As regards (1) Government agree with the Director that applications from persons holding valid certificates of approval at the time of their application should be given precedence and accordingly direct that application for prospecting licenses should not be entertained until certificates of approval are obtained by the applicants, and that a clause as under be added to the form of applications for prospecting and mining leases:—"I hold a certificate of approval No. ....."

4. In regard to the applications for prospecting licenses for chrome received before January 1923 and rejected in consequence of the reservation of the mineral by Government, Government are of opinion that previous applications received before the reservation was relaxed should be considered to have lapsed and will not be entitled to priority specially as the conditions of the present temporary relaxation

of the reservation are different and that even in respect of applications received after the issue of the order of 26th February 1924, relaxing the restrictions about reservation, it should be understood that applicants will not be entitled as a general rule to preference in the order of their applications and that it will be open to Government to select whomsoever they consider the most competent and deserving from among the several applicants.

5. The Director of Geology has suggested in respect of the financial ability of the applicants for prospecting licenses that the applicants may be enjoined to give a bank guarantee of Rs. 10,000.

Government consider that no hard and fast rule about bank guarantee is necessary and that it is open to them to reject any application at their discretion if they are not satisfied about the financial ability or the *bona fides* of the applicants about which the Director is expected to make enquiries and submit a report when sending up the applications for the orders of Government. It should be however stipulated that each transaction entered into by the license holders must be reported to Government for their information.

6. Clause 1 of the prospecting license form provides for working, winning and removal of ore subject to payment of royalty. Government are of opinion that in the interests of Government revenue it is necessary that the royalty on ore should be collected when it is removed from the block, even if it is not sold or railed, and they are therefore pleased to direct that the clause be modified accordingly.

7. The Director of Geology is requested to effect in the light of the above orders necessary modifications of the rules and the form of prospecting licenses and suggest definite checks for the realisation of the 25 per cent of the net profits in each case.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

Registered No. M.—1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1924.

PART

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Takavi and Land Improvement Loans.

READ—

Government Order No. 837-46—D. 34-23-2, dated the 26th March 1924, sanctioning an additional sum of one lakh of rupees for the grant of Takavi and Land Improvement Loans in the Districts affected by the drought.

2. Correspondence ending with memo No. D. 25 of 1923-24, dated the 22nd April 1924 from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore reporting that all the amounts placed at his disposal for loans have been allotted to Districts and requesting that an additional sum of two lakhs of rupees may be sanctioned immediately for grant of loans for irrigation wells, etc., in the several parts of the State.

ORDER No. 1031-40—D. 34-23, DATED 30TH APRIL 1924.

Government are pleased to sanction an additional allotment of one lakh of rupees for the grant of Takavi and Land Improvement Loans in the Districts affected by the drought.

The Comptroller is requested to place the above sum at the disposal of the Revenue Commissioner for distribution to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts according to requirements.

The Revenue Commissioner is requested to expedite the submission of the statement called for in this office letter No. 1982—D. dated the 23rd April 1924, showing the exact amount disbursed under loans and other heads up to date.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Departments.

Leasing out Seeds and Leaves of Honge Trees.

READ THE FOLLOWING :—

(1) Government Order No. 747—R. 113-92, dated the 14th July 1892, ap the action of the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, directing the le of the honge trees standing on Government unoccupied lands at Rs. 1-12-0 per

(2) Government Order No. 7517-24—R. F. 49-96, dated the 21st A directing the continuance of the practice of leasing out the honge trees sta Government unoccupied lands at Rs. 1-12-0 per 100 trees.

(3) Government Order No. 12374-82—R. F. 38-05-3, dated the 26th M stating that there is no need to introduce any change in the existing practice.

(4) Government Order No. R. 2185-7[illegible]—L. R. 419-10-4, dated the 18t 1912, directing that both the leaves and seeds of honge trees be leased to o same person as an experiment for 3 years, the existing seigniorage rate on the le slightly enhanced at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioners.

(5) Government Order No. R. 7588-96—L. R. 434-14-4, dated the 19t 1917, rejecting the prayer to reduce the rate to 12 annas or one rupee and acc recommendation of the Revenue Commissioner to continue the practice of leasi leaves and seeds to one and the same person at Rs. 1-12-0 per 100 trees, prefere given to local raiyats.

(6) Government Order No. R. 972-81—L. R. 488-17-2, dated the 15th directing the continuance permanently of the system of leasing out the leaves a honge trees as ordered in Government Order of the 18th October 1912.

(7) Government Order No. R. 3938-47—Ft. 176-19-4, dated the 18th 1920, directing the exclusion of both honge leaves and seeds from the categor forest produce and their sale separately by the Forest Department preferably t

(8) Government Order No. I. C. 4482-91—Ft. 230-20-19, dated the 17t 1922, directing that among other items honge seeds and leaves on kharab, asse gomal, gavtan and other lands reserved for communal purposes be included in t lists of the Revenue Department.

(9) Government Order No. R. 2298-307—L. R. 205-22-2, dated the 20 ber 1922, directing among other matters that Amildars should conduct amara person in the villages strictly according to rule.

(10) Subject No. 56 of the Representative Assembly Proceedings of Oc on the subject.

(11) Representation of the raiyats of Sidlaghatta Taluk to the Dewan tour in 1922.

(12) Subject No. 7 (supplemental) of the Representative Assembly 1923.

(13) Letter No. C. 119—22-23, dated the 14th December 1923, from t Commissioner in Mysore submitting a report in the matter.

(Printed as annexure.)

ORDER No. R. 5475-84—L. R. 367-23-2, DATED 1ST MAY 192

The question of the disposal of the leaves of honge trees on Govern has come up for the consideration of Government several times during th years. It was brought up in the Represe tative Assembly in 1890 and approved in the order of 14th July 1892 read above of the action of the D missioner, Kolar District, in leasing out the honge trees in pursuance of t the people at Rs. 1-12-0 per 100 trees. At the Representative Assembly o member from Kolar urged that the system of selling the leaves and the pr rately was a source of inconvenience to the raiyats as there was no harmon between those who purchased the leaves and those who purchased the seed it was desirable to dispose of the produce along with the leaves to the raiya at first not inclined to change the existing practice, Government eventual in their order of 18th October 1912, the suggestion of leasing the two item one and the same person, the existing seigniorage on the leaves being sligh at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner. This was ordered tenta period of three years in the first instance. The system was made perman 1918 on the recommendation of the Revenue Commissioner.

2. In Government Order No. R. 3938-47—Ft. 176-19-4, dated the 18th September 9, Government directed the exclusion of both honge leaves and seeds from the gory of minor forest produce and their sale separately by the Forest Department. Revenue Commissioner having proposed the inclusion of honge leaves and seeds r *amarayi*, the proposal was accepted in the Government Order of 17th February and the disposal of honge leaves and seeds was transferred to the Revenue artment in February 1922. In Government Order No. R. 2296-307—L. R. 205-, dated the 20th November 1922, the practice of granting for a nominal price, the to amarayi was ordered to be discontinued and the Amildars were directed to uct the amarayi sales in the villages strictly according to rules and keep proper d of such sales.

3. The inconvenience of the present system was represented to the Dewan in his in the Kolar District in August 1922 and the revival of the leasing system was urged in the Representative Assembly of October 1922 and October 1923.

4. The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar urges that it will be very prejudicial to nterests of the raiyats to dispose of "Honge leaves" on a strictly commercial s and, that it is necessary to continue the practice of leasing the trees except where illagers do not want them, in which case, they may be sold by auction. The enue Commissioner supports the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner, r, and recommends that the seigniorage may be raised from Rs. 1-12-0 to 2-8-0 per 100 trees in view of the changed conditions.

5. Government observe that there is no uniform practice obtaining at present in matter of letting the usufruct of honge trees in Government lands. Government blased to accept the Revenue Commissioner's recommendation and direct that ture, the usufruct of honge trees on Government lands outside State and Village sts be reserved to the resident raiyats of the villages concerned on payment of 2-8-0 per 100 trees and sold by auction when the villagers do not avail themselves e concession.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

ANNEXURE.

r C. No. 119—22-23, dated 14th—17th December 1923, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue Department.

Adverting to subject No. 23 on page 10 of the Tour Notes of the Dewan relat- o Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts *re* giving honge leaves, I have the ur to forward herewith copy of letter No. H. C. 272—23-24, dated 17th October from the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, stating that no uniform practice obtains s District with regard to disposal of honge leaves and that it is very desirable ntinue the practice of leasing out the "Honge leaves" except where the villagers t want them in which case they may be sold by public auction and to state as ws:—

2. As per several Government Orders ending with No. R. 972-81—L. R. 7-2, dated 15th July 1918, "Honge leaves and seeds" on Government un- ed lands were being leased out at Rs. 1-12-0 per hundred trees or at slightly r rates at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioners wherever necessary. In nment Order No. I. C. 4482-91—Ft. 230-20-19, dated 17th February 1922 ge seeds and leaves" were ordered to be included as one of the items of Village ayi and in G. O. No. R. 2276-307—L. R. 205-22-2, dated the 20th November 1922, it has been laid down that all Amarayi should be sold by auction. Hence to be inferred that "Honge seeds and leaves" should also be sold by auction ot leased out as hitherto. The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar is of opinion would be very prejudicial to the interests of the ryots to dispose of "Honge " on a strict commercial basis as it is very valuable to them and that it is

not want them in which case they may be sold by public auction. In this connection I may state that hongo trees used to be stripped quite bare and even large branches were being lopped off by outside contractors who used to be the successful bidders at the auction sales held by the Forest Department. In the interests therefore of the raiyat population as well as of the trees, it is better to lease the produce to the raiyats alone and not to include them to the general Amarayi sales and I recommend that as suggested by the Deputy Commissioner, the system of leasing out the produce may be permanent, subject however to the condition that whenever the villagers do not require the produce of these trees for their own use, such produce should invariably be sold by public auction.

3. With regard to the question of seigniorage for leasing out the produce of honge trees, it has already been pointed out above that an amount of Rs. 1-12-0 per 100 trees was being levied generally. The Deputy Commissioners were of course empowered to enhance the rate slightly wherever necessary (*vide* Government Order No. R. 2165-74—L. R. 419-10-4, dated 18th October 1912), though this seems not to have been done generally in practice. The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar had separately suggested, in his letter No. H. C. 9—22-23, dated 6th July 1922, that the rate may be raised to Rs. 3 for 100 trees on the ground that the existing rate was fixed several years ago when the economic conditions were quite different from what they are now, that on account of the growth of demand consequent on the increased use made of it for manure purposes, the produce of the trees commands a higher value at present and that as the raiyat is reaping more profit it is but just that he should share it with Government. On this suggestion of the Deputy Commissioner, the opinion of the other Deputy Commissioners was called for and all the Deputy Commissioners except those of Shimoga and Chitaldrug have so far furnished their opinion. Their letters are herewith forwarded in original for kind reference and return. It will be seen therefrom that the majority of the Deputy Commissioners are in favour of enhancing the rate, though the opinions vary with regard to the exact amount to be fixed. The Kolar Depty Commissioner in his present communication has recommended the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per 100 trees. The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore has also given the same rate whereas other Deputy Commissioners have suggested higher rates. Personally I agree with Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Bangalore in fixing the seigniorage at Rs. 2-8-0 per 100 honge trees. I request that order of Government may kindly be obtained in the matter at a very early date.

4. The question of waiving Amarayi altogether during years of scarcity is a separate one and will be separately dealt with.

ENCLOSURE

Letter No. H. C. 272—23-24, dated 17th October 1923, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, to the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, Bangalore.

With reference to subject No. 23 on page 20 of the Dewan's Tour Notes, regarding the giving of honge leaves, I have the honour to state that a uniform practice does not obtain in this district with regard to the disposal of honge leaves. This appears to be the result of the way in which the Government Order No. I. C. 448-91—Ft. 230-20-19, dated 17th February 1922, has been understood by some officers. As honge leaves form the chief item of manure for wet lands in this district and they are very much in demand here, disputes not frequently arise in this connection and some representations have also reached me regarding the difference in the practice at different localities.

2. As early as 1892, (*vide* Government Order No. 747—R. 113-92, dated 14th July 1892), it came to be recognised that the disposal of honge leaves deserved special treatment and it was consequently ordered that they should be leased out in the district at Rs. 1-12-0 per 100 trees by proportionate allotment among wet land holders (instead of being sold with village amarayi). In 1899, this rule was extended

It was therefore directed (*vide* Government Order No. R. 2165-74—L. R. 419-10-4, dated 18th October 1912), that the two items should be leased out to one and the same person. This system has continued hitherto. But the recent Government Order No. I. C. 4482-91—Ft. 230-20-19, dated 17th February 1922, approving of the inclusion of honge leaves and seeds in village amarayi as a temporary measure has in some quarters been held to supersede the previous Government Orders on the subject of the disposal of honge leaves and seeds and to justify their sale in public auction as is the practice in the case of the other items of village amarayi. The reply of Government on subject No. 56 of the Mysore Representative Assembly Session of October 1922, appears to uphold this view. But it would be very prejudicial to the interests of the raiyats to dispose of honge leaves on a strict commercial basis as it is very valuable to the raiyat and it is necessary to continue the practice of leasing them out as usual except where the villagers do not want them in which case, they may be sold in public auction. I request therefore that Government may be requested to pass a definite ruling accordingly in the matter.

3. I have proposed in my letter No. D. (2). Dis. 332—22-23, dated 6th November 1922, (copy enclosed for ready reference) that the rate of seigniorage for honge leaves and seeds may be enhanced from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 3 per 100 trees. But on further consideration, I think it may be fixed a little lower, namely, at Rs. 2-8-0 per 100 trees. The rate of Rs. 1-12-0 was fixed long ago and inspite of the discretion allowed in the Government Order of the 18th October 1912 of enhancing the rate so as to realise the revenue from seeds also, the rate has remained uniform.

4. In this connection, I would again urge the necessity of making the present arrangement of the Revenue Department disposing of honge leaves and seeds a permanent one.

Fuel in Inam Lands.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 2201-9—FT. 183-11-1, dated 18th October 1912, authorising Amildars to issue licenses for the removal of firewood from lands in Inam villages.

2. Subject No. 33 of the Representative Assembly Proceedings of October 1923, representing that the restriction imposed as above on the removal of fuel from Inam lands may be removed and that the Inamdars themselves may be authorised to issue such licenses.

3. Letter No. 616, dated 26th December 1923, from the Conservator of Forests in the matter.

ORDER No. I. C. 6846-55—FT. 188-23-4, DATED 3RD MAY 1924.

Government do not consider it desirable to alter the existing practice and to authorise Inamdars to issue their own passes.

2. With a view however to avoid delay in the issue of the licenses by the Amildars, Government direct that applications for such licenses should be invariably disposed of by the Amildars and the result communicated to the Inamdars within a month from the date of receipt of the application.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.*

Registered No. M.—1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1924.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Travellers' Bungalows.

ORDER No. G. 14456-504—G. M. 140-23-18, DATED 7TH MAY 1924.

Government are pleased to issue the following revised rules regulating the occupation of travellers' bungalows.

Rule 1. The bungalows are for the temporary occupation of travellers.

Rule 2. The fee per diem for each person occupying a separate room is Re. 1-8-0 for a first class bungalow, twelve annas for a second class bungalow, and 4 annas for a third class bungalow. Two or more persons occupying the same room will pay half as much again as the full fee, namely Rs. 2-4-0 or Re. 1-2-0, or six annas according to the class of the bungalow. Fees at the same rate will be levied for every additional occupation of twenty four hours or a fraction thereof, provided that if such fraction relates to the hours between 6 A. M. and 9 P. M. and is less than twelve hours only half fee will be levied therefor.

Rule 3. Travellers passing the night at the bungalow will pay the full fee.

Rule 4. Travellers occupying the bungalows for more than one hour but less than twelve hours between 6 A. M. and 9 P. M. are subject only to half fee.

Rule 5. Travellers alighting for not more than an hour and taking no meal are subject to no fee.

Travellers alighting at a bungalow for not more than an hour but taking their meals there should pay half fee, if the meals have been cooked in the bungalow.

Rule 6. Officers in the service of Government are subjected to the same fees for occupation when travelling on duty as under other circumstances; but those drawing

a salary of Rs. 200 and under will be charged with half the full fee when travelling on duty.

Rule 7. No one may occupy the same bungalow for more than three consecutive days, if the accommodation is otherwise required, without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner of the District.

Rule 8. No person may occupy more than one room when the others are in demand.

Rule 9. The kitchens for high caste Hindus added to travellers' bungalows are intended to be used by "Vegetarian Hindus" only, and this rule will be invariably enforced.

Rule 10. No part of a bungalow or of the bungalow compound may be used, nor may be servants be employed, without payment of the prescribed fee. But a traveller not making use of the bungalow but merely pitching his tent within the compound or merely using such of the out-houses as are not required by those occupying the bungalow will be charged half the ordinary fee.

Rule 11. Where a traveller does not himself occupy a bungalow or compound but only pickets his horses, ponies or bullocks, or keeps a motor car in the stable or compound, a fee of two annas *per diem* will be charged for each horse, pony, pair of bullocks or motor car so picketed or kept in the stable or compound.

Rule 12. Travellers are prohibited from sheltering their horses or other cattle, or vehicles within the verandahs of the bungalows. The personal baggage alone of travellers will be admitted into the bungalow compound.

Rule 13. Travellers will be held responsible for damage done by themselves or their servants to the bungalows or furniture or other articles. All articles injured or broken must be paid for, prior to the travellers' departure, according to the scale, if any, fixed by the Deputy Commissioner.

Rule 14. The Deputy Commissioner is responsible that the rooms are adequately furnished with plain cots, tables and chairs.

Rule 15. The person in charge at each bungalow is bound to assist travellers in procuring supplies and carriage for ready money.

Note.—Supplies should on no account be made to strangers except when paid for on the spot.

Rule 16. The messmen who are established in some bungalow are required to place conspicuously in each room a list of charges, countersigned in approval by the Deputy Commissioner. If travellers prefer to procure their own meals the person in charge is bound to afford them assistance, and they can have the use of the cook-room.

Rule 17. In the printed form, or book, kept in the bungalow for the purpose, travellers are requested to enter their names dates and hours of arrival and departure and amount of fees paid.

Rule 18. The Deputy Commissioner is the referee in all cases of dispute. Travellers who have any complaints to make should address that officer by letter, for enter their complaint in the "Remarks" column of the printed form or book.

Rule 19. All fees and demands, in accordance with the foregoing regulations, and the mess charges authorised by the Deputy Commissioner must be paid by travellers before the leaving the bungalow, any irregularity, inconvenience or other supposed cause for exemption from the regulated payment being referred to the Deputy Commissioner.

Rule 20. It is the duty of the person in charge of the bungalow to report any violation of the foregoing regulations. The Amildar or other public servant on the spot should report to the Deputy Commissioner any maltreatment of the bungalow servants and generally any deviations from these rules which may come under his knowledge or be brought to his notice by the person in immediate charge of the bungalow. The master will be held responsible for any infringement of the rules by his servants.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

The Report on Rainfall Registration in Mysore for 1923.

READ—

Letter No. 630 dated the 19th April 1924, from the Meteorological Reporter to Government, forwarding in duplicate the Report on Rainfall Registration in Mysore for 1923, and requesting the early orders of Government thereon.

ORDER No. I. C. 6959-62—STS. 24-23-4, DATED 8TH MAY 1924.

Recorded.

There was appreciable improvement in the inspection of rain gauges in the State, 207 stations having been inspected during the year under report as against 199 in 1922. The Mysore and Chitaldrug Districts still show however a somewhat large percentage of uninspected stations. The Deputy Commissioners of these districts are requested to see that all the rain gauges in their districts are inspected during the current year.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

Registered No. M.—1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1924.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Compensation.

READ—

Government Order No. G. 13815-25—G. M. 583-17-4, dated the 9th January 1919, as amended by Government Orders Nos. G. 17031-41—G. M. 583-17-7, dated the 12th February 1919 and G. 1560-70—P. P. 56-22-10, dated the 19th July 1923, issuing general instructions and subsidiary rules, regarding Military Manœuvres and Training Camps.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. D2 Dis. 1199—23-24, dated the 15th March 1924, from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, regarding the rate of compensation payable for the evacuation of villages during Military Manœuvres.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. 3721—219-1910, dated the 6th May 1924 from the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore on the above subject.

ORDER No. G. 14750-61—P. P. 56-22-20, DATED 15TH MAY 1924.

Government direct that Section 3 of the subsidiary rules issued with the Government Order read above, be modified as follows:—

For the words "Maximum amount of compensation for evacuation of villages is fixed at annas four per head for adult Hindus, Mahomedans and other native population"; in lines 3, 4 and 5, the following will be substituted :—

The rate of compensation payable to Hindus, Mahomedans and other native population for evacuation of villages during Military Manœuvres is fixed as follows :—

For men 6 annas each per diem
women
children (between the ages of 10 and 14) ½ the above rates.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Minor Forest Produce in Inam Lands.

Read—

Subject No. 34 of the Representative Assembly Proceedings of October 1923, in the matter of the representation that Inamdars should be permitted to lease out their forest produce (Tangadi and Kakke bark) without reference to the Forest Department.

2. Letter No. 589, dated 17th December 1923, from the Conservator of Forests in Mysore, submitting his opinion in the matter.

ORDER No. I. C. 7094-103—FT. 190-23-4, DATED 15TH MAY 1924.

There is no rule prohibiting the Inamdars from disposing of the minor forest produce in their Inam villages to whomsoever they please. But under Government Order No. R. 8600-8—Ft. 84-17-2, dated 20th February 1918, a permit has to be obtained from the Amildar for the collection of bark from private lands and a time limit of 30 days has been fixed for the disposal of applications for such permits, in ordinary cases. After collection a separate permit has to be taken from the Amildar for the transport of the bark. The Inamdars complain that there is long delay in the disposal of applications for permits for the removal of the bark and state that they should be free to dispose of their produce and transport it without permits.

2. On a careful consideration of the matter, Government consider that no change is called for in the rules now in force which require a permit to be obtained for the collection or removal of bark by the Inamdars.

3. The attention of the Amildars will however be again invited to the time limit prescribed for the issue of permits and they will be required to strictly conform to it.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.*

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT.

Final Agreement.

READ—

(1) Final Agreement dated 18th February 1924 with the Government of Madras.

(2) Notes by the Secretary to Government, Krishnarajasagara Works, submitting an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,41,700 for surveys and investigations with regard to the works necessary for the irrigation of 1,10,000 acres in the Cauvery Valley in addition to the 1,25,000 acres proposed under the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir.

(3) G. O. No. P. W. 208-18—K. S. S. 1418-28, dated the 31st December 1923.

ORDER No. 111-21—K. S. S. 2565-75, DATED 15TH MAY 1924.

In the Agreement arrived at with Madras recently, the following are provided:—

(1) The raising of the Krishnarajasagara Dam so as to store water to 124 feet above the river bed and the construction of the High Level Canal on the North Bank and other canals from the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir to irrigate 1,25,000 acres;

(2) The construction of other reservoirs in the Cauvery Valley of aggregate net capacity of 45,000 m. c. ft. and the irrigation of an additional area of 1,10,000 acres;

(3) Extension of irrigation by improvement of duty under the existing channels to the extent of 33⅓ per cent of existing irrigation under each channel.

2. It will be obvious that to secure the full benefits of the Agreement, a complete and comprehensive investigation of the question of storage and area that can be irrigated in the Cauvery Valley has become immediate. With this object, necessary

orders were issued in Government Order No. P. W. 208-18—K. S. S. 1418-28, dated 31st December 1923, that, as soon as the Agreement was signed, proposals and estimates should be submitted for the surveys and investigation of the additional 1,10,000 acres and other reservoirs of the net aggregate capacity of 45,000 m. c. ft., and for the revision of the estimates for the North Bank Canal Surveys for Krishnarajasagara in the light of these investigations.

3. The proposals called for have now been submitted to Government by the Special Officer, Krishnarajasagara Works, with an estimate of cost for investigation and surveys of projects and are briefly as under:—

(i) Survey for reservoirs on the Kabbini and the Suvárnavathi.

(ii) Canals on the right and left banks of the Kabbini from the proposed reservoir which will probably be at Hulhalli Anicut.

(iii) A canal from the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir on the right bank taking off at a level, 60 feet above bed of river.

(iv) Channels from the proposed Suvarnavathi Reservoir.

(v) Revision of the proposed North Bank High Level Canal from Krishnarajasagara in the light of the data collected from the investigations mentioned above.

(vi) Entrusting the project work to a Survey Division to be newly formed temporarily.

4. The estimate provides for the charges for the necessary establishment, surveys, tools and plant and instruments required, etc., and amounts to Rs. 1,41,700 as abstracted below:—

	Rs.
(1) Labour and other charges incidental to surveys	26,290
(2) Establishment	87,720
(3) Tools and plant	19,200
(4) Revision of the Krishnarajasagara North Bank High Level Canal	8,486
Grand Total	1,41,696 or 1,41,700

The investigations are proposed to be completed in about two years, the first year being devoted to complete the surveys of the new reservoirs and preliminary canal traces and the second year to more detailed investigations.

5. Government, after consideration of the proposals submitted and in view of the urgency of the case, are pleased to sanction the accompanying estimate amounting to Rs. 1,41,700 submitted by the Special Officer, Krishnarajasagara Works, for carrying out the necessary investigations and surveys and to the formation of a Survey Division temporarily for a period of about two years ending with 30th June 1926 with headquarters at Mysore.

6. Government direct that immediate steps may be taken to organise the Survey Division so that the investigation work may be started in July.

7. The establishment for the Survey Division with rates of pay and allowances as sanctioned by Government is shown in the statement forming an annexure to the order.

8. A provision of Rs. 21,000 has been made in the current year's budget of Krishnarajasagara Works to meet such of the charges as may be incurred against this estimate during the current year, and the necessary funds for the next year have been provided in the next year's Draft Budget.

9. The Special Officer, Krishnarajasagara Works, will take steps in consultation with the Chief Engineer of Mysore to have the necessary staff posted so as to commence the work in July next.

10. Orders may be placed immediately with the Secretary, Stores Purchase Committee, for the instruments required for the surveys, etc.

K. R. SESHACHAR,
Secy. to Govt., Krishnarajasagara Works.

Detail estimate of the probable cost of Establishment for carrying out surveys and preparing estimates for the projects as noted below:—

Serial No.	Particulars	No. required	Per mensem Pay	Local allowance	C. or P. M. allowance	Total	Cost in the first year	Cost in the second year	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Executive Engineer	1	500	75		575			...
	Office Establishment—								
	Assistant Accountant	1	60	12		72			...
	Cashier ...	1	50	10		60			...
	Clerk ...	1	40	8		48			...
	Clerks ...	2	35	7	...	84			...
	Draftsman	1	50	10		60			...
	Sub-Overseers ...	2	40	8	15	126			...
	Peons ...	7	12			84			...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,109	13,308	13,308	26,616
2	Kabbini Reservoir Project—								
	Overseers ...	2	120	24	30	348			...
	Sub-Overseers ...	12	40	8	15	756			...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,104	13,248	...	13,248
3	Kabbini Right and Left Bank Canals, Suvarnavathi Reservoir and Canals and the K. R. S. Right Bank Canal Projects—								
	Assistant Engineer	1	250	50		300			
	Overseers ...	2	120	24	30	348			
	Sub-Overseers	12	40	8	15	630			
	Clerk	1	35	7		42			
	Peons	2	12			24			
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,344	16,128	16,128	32,256
	B. F. ...	...	...	...	...	3,557	42,684	29,436	72,120
4	Total Salaries—								
	Travelling allowances ...	...	...	...	...	500	6,000	6,000	12,000
	Office contingences ...	...	...	...	...	75	900	900	1,800
	Total Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	4,132	49,584	36,336	85,920
5	Temporary Maistries ...			5	15	75	900	900	1,800
	Total					4,207	50,484	37,236	87,720

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Provident Fund Scheme.

READ—

Government Order No. I. G. 2633-92—I. & C. 121-22-1, dated the 24th October 1922, sanctioning the reorganisation of the Department of Industries and Commerce and laying down the policy of its future working.

2. Government Order No. I. G. 4627-9—I. & C. 121-22-19, dated 24th January 1923, approving of the allocation of the controlling staff and the ministerial establishment of the Department of Industries and Commerce according to the revised cadre.

3. Letter No. C. C. 122, dated the 21st December 1923, from the Director of Industries and Commerce submitting an estimate of recurring charges, if all officers of the Industries and Commerce Department, excepting lent officers, are placed on the Provident Fund basis.

ORDER No. 7072-3—I. & C. 121-22-49, DATED 15TH MAY 1924.

At the time of submitting proposals for the allocation of the staff according to the revised cadre, the Director of Industries and Commerce recommended that the posts sanctioned in the Government Order dated the 24th October 1922, read above be made permanent and pensionable. The question was considered by Government and it was decided that instead of granting pension, a Provident Fund might be constituted for the benefit of all officers who were not lent officers or who had no specific contract.

2. The Director of Industries and Commerce was requested to report what the approximate recurring charges would be if a Provident Fund on these lines was formed and he has in his letter No. 122, dated 21st December 1923, reported that the annual cost would be Rs. 5,367-13-0 if a scheme similar to that sanctioned for the Railway Department is introduced in the Industries and Commerce Department also, with the following modifications:—

(1) Every servant including menials serving on non-pensionable permanent establishment to contribute at the rate of 1/12th of his salary.

(2) Government to contribute an equal amount of bonus on all such contributions.

(3) Interest to be allowed at the rate allowed on the State Provident Fund, subject to a minimum of 4 per cent per annum adjustable every half-year.

3. The Director has also suggested the following additional concessions in respect of persons who hold pensionable appointments in other departments and of those who have been serving in the Industries and Commerce Department since 1917 on a permanent basis:—

(i) Persons who have been holding permanent non-pensionable posts from the year 1917 to be paid a bonus of half a month's salary for each year's service the said bonus amount being treated as a nucleus of the Provident Fund of the Officials concerned.

(ii) Persons who hold pensionable appointments in other departments to be allowed pensions calculated with reference to the pay drawn in the Industries and Commerce Department instead of with reference to their grade pay in the Department from which they were drafted to the Industries and Commerce Department as directed in Government Order No. 664-5—I. & C. 153-19-8, dated 19th July 1920.

4. On a careful consideration of the question Government are pleased to direct that those employed independently of the concerns worked by the Industries and Commerce Department should be treated as members of a permanent and pensionable service, unless they are employed only for a limited time, and that, as regards the remaining permanent but non-pensionable staff, the Director's proposals regarding the Provident Fund Scheme be given effect to subject to the following modifications:—

(i) Only permanent employees should be allowed to subscribe.

(ii) The contribution should be 1/16th of the salary instead of 1/12th as proposed by the Director.

(iii) The rate of interest should be the same as that allowed for the Railway Provident Fund, and interest should be added on to the fund annually and not half-yearly.

(iv) No bonus should be paid to persons who leave the Department after a service not exceeding three years, only the amount actually contributed by them with interest thereon being repayable to them.

(v) Power will be reserved to Government to pay or withhold the whole or part of the bonus according to the nature of service rendered by the contributor.

(vi) The question of the grant of gratuities to subordinates of the Department will be deferred for the present.

As regards the concessions recommended by the Director in the case of (1) persons holding permanent non-pensionable posts from the year 1917 and (2) of persons holding pensionable appointments in other departments, Government are pleased to order as follows :—

With regard to the former, for each year of completed service, half a month's pay, as drawn on the date on which the new arrangement comes into force, will be paid as bonus payment and treated as addition to the subscriber's account from date of credit. No interest will be paid on these amounts prior to the date of credit. In the case of the latter, the pension payable to such of them as are permanently transferred to the Industries and Commerce Department may be regulated with reference to the rate of pay they drawn in the Department or, if instead they desire to come under the Provident Fund arrangement, they may be given the same concessions as are granted to the former class of employees, i.e. bonus of half a month's pay for each complete year of service, otherwise reckonable for pension. The pension due to officers seconded in other Departments will be based on the pay they are entitled to in those departments.

The Director of Industries and Commerce is requested to submit for the approval of Government a set of draft rules for the administration of the Provident Fund.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

Registered No. M.—1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1924.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

New Indian Guests' Quarters and the New Travellers' Bungalow.

READ—

1. Appendices I and II of Government Order No. G. 4604-54—G. M. 314-17-1, dated 3rd October 1917, containing the Rules for the occupation of the New Indian Guests' Quarters and the New Travellers' Bungalow at Mysore.

2. Government Order No. G. 14456-504—G. M. 140-23-18, dated 7th May 1924, issuing revised Rules regulating the occupation of Travellers' Bungalows.

ORDER No. G. 14925-77—G. M. 144-23-20, DATED 23RD MAY 1924.

Government are pleased to direct that Rules (2) and (4) of the Rules for the occupation of the New Indian Guests' Quarters and the New Travellers' Bungalow at Mysore may also be amended as follows :—

Rule (2). "The fee for each person occupying a suit of rooms in the building shall be Rs. 2 per diem. Two or more persons occupying the same suite of rooms will pay half as much again as the full fee. Fees at the same rate will be levied for every additional occupancy of 24 hours or a fraction thereof, provided that if such fraction relates to the hours between 6 A.M. and 9 P.M. and is less than 12 hours, only half fee will be charged therefor."

Rule (4). "Travellers occupying the building for more than one hour but less than 12 hours between 6 A.M. and 9 P.M. will be charged only half fee."

K. MATTHAN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Facilities to Members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

ORDER No. P. 6348-420-R. A. 40-23-1, DATED 20TH MAY 1924.

Government are pleased to grant the following facilities to the members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council during their tenure of office.

1. Sending communications (Service unpaid) duly franked by the sender if such communications are addressed to Government Officers, and their subject matter refers to affairs of Government, provided that they are both posted and delivered within the limits of the Mysore State.

2. Supply of—

(*a*) Copies of the Gazette and Administration Reports with reviews.
(*b*) Proceedings of the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council.
(*c*) Copies of the Blue Book and Publicity Journal at half the usual rate.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments
(in charge).

Standing Committees of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

READ—

Paragraphs 54 and 55 of Government Order No. 1367-1426—C. B. 100-23-1, dated the 27th October 1923, sanctioning the formation of three Standing Committees, one in connection with Railway, Electrical and Public Works Departments, one in connection with Local Self-Government and the departments of Medicine, Sanitation and Public Health and the third in connection with Finance and Taxation.

2. Notification No. P. 5221—R. A. 30-23-1, dated the 18th March 1924, notifying the names of the members elected by the Representative Assembly to the panels for the Standing Committees referred to above.

3. Notification No. P. 5669—Legis. 39-23-1, dated the 10th April 1924, notifying the names of the members elected by the non-official members of the Legislative Council to the above said Standing Committees.

ORDER No. P. 6531-9—R. A. 42-23-1, DATED 28TH MAY 1924.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to direct that for the unexpired portion of the current year and for the year 1924-25, the three Standing Committees referred to in the first of the orders read above, shall consist of the following members who have been selected out of the members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council whose names have been notified in the notifications read above.

1. Standing Committee for Railways, Electrical and Public Works Departments.

1. Mr. C. Narayanaswamy Chetty, Member, Representative Assembly.
2. „ B. Oosman Khan, do do
3. „ B. L. Ryanna, do do
4. „ C. Subba Rao, do do
5. Diwan Bahadur K. P. Puttanna Chetty, C.I.E., Member, Legislative Council.
6. Mr. B. K. Garudachar, do

II. Standing Committee for Local-Self-Government and the Departments of Medicine, Sanitation and Public Health.

1. Mr. Karnick Krishnamurthy Rao, Member, Representative Assembly.
2. „ Mir Mahmood Sab, do do
3. „ J. R. Isaac, do do
4. „ B. Narasinga Rao, do do
5. „ B. Abdur Rahmon, do Legislative Council.
6. „ N. S. Nanjundiah, do do

III. Standing Committee on Finance and Taxation.

1. Mr. B. Narasinga Rao, Member, Representative Assembly.
2. „ D. S. Mallappa, do do
3. „ G. Paramasiviah, do do
4. „ B. L. Byanna, do do
5. „ C. Narasimhaiya, do Legislative Council.
6. „ M. Abbas Khan do do

2. The First Member of Council will be the Chairman of the Standing Committee for Local Self-Government and the departments of Medicine, Sanitation and Public Health and also of the Standing Committee on Finance and Taxation.

3. The Second Member of Council will be the Chairman of the Standing Committee for Railways, Electrical and Public Works Departments.

4. Separate orders will issue regarding the Secretaries to the Standing Committees.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,

Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments,
(In charge).

Board of Education, Agriculture and Industries and Commerce.

ORDER No. P. 6540-600—E. C. 17-23-5, DATED 28TH MAY 1924.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to notify below the names of the Chairmen, Members, and Secretaries of the Boards of Education, Agriculture and Industries and Commerce, formed under paragraphs 61 to 67 of the Government Order No. 2405-57—C. B. 151-23-1, dated 30th January 1924.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

CHAIRMAN.

Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D., Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University, Mysore.

MEMBERS.

1. Mr. C. S. Balasundram Iyer, B.A., Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.	
2. Dr. B. K. Narayana Rao, B.A., M.B.C.M., D., etc, Surgeon, Minto Hospital.	Elected by the Mysore University.
3. Mr. R. V. Krishnaswami Iyer, B.A., Head Master, Government Collegiate High School, Mysore.	Representative of High School Teachers.
4. „ P. C. Brunt, Principal, Wesleyan High School, Mysore.	Representative of Mission Schools.
5. „ K. Sampathgiri Rao, M.A., Head Master, National High School, Bangalore.	Representative of Private Schools, aided and unaided.
6. Dr. Miss J. Jhirad, M.D.B.S., (Lond.) L.M.O., Maternity Hospital, Bangalore.	Representative of Female Education.
7. Prof. C. R. Narayana Rao, M.A., L.T., Professor of Zoology, Central College, Bangalore.	Representative of Science Teaching.
8. Mr. P. C. D'Souza, B.A., B.E., Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore.	Representative of Industrial and Technical Education.
9. „ C. Subba Rao, M.A., (Hons.) Organising Scout Commissioner, Bangalore.	Representative of Physical Education.
10. „ B. Abdur Rahmon, B.A., Bangalore City.	Representative of Mahomedan Education.

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11.	Mr. D. Kongadiappa, Retired Head Master, Dodballapur.	Representative of Education of the backward classes.
12.	„ R. Gopalswamy Iyer, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.	Representative of the Education of the depressed classes.
13.	Dr. Paul Chinappa, Circle Inspector, Mysore Circle, Mysore.	Representative of Primary Education.
14.	Mr. G. Mallanna, Landholder, Nagavala, Mysore.	Elected by the Representative Assembly.
15.	„ M. S. Narasinga Rao, Merchant, Molakalmuru.	Do
16.	„ B. Narasinga Rao, 1st Grade Pleader, Chamarajpet, Mysore.	Elected by the Legislative Council.
17.	„ M. Ramachandra, Rao, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Bangalore City.	Do
18.	„ S. Venkatesiah, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Hassan.	Nominated by Government.
19.	„ K. Matthan, B.A., Chief Secretary to Government, Bangalore.	Do

SECRETARY.

Mr. V. Subramanya Iyer, B.A., Registrar, Mysore University, Mysore.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

CHAIRMAN.

Mushir-ul-Mulk Mir Humza Husein Esq., BA., B.L., First Member of Council. .....

MEMBERS.

1.	Dr. L. C. Coleman, M.A., PH.D., Director of Agriculture in Mysore.	.....
2.	Mr. J. Bhore, Esq., B.A., Chief Engineer in Mysore.	.....
3.	„ K. Chandy, Esq., B.A., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.	.....
4.	Mr. W. Davison, B.S.A., Live Stock Expert in Mysore.	.....
5.	N. Rama Rao, B.A., B.L., Superintendent of Sericulture.	.....
6.	G. H. Krumbiegal, F.R.H.S., Superintendent, Government Gardens, Bangalore.	.....
7.	„ K. H. Ramaiah, B.A., Bar-at-law Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore.	.....
8.	„ B. Venkoba Rao, B.A., Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.	.....
9.	M. S. Linge Gowda, care of the Agricultural Union, Bangalore.	Elected by the Agricultural Union.
10.	„ C. Lake, Sakalespur Post Office, Hassan District.	Do European Planting Interest.
11.	„ T. Narasinga Rao, Coffee Planter, Chikmagalur.	Do Indian Planting Interest.
12.	„ Dr. B. Narasimha Iyengar, B.A., Ph.D., Agricultural Chemist.	
13.	„ B. V. Ramaiengar, B.A., Conservator of Forests in Mysore.	
14.	„ Hutchveere Gowda, Kadaba, Gubbi Taluk.	Do Representative Assembly.
15.	„ H. Boranna, Hassan.	Do
16.	„ Lt. Col. Crawford. D.S.O., Sakalespur, Hassan.	Do Legislative Council.
17.	„ C. Narasimiah, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Mysore.	Do
18.	„ A. T. Mc. Isaac, Ganganhalli.	Representative of Horticulture.
19.	„ S. Hampiah, Sidlaghatta.	Do Sericulture.
20.	„ N. Krishniengar, Ooragahalli.	Do Sugar-cane cultivation.
21.	„ Ananta Chetty, Chitaldrug.	Do Cotton cultivation.
22.	„ Subramanya Bhat, Tirthahalli.	Do Areca and Pepper cultivation.

Secretary, Mr. K. Bhima Rao, Senior Agricultural Chemist, Bangalore.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

CHAIRMAN.

K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, Esq., M.A., Second Member of Council.

MEMBERS.

1	Mr. P. G. D'Souza, B.A., B.L., Director of Industries and Commerce.	
2.	,, B. V. Rama Iyengar, B.A., Conservator of Forests in Mysore.	
3	,, A. M. Sen, M.Sc., Director of Geology.	
4	,, S. G. Forbes, B.Sc., Chief Electrical Engineer.	
5	,, C. Dove-Wilson, Agent, Mysore Railways.	
6	,, N. M. Sivalingappaiya.	Elected by the Representative Assembly.
7	,, Sati Halappa.	Do do
8	,, B. K. Garudachar, Bangalore.	Do Legislative Council.
9	,, Rajasabhabhushana Diwan Bahadur, K. P. Puttanna Chetty, C.I.E.	Do do
10	,, M. Venkatasubbaiya, Agent, Tata Mills.	Do Chamber of Commerce.
11	,, Manikyavelu Mudaliar, Palace Road, Bangalore.	Representative of Banking Interests.
12	,, P. Murugesam Pillay.	Representative of Mining and Factory Labour
13	,, S. G. Sastry, Industrial Chemist.	
14	,, N. Madhava Rao, B.A., B.L., Government Director, Mysore Iron Works.	
15	,, Ralph Nye, Kolar Gold Fields.	Elected by the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Board
16	,, N. S. Sirur, Maharaja's Mills.	Representative of the Textile Industry
17	,, L. M. Tigb.	Do Tanning Industry.
18	,, R. A. Stott, Tumkur.	Do Industrial and Commercial Education.
19	,, B. Sitaramachar, B.A.	Representative of the Trade and Commerce.
20	,, Oosman Khan.	Do do

SECRETARY.

Mr. R. Ananthasubramanyam, B.A., B.L., Personal Assistant to the Director of Industries and Commerce.

K. V. ANANATRAMAN,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments
(in charge).

Registered No. M.—1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1924.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Inspecting Officers of Girls' Schools.

READ—

Government Order No. E. 3860-1—Edn. 10-22-197, dated 20th February 1924, sanctioning the appointment of Sri Kanakalakshamma as Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools on a salary of Rs. 200-20-300 per mensem and directing the abolition of the posts of two Assistant Inspectresses of Kanada Girls' Schools.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. 1—175, dated 18th March 1924, from the Inspector-General of Education, requesting that the above order may for reasons explained be reconsidered and that the post of only one Assistant Inspectress be abolished and submitting alternative proposals *re.* the powers and functions of the several Inspecting Officers of Girls' Schools and distribution of work among them.

ORDER No. E. 5974-5—EDN. 10-22-208, DATED 21ST MAY 1924.

The Inspector-General of Education has submitted the following proposals:—

(*i*) that, in reconsideration of the order read above, only one instead of two posts of Assistant Inspectresses may be abolished.

(*ii*) that the appointment of a Head Clerk on Rs. 45 and a house rent of Rs. 60 per mensem may be sanctioned to the office of the Deputy Inspectress.

(*iii*) that the proposal *re* powers and functions of the several Inspecting Officers and distribution of work among them outlined in paragraps (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of his letter may be approved, if proposal (1) is not accepted.

(*iv*) that the new arrangements under Government Order dated 20th February 1924 read above may take effect from 1st June 1924, the appointment of the Deputy Inspectress being treated as supernumerary till that date.

On a careful examination of the several aspects of the above proposals, Government consider that it is not possible to restore one of the two appointments of Assistant Inspectresses ordered to be abolished in the Government Order read above.

2. The proposals of the Inspector-General *re* the powers and functions of the Inspecting Officers of Girls' Schools and the distribution of work among them are approved and the same are appended to this order.

3. It is reported that the disbanding of the offices of the Assistant Inspectresses and the redistribution of inspection ranges necessitate the sorting of records, putting up of fresh registers, etc., to suit the requirements of the newly formed ranges and the work is expected to take at least two months. With a view to enable this work being carried out under the direction of the Deputy Inspectress and arrangements being made to absorb the two Assistant Inspectresses in the tutorial line the Inspector-General suggests that the appointment of the Deputy Inspectress be treated as supernumerary from 29th February 1924 to 31st May 1924 inclusive. In the circumstances reported, the proposal is sanctioned.

4. Sanction is also accorded to the appointment of a Head Clerk on Rs. 45 and a house rent of Rs. 30 per mensem for the office of the Deputy Inspectress in addition to the scale of charges sanctioned in the Government Order read above.

5. The extra cost during the current year on account of the pay of the Deputy Inspectress will be met from general savings in the Education Budget and that on account of the establishment and other charges of her office met from the sources indicated in the margin.

From the savings (Rs. 49) accruing in the Government Order dated 20th February 1924 read above.
From the amounts of house rent (Rs. 25 plus 20) sanctioned to the offices of the Assistant Inspectresses of Kolar and Hassan which will cease to exist.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX.

(i) *Powers and functions.*

The Inspectress may continue to be in general charge of Girls' Education in the State as heretofore. But advantage may be taken of this opportunity to afford her some relief by curtailing her immediate jurisdiction and thereby lessening the routine office work and touring and inspection work. The proposals regarding the redistribution of work in the light of the above are shown in para (ii) below. The Deputy Inspectress may have an independent office but work under the general control of the Inspectress. In all matters requiring the sanction of higher authority she may be required to correspond with and obtain orders from the Inspectress. She will of course issue final orders to the extent of powers assigned to her but the Inspectress will entertain the first appeal against the orders of the Deputy Inspectress and she will also have the power of general supervision and revision over the acts of the Deputy Inspectress. Subject to these conditions the Deputy Inspectress may have the same powers as the Inspectress within her jurisdiction. The inspection reports of the Deputy Inspectress except those relating to Primary Schools may be submitted to the Inspectress who will submit them to the Inspector-General with her remarks for final orders. The Inspection reports of the Primary Schools inspected by the Deputy Inspectress will be reviewed, etc., by the Inspectress as usual.

(ii) *Distribution of work.*

The most feasible rearrangement of ranges and charges so as to avoid dual control, etc., is shown in the enclosed statement. The main features of the scheme may be summarised as follows:—

(a) The Inspectress will have in her direct charge—

(i) all the Girls' High and Normal Schools in the State except the Maharani's High School, Mysore, which will continue to be in charge of the Inspector-General of Education.

(ii) Kannada Middle and Incomplete Middle Schools in Bangalore, Kolar, Chitaldrug, Shimoga and Kadur Districts.

(iii) Kannada Primary Schools in localities that have Middle or Incomplete Middle Schools therein, except the Bangalore City; and

(iv) While exercising general control over the institutions in charge of the Deputy Inspectress and her subordinates, the Inspectress will have under her control all the Hindustani Girls' Schools in the State and other institutions pertaining to Girls' education in the five districts named above. She will have in her direct charge about sixty schools and five offices, and exercise direct control over 430 schools in direct charge of four Assistant Inspectresses, apart from the institutions in charge of the Deputy Inspectress and her subordinate.

(b) The Deputy Inspectress will have in her direct charge—

(i) All Kannada Middle and Incomplete Middle Schools in the Mysore, Tumkur, and Hassan Districts;

(ii) All Kannada Primary Schools in localities that have Middle and Incomplete Middle Schools therein except the Mysore City; and

(iii) All Kannada Primary Schools in the Tumkur District.

She will exercise general control over all Kannada Primary Schools in the Mysore and Hassan Districts which will be in charge of one Assistant Inspectress. She may also be required to inspect Hindustani Girls' Schools in localities which she visits and send up visit notes to the Inspectress. The number of institutions in her direct charge will be about 110 schools and one office and she will also exercise control over 153 primary schools which will be in charge of one Assistant Inspectress.

(c) Assistant Inspectresses

i. The Assistant Inspectress, Bangalore, will be in charge of the Kannada Primary Schools—about 127—excluding those in charge of the Inspectress, in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts.

ii. The Assistant Inspectress, Shimoga, will be in charge of the Kannada Primary Schools—about 120—excluding those in charge of the Inspectress, in Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Kadur Districts.

iii and iv. The ranges of Assistant Inspectresses for Urdu Girls' Schools are left unaltered. These four Assistant Inspectresses will be directly subordinate to the Inspectress.

v. The Assistant Inspectress, Mysore, will be in charge of Kannada Primary Schools—about 153—excluding those in charge of the Deputy Inspectress, in the Mysore and Hassan Districts and she will be directly subordinate to the Deputy Inspectress.

Distribution of work among the staff of the Inspectorate for Girls' Schools.

No.	Office	Headquarters	Districts	Number of Institutions in direct charge: Middle	Incomplete Middle	Primary	Total	Immediate control
1	Inspectress	Bangalore City	Bangalore Kolar Shimoga Chitaldrug Kadur				157 plus all Girls' High and Normal Schools in the State except the Maharani's High School, Mysore.	All the Hindustani Girls' Schools in the State and the other institutions pertaining to Girls' education in the five districts.
2	Deputy Inspectress	Bangalore City	Mysore Tumkur Hassan					All institutions pertaining to the Girls' Middle and Primary education in the three districts.
3	Assistant Inspectresses	Bangalore City	Bangalore Kolar			127	127	All the Kannada Primary Girls' Schools in the districts except those under the direct control of the Inspectress or the Deputy Inspectress.
4		Mysore	Mysore Hassan			153	153	
5		Shimoga	Shimoga Chitaldrug Kadur			120	120	
6	Urdu Assistant Inspectresses.	Bangalore City Mysore	As at present—No change.					

* Primary Schools in localities that have Middle or Incomplete Middle Schools therein, except Bangalore City.

† All the Kannada Girls' Primary Schools in the Tumkur District and Primary Schools in localities that have Middle or Incomplete Middle Schools therein, except Mysore City.

Territorial Distribution of Work.

READ

Government Order No. E. 5640-1—Edn. 421-22-8, dated the 4th April 1923, sanctioning the territorial distribution of work among District and Assistant Inspectors of Education.

2. Letter No. G. C. 5640 of 23-24, dated the 28th April 1924, from the Inspector-General of Education, reporting that the existing distribution of schools among the four ranges in the Kolar District requires change in the light of the experience gained and requesting for reasons stated, that the redistribution of charges as proposed may be ordered to be given effect to from 1st September 1924, after the annual reports and returns relating to the existing ranges have been submitted.

ORDER No. E. 6008-9—EDN. 305-23-2, DATED 22ND MAY 1924.

The recommendation of the Inspector-General of Education for the territorial redistribution of charges in the Kolar District as shown in the appended statement is sanctioned with effect from 1st September 1924.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Statement of schools among the several ranges of the Kolar District.

Existing ranges			Revised ranges	
No.	Present range	Name of taluk	Revised range	Name of taluk
1	Goribidnur	Goribidnur	Chikballapur	Goribidnur
		Gudibanda		Gudibanda
		Bagepalli		Chikballapur
2	Sidlaghatta	Sidlaghatta	Chintamani	Sidlaghatta
		Chintamani		Chintamani
		Chikballapur		Bagepalli
3	Srinivaspur	Srinivaspur	Kolar	Srinivaspur
		Mulbagal		Kolar
4	Kolar	Kolar	Bowringpet	Malur
		Bowringpet		Bowringpet
		Malur		Mulbagal

Travellers' Bungalow.

READ—

Para (3) of Government Order No. G. 7513-72—G. M. 14-22-39, dated 13th November 1923, directing the disposal of the Travellers' Bungalows at Yelahanka and Bidadi together with vessels and furniture available in those bungalows.

2. Government Order No. G. 10423-8—G. M. 14-22-44, dated 4th January 1924, directing the placing of the Traveller's Bungalow building at Yelahanka at the disposal of the Inspector-General of Education and calling for the report of the Chief Engineer regarding the disposal of the Bidadi building.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. H. C. 596—23-24, dated 3rd—5th May 1924, from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, forwarding the resolution of the District Board, Bangalore, agreeing to undertake the management of the Traveller's Bungalow at Bidadi as a 3rd class one.

ORDER No. G. 14995-15048—G. M. 140-23-21, DATED 27TH MAY 1924.

Government are pleased to direct that the Traveller's Bungalow building at Bidadi be transferred to the Bangalore District Board for maintenance as a 3rd Class Traveller's Bungalow.

2. The Chief Engineer is requested to hand over charge of the building and the furniture and vessels pertaining to the Traveller's Bungalow to the President of the Bangalore District Board.

K. MATTHAN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Utilisation of the Education Cess in the Shimoga District.

READ—

Government Order No. L. 1258-317—L. B. 60-22-27, dated the 13th August 1923, sanctioning with effect from 1st July 1923, the levy of Education Cess in the Shimoga District at the rate of six pies in the rupee on all items of revenue on which local cess is levied.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. H. C. 86—23-24, dated the 29th February 1924, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, stating that detailed proposals re the utilisation of the income from the Education Cess have been sent to the District Board Shimoga, with the request that the same with the decision of the Board may be submitted to Government for orders.

3. Letter No. C. 196—L. B. 23-24, dated the 14th April 1924, from the President, District Board, Shimoga, on the subject.

ORDER No. E. 5996-8—EDN. 98-22-11, DATED 21ST MAY 1924.

The income from the Education Cess in the Shimoga District is estimated at Rs. 50,000 during the current year and Rs. 66,000 from next year onwards. The proposals of the Inspector-General of Education as agreed to by the District Board of Shimoga involve an

expenditure of Rs. 51,785 per annum recurring and Rs. 36,150 non-recurring and provide for the following items of improvement of educational facilities in the District:—

No.	Item	Recurring (per annum)	Non-recurring
		Rs.	Rs.
I	1. Development of Incomplete Middle Schools into Middle Schools—Kannada Boys' Schools, (8).	9,674	1,600
	2. Development of Incomplete Middle Schools into Middle Schools—Hindustani Boys' Schools, (1).	1,588	200
II	Development of Primary Schools into Incomplete Middle Schools—Kannada Boys' Schools, (11).	5,050	1,100
III	1. Improving the staff of existing schools—Kannada Boys' Schools, (11).	2,467	
	2. Improving the staff of existing schools—Hindustani Boys' Schools, (1).		
	3. Improving the staff of existing schools—Hindustani Girls' Schools, (4).	296	...
IV	1. Opening of fresh schools—Kannada Boys' Schools, (23).	4,812	3,500
	2. Opening of fresh schools—Hindustani Boys' Schools, (18).	4,122	2,750
	3. Opening of fresh schools—Kannada Girls' Schools, (3).	1,110	600
	4. Opening of fresh schools—Hindustani Girls' Schools, (4).	1,830	800
V	1. Conversion of Grant-in-aid Primary Schools into Goverment Institutions—Kannada Boys' Schools, (76).	8,985	12,100
	2. Conversion of Grant-in-aid Primary Schools into Government Institutions—Kannada Boys' Schools for depressed classes, (21).	2,727	3,150
	3. Conversion of Grant-in-aid Primary Schools into Government Institutions—Hindustani Boys' Schools, (9).	1,542	1,450
	4. Conversion of Grant-in-aid Primary Schools into Government Institutions—Kannada Girls' Schools, (10).	1,956	2,000
	5. Conversion of Grant-in-aid Primary Schools into Government Institutions—Hindustani Girls' Schools, (5).	1,422	1,000
VI	Opening Practical Instruction classes, 6 Centres	3,780	5,900
VII	1. Local allowance at the rate of Rs. 2 per teacher to the 11 teachers now employed in the Schools in Bhadravati.	264	
	2. Local allowance at the rate of Rs. 2 per teacher to 4 additional teachers in Bhadravati included in these proposals.	96	
	Total ...	51,785	36,150

The non-recurring expenditure of Rs, 36,150 and the recurring portion of expenditure on account of reforms under items III, IV, V and VII amounting to Rs. 7,923 for the remaining part of the current year are proposed to be met from the current year's cess income, the other items of recurring expenditure being postponed till the commencement of the next school year.

Government are pleased to sanction the foregoing proposals for the utilisation of the cess in the Shimoga District with the observation that all items of recurring expenditure should take effect from the next academical year. The above sanctions absorb Rs. 51,785 for recurring expenditure out of an estimated income of Rs. 66,000 per annum, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,215. The proposals for the utilisation of this amount as also the balance of the current year's collections will be awaited.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Placing Mr. C. E. Rama Rao on Special Duty.

READ—

Government Order No. O. 2583—O. E. 93-23-1, dated the 16th May 1924, placing Mr. C. E. Rama Rao, Registrar, General and Revenue Secretariat on Special Duty from the 31st May 1924, in connection with the reception and entertainment of Indian Guests during the Birthday Festivities of His Highness the Maharaja in June 1924.

ORDER No. O. 2716-29—O. E. 93-23-5, DATED 2ND JUNE 1924.

Mr. C. E. Rama Rao, Registrar, General and Revenue Secretariat placed on special duty in connection with the ensuing Birthday Festivities is also placed in charge of arrangements in connection with the Budget Session of the Representative Assembly. The period of his special duty will commence from the 25th May 1924 instead of from the 31st May as previously ordered.

Members of the Representative Assembly are requested to place themselves in communication with Mr. Rama Rao for any information or assistance that they may require at Mysore during the ensuing session of the Assembly.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, the President, Mysore City Municipal Council, the Executive Engineer, Special Division, Mysore, are requested to be so good as to render all reasonable help to the Officer on Special Duty.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Additional allotment.

READ—

1. Government order No. 837-46—D. 34-23-2, dated 26th March 1924, sanctioning an additional allotment of one lakh of rupees for the grant of takavi and land improvement loans in the affected areas.

2. Government order No. 1031-40—D. 34-23, dated 30th April 1924, sanctioning another additional lakh of rupees for the same purpose.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. D. 50 of 23-24, dated 23rd May 1924, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, requesting sanction to an additional lakh of rupees for issuing loans in the affected districts and a sum of Rs. 15,000 for the same purpose in the Shimoga and Hassan Districts.

ORDER THEREON 1128-38—D. 34-23, DATED 29TH MAY 1924.

1. Government are pleased to sanction an allotment of one lakh of rupees for grant of loans in the affected districts.

2. Another sum of Rs. 15,000 is also sanctioned for takavi and land improvement loans in the districts of Shimoga and Hassan.

3. The Comptroller is requested to place the above sums at the disposal of the Revenue Commissioner for distribution to the Deputy Commissioners according to requirements.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

Registered No. M. 1175

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1924.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Press Room at Mysore.

READ—

Government Order No. C. 5323-39—G. M. 12-23-5, dated 26th September 1923 providing a Press Room at Mysore from 1st October 1923.

2. Letter dated 22nd November 1923, from Mr. A. R. Rangiah, representative of Sadhvi and Sampadabhyudaya, Mysore, suggesting that the Press Room may be kept open from 7-30 or 8 A.M. to 11 A.M., and from 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. every day.

3. Letter No. 123, dated 12th May 1924, from the Chief Officer, City Municipal Office, Mysore, stating that the suggestion to keep the Press Room open between 8 A.M. to 11 A.M. and from 3 to 6 P.M. every day may with advantage be adopted.

ORDER No. G. 15191-204—G. M. 12-23-4, DATED 6TH JUNE 1924.

The suggestion is approved.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Admission of Students of all Communities to Sanskrit Colleges.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 207 dated 5th February 1920, from the Vice President, Board of Sanskrit studies, forwarding the opinion of the Board on the subject of the admission of Non-Brahmins into the Sanskrit Colleges (undiscussed R. A. subject No. 47 of the April Session of 1918).

2. Government Order No. 9650-62—Edn. 15-19-50 dated the 9th April 1920, appointing a Special Committee to consider whether the Bangalore Sanskrit College may not be reduced to the status of a High School and to suggest improvements in the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore.

3. Letter No. 12294—Edn. 53-18-74, dated 23rd June 1920, to the Secretary to the Special Committee referred to above referring to the Committee the question of the admission of Non-Brahmins to the Sanskrit Colleges at Bangalore and Mysore.

4. The report of the Special Committee for Sanskrit Education submitted by the Secretary to the Committee with his letter No. H. C. K. 44 of 20-21, dated 13th June 1921.

5. Government Notification No. 4555—Edn. 81-20, dated 29th May 1922, publishing the report of the Special Committee for general information and calling for the opinion of the public thereon.

ORDER NO. CAMP. E. 3-15—EDN. 81-20, DATED CAMP MYSORE THE 10TH JUNE 1924.

The question of the admission of students of all communities without distinction of caste or creed into the Sanskrit Colleges of Bangalore and Mysore which came up in the April Session of the Representative Assembly in 1918 was referred to the Board of Sanskrit Studies for opinion. The Board recommended that in view of the traditions attaching to the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, as the centre of orthodox learning and of the fact that it is the only institution in the State in which all Vedic and Shastraic subjects are taught, a change in the existing system would not be of advantage either to the Non-Brahmin students desirous of admission or to Sanskrit learning in general, but that Non-Brahmin candidates might be admitted into the Bangalore Sanskrit College as an experimental measure on the condition suggested by the Committee of the College, *viz.*, that separate accommodation was made available for holding the Adhyayana and Prayoga classes. At this time the question of reducing the status of the Bangalore Sanskrit College to that of a High School in view of the paucity of students in the College classes and of making further improvements in the Mysore Sanskrit College was referred to a Special Committee and the subject of the admission of Non-Brahmin students to Sanskrit Colleges was also referred to that Committee for opinion. The Special Committee has recommended that the College at Mysore may continue as the centre of ancient and orthodox Sanskrit learning as heretofore open to Brahmins only, and that the Bangalore College may be thrown open to all classes of "Uttama" Hindus for study of all subjects except those coming under the category of Veda, Vedanta and Vedanga and that separate accommodation may be provided in the College for instruction in Vedic and allied subjects to Brahmins only.

2. In view of the importance of the subject and of its interest to several communities in the State, the Government, in their notification dated the 29th May 1922, invited the opinion of the public on the recommendations of the Committee. Of the opinions received the majority is from members of the Veerasaiva community who have represented that students of that community have a special claim for admission to the Sanskrit colleges and to the branches of study as many eminent Sanskrit poets, scholars and writers on Philosophy and Religion have come from their community. They claim that the Vedas and the Upanishads form the basis of their religion. They have also proposed that Veerasaiva Pandits should be appointed as Adhyapakas in the Colleges. The Jain community has urged a similar claim and has represented that facilities should be afforded to all communities to learn the tenets of their religion and that therefore the courses of study in the Sanskrit colleges may be divided into two groups, the Veda group open to the Dwijas and the other, *viz.*, Sahitya, Vyakarana and Tarka to all high caste pupils, Jain Pandits being also appointed to teach the principles of Jainism and Jain Philosophy and the other Adhyapakas teaching the other subjects without distinction of caste. Members of other Non-Brahmin communities such as, Arya Kshatriyas and Arya Vaisyas are also unanimous that the Sanskrit Colleges should be thrown open to all communities in view of the cultural value of Sanskrit education and of the fact that the institutions are maintained out of public funds. The Adi Dravidas have represented that as they believe in Brahmanical teachings and in the Vedas they may also be admitted to these Colleges. On the other hand members of the Brahmin commun

Government is that of a trustee. Several deputations of members of Non-Brahmin communities have placed their views on the subject before Government and the question was also discussed at length at the Representative Assembly at its Dasara Session in October 1922.

3. His Highness' Government have given the matter their most careful consideration. They attach the greatest importance to the study of the sacred classical language and literature of India and to the preservation of ancient Hindu culture. With this object they have from time to time adopted measures for the establishment of Sanskrit Schools and Colleges in the State. The Maharaja's Sanskrit College at Mysore has long been a centre of orthodox Sanskrit learning and they see no justification at present to alter the policy hitherto followed in regard to this institution. It will therefore be continued as such, and admission to this College will be restricted to Brahmins of the priestly persuasion.

4. At the same time Government consider it necessary to afford to all communities without distinction adequate facilities and opportunities for the acquisition of Sanskrit learning and culture embracing all branches of higher Sanskrit studies. They are accordingly pleased to direct that the scheme of studies in the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, be suitably modified and the institution thrown open for the admission of all communities irrespective of caste or creed and transferred to the control of the Education Department. Government are satisfied that for some years to come at least all the demands for higher Sanskrit studies and culture will be adequately met by opening the Bangalore Sanskrit College to all communities and reorganising its courses of studies in a suitable manner, adapted to the purpose in view. As facilities exist in the schools all over the State for Sanskrit studies in the general curriculum of schools, Government do not consider it necessary to retain the Preparatory and Primary classes of the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College. These classes will accordingly be abolished. A Committee composed of the following gentlemen is appointed to submit proposals for the revision of the curricula and courses of studies :—

1. The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore (Chairman).
2. Mr. M. Hiriyanna, Professor of Sanskrit, Maharaja's College, Mysore.
3. Dr. R. Shama Sastri, Curator, Oriental Library, Mysore.
4. The Principal, Bangalore Sanskrit College.
5. Mr. Sirsi Gurushantha Sastry, Asthan Vidwan of Mysore.
6. Mr. Dorbalajinadasa Sastri of Sravanabelagola.

The Inspector-General of Education is requested to submit an early report so as to reorganise the institution on the above lines with effect from the next academic year.

5. The other recommendations of the Special Committee regarding the improvement of the Sanskrit Colleges are reserved for separate consideration.

6. The thanks of the Government will be conveyed to the Members of the Specia Committee for the exhaustive report submitted by them.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Registered No. M—1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1924.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Revision of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Courses and Curricula.

ORDER, No. E. 6343-5—EDN. 61-23-23, DATED, 6TH, June 1924.

Consequent on the introduction of many important changes in the general scheme of education under the orders on the Education Memorandum, the Government considered that the entire curriculum of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Course required examination by an expert Committee and accordingly directed the Inspector-General of Education, in paragraph 23 of the said order, to submit proposals on the subject in consultation with the University. A Committee consisting of 22 members with the Inspector-General of Education as Chairman was appointed by Government on the 13th July 1922. The Mysore University was specially represented on the Committee by four members consisting of the Lady Superintendent of the Maharani's College and three Professors of Mathematics, Science and English respectively. Several of the other members were also Fellows of the Mysore University. The Committee's report dated the 14th July 1923 was received by Government on the 18th idem. At a meeting of the Legislative Council on the 29th June 1923, in reply to an interpellation by Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., B.L., as to whether the report of the Committee would be published before orders were passed thereon, the Government had stated that the question would be considered after the receipt of the report. The report was accordingly published in the *Mysore Gazette* on the 23rd August 1923 and time up to the 25th September 1923 was given to persons interested in the subject to give their opinions. Subsequently the time was extended up to the 31st October 1923. In the meantime, the opinions of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Board and the University Council were also called for. The report received due attention from all the newspapers within the State. Public meetings were held in Tumkur and Bangalore and suggestions were received from a number of individuals including certain educationists. The majority of the members of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Board have approved in full of the recommendations, while a few have agreed subject to dissent on certain points. At the request of the Senate of the Mysore University the proposals of the Committee were also referred to that body for opinion with a view to the co-ordination of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate and the University Courses, and their resolutions passed at a special meeting held on the 4th and 5th January 1924 have also been received by Government. The Government have carefully considered the suggestions and criticisms and will now proceed to pass orders on the various matters dealt with by the Special Committee.

2. The Committee's resolutions are nineteen in number and relate to the following matters:--

(Printed as appendix.)

Specialization, Subjects of study, Inclusion of a Technical or Industrial subject as a compulsory course, Physical culture, Syllabuses, Medium of Instruction, Hours of work and allotment of periods to subjects, Evaluation of class work, the Compartmental system, Age-limit, Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Form, Promotion from class to class and Selection of candidates for Public Examinations, Private candidature and Tests, oral or written.

3. The most important of the recommendations of the Special Committee relate to the abolition of the system of specialization in the High School course and the introduction of technical or industrial courses in the scheme of the High School course and the resolutions of the Committee in regard to these are as follows:—

Resolution No. 1.—"That there be no specialisation in the High School course and that during the three years of the High School course, all pupils should uniformly study the same general subjects of the standard to be prescribed in each by the syllabuses."

Resolution No. 2.—"That the study of a technical or industrial subject be also made obligatory on all the candidates in the High School course, but that this subject be not required to be brought up for the Public Examination, although attendance in respect of it should be compulsory and should count for term similar to attendance in respect of the other subjects, and that a list of industrial and technical subjects be drawn up for boys and girls separately and pupils permitted to take up any one of them according to their choice."

Resolution No. 3.—"That the following be the subjects of study in the High School course-- (1) English, (2) Second Language, (3) Mathematics (Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry), (4) Elementary Science (Physics, Chemistry and Physiology), (5) History (Indian and English) and (6) Geography—to be examination subjects.

That in addition to the above, pupils should be required to take either a technical or industrial subject which will, however, not be an examination subject. The technical or industrial subjects recommended are one of the following:—

Technical A.—(*a*) Drawing (Freehand and Model or Geometrical and Machine), (*b*) Music, (*c*) Printing, (*d*) Shorthand and Typewriting, (*e*) Book-keeping and Commercial Accounts, (*f*) Precis-Writing and Business correspondence, (*g*) Pedagogics.

Or

Industrial B.—(*a*) Electrical wiring and Fitting, (*b*) Carpentry and Cabinet making, (*c*) Printing and Book-binding, (*d*) Smithy, (*e*) Mechanical Shop and Fitter work, (*f*) Pattern-making and Foundry work, (*g*) Weaving, (*h*) Agriculture.

Special subjects for girls—one of the following:—C.—(*a*) Needlework, Embroidery and Dress-making, (*b*) Music (Theory and Practice of Indian Music), (*c*) Domestic Science.

There is a fairly strong body of opinion against the recommendation for introducing technical or vocational subjects into the High School course. Some have expressed the opinion that the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate course is already heavy enough and any further addition of subjects is undesirable as it would impair the physical and mental energies of the students, while others have pointed out that subject which is not to be brought up at an examination would be neglected, especially in view of the small number of hours proposed to be allotted to it. A few other maintained that industrial or technical training should not form part of the High School course and that special courses should be provided for in special schools.

The other important point arising out of the above resolutions is the stage at which specialisation should begin. Under the existing rules, the final public examination for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate comprises certain compulsory subjects (English, Elementary Mathematics, Elementary Science, Second Language and History of India and Geography) and also certain optional subjects, and these latter subjects have to be studied in the Vth and VIth Forms so that the student has to decide when he enters the Vth Form whether he will take Physics and Chemistry and Algebra and Geometry or Physics and Chemistry and Agriculture or Physics and Chemistry and Natural Science or History and Economics or Commerce or History with a classical language and so on. There is a general feeling of dissatisfaction

The Committee state in their report that most pupils select their optionals at random not being able to decide which to take, and discover their mistake too late with the consequence that their progress in those subjects is very poor and they are unable to change their course of study later on.

The Senate of the Mysore University are of opinion that the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate course should provide for those who are obliged to discontinue their studies at the age of 15 or 16 for callings in life or for a term of apprenticeship in business or trade as well as those who have the means and capacity to pursue a further course of study in what may be termed the intermediate stage of University Education. They have accordingly recommended that in addition to (i) English, (ii) Second Language, (iii) Elementary Mathematics, (iv) History of England and India, (v) Geography and (vi) an Elementary Introduction to Science, Physical as well as Natural (with demonstration in laboratory and a simple Nature Study to be studied equally by all the candidates), either (*a*) a classical language or (*b*) an additional course in Mathematics or (*c*) one of the following vocational subjects should be taken as a compulsory subject of study and Examination for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate.

"(i) Book-keeping and Commercial Accounts, (ii) Business of Crrespondence, Simple Precis and Typewriting, (iii) Shorthand and Typewriting, (iv) Mensuration and Survey with Draughtsmanship, (v) Printing and Book-binding, (vi) Electrical Wiring and Fitting, (vii) Smithy, (viii) Mechanical Shop and Fitters' work, (ix) Weaving, (x) Agriculture with Practical Field and Form work, (xi) Prints and Engravings, (xii) Needle work, Embroidery and Dress-making, (xiii) Domestic Science, (xiv) Music, (xv) Pharmacy, (xvi) Drawing.

The Senate do not propose to make it obligatory for all students to take up a vocational subject, but recommend that when a vocational subject is chosen it should be an examination subject. The recommendation of the Senate is in consonance with the policy indicated in the orders on the Education Memorandum, which provide for optional technical courses in the High Schools. Government consider that on the whole the proposal of the Senate is more suitable and accordingly accept the same in preference to the recommendation of the Special Committee.

4. Resolution No. 4 makes it obligatory on all the pupils to attend drill or to take part in some organised games or scouting and thus recognises the importance of Physical Education in the scheme of general education. This is approved.

Resolution 7 (*a*) deals with the question of the medium of instruction. The Committee have concurred in the view of Government expressed in the Memorandum orders and have proposed that under the present circumstances English should continue to be the medium of instruction in the High School classes. A number of opinions lean to the view that the vernacular should be the medium in all non-language subjects. The University Senate have resolved that as far as possible the students' vernaculars should be used in general throughout the High School course as supplementary media of oral instruction except for the teaching of English and the teaching of Mathematics, which during the last three years of the course should be conducted in English. Government approve of the proposal of the Committee subject to the modification suggested by the Senate.

As regards the further proposal of the Senate that at the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination candidates should be permitted to answer either in Kannada or in English, at their option, except in the subjects of English and of Mathematics for which English should be compulsory, Government observe that such a course would no doubt be conducive to the development of the vernacular by improving the students' facility of expression in their own languages. Government, however, consider that so long as English is the main medium of instruction, it is not convenient or desirable to have the papers answered in the Vernacular and they consider that option can be given only when English ceases to be the medium of instruction.

6. Government approve of Resolution 7 (*b*) that in future the translation to and from a classical language should be from and to the pupils' vernacular with the modification that in cases where the mother-tongue of the student is not Kannada, Telugu, Tamil or Hindustani, English may be permitted to be used as the medium for translation.

7. Resolution No. 8 which deals with hours of work and allotment of periods to subjects, is approved subject to such modifications as may be necessary in the light of the above orders regarding the subjects of study.

8. Resolution No. 9 of the Committee relates to the evaluation of class work and its relation to the performance of the candidates at the Public Examination. The proposal of the Committee is to consider class work only in the case of students on the border line between success and failure. The University Council is of the opinion that evaluation of class work should be made for all students, while a few others are for restricting it only to those that fail. The improved formula of moderation suggested by the Committee though complex, has been devised so as to reduce to a minimum the defect attaching to such formulae of giving scope for the manipulation of class averages, Government accept the proposals of the Committee.

9. The rules proposed by the Committee regarding minimum for a full pass, the basis for deciding eligibility for merit scholarships, etc. (Resolution 9 (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) are also approved. The successful candidates will be arranged in two classes, those that obtain more than 50 per cent of the total number of marks being placed in the first class and arranged according to merit and the rest in the second class arranged in alphabetical order.

10. The next important point dealt with by the Committee is about the compartmental system and the minimum number of marks to be obtained for a pass (Resolution 10). The proposal of the Committee is to continue the compartmental system which enables the pupils who have passed in one group and failed in another to take up only the latter in a subsequent year. Some are of opinion that the compartmental system is one of the worst features of the S. S. L. C. scheme and that it should be abolished in the interests of the students themselves, of school discipline and of education generally. According to them the system has had a most deleterious moral effect on the students in that it has tended to encourage habits of slackness and carelessness owing to the fact that many group students have not had enough to do to occupy their time and have therefore wandered aimlessly about and been in danger of forming bad habits, while so far as the subjects in which they have already passed are concerned, they are probably worse off at the end of the year than they were at the beginning and that from the point of view of school discipline it is bad to have boys coming to some classes and absenting themselves from others which tends to spread irregularity in the whole school. Both the University Council and the Senate are however for retaining the compartmental system. Government recognise the force of the objections to the compartmental system in the case of boys of High School age but consider that on the whole it is inexpedient to discontinue the system. The two compartments will be as follows as suggested by the Senate:—

(a) English, Second Language, History of England and India and Geography.

(b) Elementary Mathematics, Elementary Science and the additional subject.

11. Government also agree with the Senate that it is desirable to lay down different qualifying minima for Leaving Certificates and for admission to the University Entrance Classes and that the minimum pass marks in English should be lower for the School-Leaving Certificate with a vocational subject than for admission to the University courses. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to submit definite proposals in this behalf in consultation with the S. S. L. C. Board.

12. As regards the minima for a pass by groups (Resolution No. 10c) the percentage of 40 proposed by the Committee is considered by some to be too low. The University Council recommend that it should be at least 50 per cent except in the case of those who take up a technical or industrial subject. Government accept the amendment proposed by the University Council and direct that the following minima be adopted:—

Group	For students proceeding to the College Course	For others
A Group	40 per cent in English 35 per cent in the others 50 per cent on the whole	40 per cent in English 35 per cent in the others 40 per cent on the whole
B Group	40 per cent in one of the subjects 35 per cent in the others 50 per cent on the whole	40 per cent in one of the subjects 35 per cent in the others 40 per cent on the whole

13. As regards age limit (Resolution No. 11) the present rule is that the S. S. L. C. candidates should have completed their 15th year on or before the 30th June in the year of their examination. The Committee are of opinion that while the present limit should be retained as a general rule, provision should be made for a relaxation in special cases and have accordingly proposed that the Inspector-General of Education may be empowered to relax the rule in favour of such candidates and to grant exemption up to a period not exceeding one year in the case of boy candidates whose applications are supported by the Head Masters concerned and are at the same time accompanied by a medical certificate of physical fitness from a duly qualified medical practitioner. The University Council have also concurred in the above view. But the Senate of the University have recommended that there need be no age limit, having regard to the facts (1) that a considerable number of promising boys are kept back and waste many valuable months in going over, for a second or third time, work which they have already done, (2) that it appears from a statistical examination of University records, that boys below 15 or 14 who come up to the school leaving stage are distinctly higher in mental capacity than their fellows, (3) that usually it is earlier developments and not pressure that accounts for early Matriculation and (4) finally that for an indefinite period to come our school system cannot be expected to provide special courses, either for boys above normal or for defectives and consequently that the grave mischiefs attendant on forced retardation cannot be avoided. The Government consider that there is much force in the views expressed by the Senate and are pleased to approve of their recommendation.

14. Resolution No. 12 relates to the alteration of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate form, the time of its despatch to the Secretary, Local Examinations Board, and the abolition of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate book. These proposals are approved with the observation that the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate form may be further suitably revised so as to be in conformity with the subjects of study herein prescribed.

15. Resolution No. 13 is to the effect that the course in a technical or industrial subject may be optional in the case of second year students of those taking a supplementary course. As the technical or industrial subject will form an optional examination subject under the present orders, the proposal in this resolution is unnecessary.

16. Resolution 14 deals with the question of promotions from class to class and of selections for Public Examinations.

As regards the former the Committee's proposal is that as a rule, all pupils should be promoted who obtain not less than 30% in English and 30% on the whole, as calculated upon the marks obtained at both the class examinations and the marks assigned to note book work. The existing rule is that all who obtain 35% in English and 40% on the whole should be promoted. Some have suggested that the proposed percentages are too low and that they do not emphasise the necessity for a fair progress in all the subjects as 30% might be easily secured by scoring good marks in some one subject in which the student is strong and that it is therefore necessary to insist on a minimum in each subject. The Government are in agreement with the above suggestion and consider that the minimum may be raised to 35% in English and 30% in each of the other subjects, but that some latitude may be allowed to the Head Masters to show a concession in the case of failure in only one subject.

As regards sending up candidates for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination, the proposal is that no pupil in the VI Form should be detained except for gross breach of discipline or persistent and wilful neglect of work. It is considered by some that it is undesirable that boys who are obviously unfit should be allowed to appear thus swelling the failure lists and that though, as a general rule, all students in the VI Form should be presented for the Public Examination, the Head Master should be vested with some discretion to detain students either for gross breach of discipline or for very unsatisfactory progress in their studies. Government accept the proposal of the Committee and direct that all students in the VI Form should be presented for the examination except when either for gross breach of discipline or for very unsatisfactory progress in studies, the Head Master is of opinion that a student should be detained. In such cases, the Head Master should record in full the reasons for detaining the student.

17. Resolution No. 15 proposes a small change in the existing rules in regard to private candidature and is to the effect that the number of times a private candidate might appear for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination should not be limited, provided that before appearing as a private candidate for the first time, he had already appeared for the examination as a school pupil. This proposal is approved.

18. Resolution No. 16 relates to the discontinuance of class tests and to the number of examinations to be held in each form. This is approved.

19. The other resolutions of the Committee which are of minor importance are also approved, subject to such modifications as may be necessary in the light of the above orders.

20. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to submit for the approval of Government a set of detailed rules relating to the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Scheme in accordance with the foregoing orders. The revised rules may be brought into effect so as to apply to the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination of 1926 and immediate steps should be taken to introduce the new courses in the next year's V Form.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX.

Resolutions adopted by the Special Committee appointed to revise the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Courses and Curricula.

Resolution No. 1. *Specialization.*—"That there be no specialization in the High School course and that during the three years of the High School Course, all pupils should uniformly study the same general subjects of the standard to be prescribed in each by the syllabuses."

Resolution No. 2. 2. *Technical or Industrial Course.*—"That the study of a technical or industrial subject be also made obligatory on all candidates in the High School course, but that this subject be not required to be brought up for the Public Examination, although attendance in respect of it should be compulsory and should count for term, similar to attendance in respect of the other subjects, and that a list of industrial and technicas subjects be drawn up for boys and girls separately and pupill permitted to take up any one of them according to their choice."

Resolution No. 3. 3. *Subjects of Study.*—"That the following be the subjects of study in the High School course:—

1. English, 2. Second Language, 3. Mathematics (Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry), 4. Elementary Science (Physics, Chemistry and Physiology), 5. History (Indian and English) and 6. Geography to be Examination subjects. That in addition to the above, pupils should be required to take either a technical or industrial subject which will however, not be an Examination subject.

The Technical or Industrial subjects recommended are one of the following subjects:—

Technical—A. (*a*) Drawing (Freehand and Model or Geometrical and Machine), (*b*) Music, (*c*) Printing, (*d*) Shorthand and Typewriting, (*e*) Book-keeping and Commercial Accounts, (*f*) Précis writing and Business Correspondence, (*g*) Pedagogics.

Or

Industrial—B. (*a*) Electrical wiring and fitting, (*b*) Carpentry and Cabinet-making, (*c*) Printing and Book-binding, (*d*) Smithy, (*e*) Mechanical Shop and Fitter's work, (*f*) Pattern-making and Foundry work, (*g*) Weaving, (*h*) Agriculture.

Special Subjects for Girls.—C.

One of the following:—(*a*) Needlework, Embroidery and Dress-Making, (*b*) Music (Theory and Practice of Indian Music), (*c*) Domestic Science.

Resolution No. 4. 4. *Drill.*—"It was resolved that pupils should be required either to attend Class Drill or to take part in games and sports regularly and that accordingly Heads of High Schools be allowed to certify under one of the following heads, in respect of physical training with regard to each pupil:—

(1) Has attended School Drill regularly. Percentage of attendance put in is—

(2) Is a regular member of School Foot-ball, Cricket or Hockey Team.

(3) Is a regular member of the private (name) Cricket, Foot-ball or Hockey Team.

(4) Is a Scout and has attended Scout Drill regularly.

(5) Is a regular member of the Physical Culture Institute, Shankarpur or similar institution.

Resolution No. 5. 5. *Syllabuses.*—"Resolved that Sub-Committees be appointed to draw up the revised syllabuses.

(Certain Sub-Committees were appointed to prepare syllabuses in the various subjects)."

Resolution No. 6. Same as Resolution No. 2.

Resolution No. 7. 7. *Medium of Instruction.*—(*a*) Resolved that under the present circumstances, English continue to be the medium of instruction in the High School Classes.

(*b*) It was thought desirable that in future the translation to and from a Classical Language should be from and to the pupil's vernacular. This was considered necessary not only from an educational point of view, but also from an administrative point of view, as the Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian Munshis who teach the Classical Languages are generally ignorant of English and teach only through the medium of vernacular.

Resolution No. 8. 8. *Hours of Work and Allotment of Periods to Subjects.*—(*a*) Resolved that Saturday Classes continue to be held as at present for three periods of 50′ each (preferably from 8 A.M. to 10-30 A.M.) uniformly in all High Schools and that the three periods so obtained be distributed so as to give one extra period to History and Geography in all the three forms and one extra period to Industrial or Technical Subject in the V and VI Forms, the remaining period in these two forms and two additional periods in the IV Form being utilized at the discretion of the Head Master for any special work such as Library work, Laboratory work or special class in any subject.

(*b*) That the following be the hours and periods of Class work in the High Schools:—

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday	11 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.	Three periods of 50′ each.
	1-30 to 2-15 P.M.	Interval.
	2-15 to 4-30 P.M.	Three periods of 45′ each.
Saturday	8 A.M. to 10-30 A.M.	Three periods of 50′ each.
Total	33 periods per week—(18 of 50′ each plus 15 of 45′ each.)	

(*c*) That the following allotment of time to the various subjects be adopted as a general rule.

Subjects	IV Form Number of periods per week	V Form Number of periods per week	VI Form Number of periods per week
English	7	7	7
Second Language	4	4	4
Mathematics	6	7	7
Science	6	7	7
History and Geography	5	5	5
Industrial or Technical	3	2	2
Total	31+2 extra for special work*	32+1 extra for special work*	32+1 extra for special work*

*(Provision to be made for Moral lessons, if necessary.)

(*d*) That the syllabuses furnished by the English, Mathematics, Science and History Sub-Committees be referred to a select Sub-Committee of the following gentlemen, for further scrutiny and consolidation.—

1. Mr. M. T. Narain Iyengar, M.A. (Chairman).
2. „ F. R. Sell, M.A.
3. „ D. Venkataramaiya, B.A., L.T.
4. „ B. Venkatesachar, M.A.
5. „ C. R. Narayana Rao, M.A., L.T.
6. „ B. Vasudeva Rao, M.A.

(The Committee to meet after Government have generally approved of the recommendations of the Special Committee.)

Resolution No. 9. 9. *Moderation*—(*a*) It was resolved that the following formula of moderation be adopted.—

EXISTING FORMULA.

(x) Candidate's individual marks + (b) School average at Public Examination (y) Public Examination marks.

Form Average.

(a)

or

$$\frac{bx+ay}{a+b}$$

MODIFIED FORMULA.

$$\frac{(x)\ \text{Candidate's marks} + (b)\ \text{School Average at Public Examination} \times (a)\ \text{Form Average} + (y)\ \text{Public Examination marks.}}{(a)\ \text{Forms Average} + (b)\ \text{School Average at the Public Examination.}}$$

$$\frac{bx+ay}{a+b}$$

For practical application

$$\frac{bx+ay}{a+b} = \frac{bx+ax+ay-ax}{a+b}$$

$$= \frac{x(a+b)}{a+b} + \frac{(y-x)\,a}{a+b} = x + (y-x)\frac{a}{a+b}$$

Since $\frac{a}{a+b}$ will be constant for each School and $y-x$ can be easily calculated, it is expected that the modified formula will not be more difficult of application than the present one.

(b) That it is sufficient if moderation is resorted to in future only in the case of those who are on the border line of success and failure at the Public Examination in any subject or subjects with a view to giving them credit for regular school work to decide their eligibility for College courses.

(c) That with the exception of the formula referred to above, the present rules for deciding eligibility be followed with certain modifications as detailed in resolution 10 (b) (i), (ii) and (iii).

(d) That Class work for purposes of moderation be confined in the VII Form to the marks obtained (i) at the First Terminal Examination, (ii) another examination to be held before Christmas after the lapse of a sufficient interval after the first examination and also (iii) to the note book work done by each pupil in each subject of the Public Examination.

(e) That the maximum for each subject at the Class Examination be 75 and maximum for note book work in each subject 25, so as to provide for a uniform total maximum of 100 for each subject at each examination, and that the class marks of each pupil for the year be the average of the marks of the two examinations (including note book work).

(f) That Merit Scholarships in the case of successful S. S. L. C.'s be hereafter based on a consideration of the Public Examination marks, and not as at present on a combination of the Public Examination and class marks.

Resolution No. 10.

10. *Compartmental System.*—(a) It was resolved that English, Second Language and History and Geography be grouped into one compartment (Group A) and Mathematics and Science grouped into another compartment (Group B) and that the present rule that the candidate should appear for both the groups at his first attempt may continue.

(b) (i) That on the basis of the final marks, (*i.e.*, after moderation) candidates obtaining not less than 40% of the maximum in English, 35% in any three of the other four subjects and 30% in the remaining subject be declared eligible for College course of study.

or

(ii) That on the basis of the final marks, (*i.e.*, after moderation) candidates obtaining not less than the State Average per cent plus 5 marks in English and not less than the State Average in the other four subjects be declared eligible for College courses of study.

(iii) That whether the percentage system or the State Average system be applied, any candidate who has obtained the required minimum in English, but has failed to obtain the minimum qualifying for a pass in one or more of the other subjects, be declared to be eligible for College course of study provided he obtains over and above the minima in the subjects in which he passes taken together, excess marks equal to at least double the deficiency in all the subjects of failure taken together.

N. B.—(i) Under the existing rules, the above concessions of deficiencies being made up by excess marks in the subjects of pass are applicable.

(ii) This concession of deficiencies in any subjects being made up by excess marks in other subjects shall not apply to candidates who would pass in only one compartment.

(c) For a pass in Group A only, a candidate should get not less than 40 % in English, 35 % in Second Language, 35 % in History and Geography and also 40 % of the total maximum for all these three subjects. For a pass in Group B only, a candidate should get not less than 40 % of the maximum in either of the two subjects, Mathematics and Science and 35 % in the other, and also 40 % of the total maximum for these two subjects.

Resolution No. 11. 11. *Age-Limit.*—Resolved that the present rule regarding age-limit be retained as a general rule, but that the Inspector-General of Education be empowered to relax the rule in favour of girl candidates, and to grant exemption up to a period not exceeding one year in the case of boy candidates whose applications are supported by the Head Masters concerned and are at the same time accompanied by a Medical Certificate of Physical fitness from a duly qualified Medical Practitioner.

Resolution No. 12. 12. *Form of S. S. L. C.*—(*a*) Resolved that a certificate on a single half sheet (folded in two breadth-wise) be hereafter issued in place of the present S. S. L. C. Book and that it contain information on the following points.

Left Hand Page.—

(1) Candidate's full name.

(2) Father's name.

(3) Date of birth.

(4) School or Schools in which he studied during the High School course and the School from which he last appeared for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination.

II. (1) Character and conduct.

(2) Proficiency in games and sports.

(3) Special Aptitudes, if any.

(4) Technical or Industrial Subject in which he underwent a course in the High School.

Right Hand Page.

FINAL MARKS.

(1) English.
(2) Second Language.
(3) History and Geography.
(4) Mathematics.
(5) Science.

(Declared E. C. and P. S.)
(Passed in A Group.)
(Passed in B Group.)

(b) That the certificate forms (copies to be printed and supplied to candidates on payment of cost) be sent up by the Heads of High Schools with their signature to the Secretary, Local Examinations Boards, Bangalore, not later than the 31st January.

(c) That in future, Secondary School Leaving Certificate Books need not be maintained for the pupils, but that the marks obtained by the Secondary School Leaving Certificate candidates and by the pupils of the IV and V Forms for the whole year be sent to the Secretary, Local Examinations Boards, Bangalore, not later than the dates to be specified by the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Board.

Resolution No. 13. 13. That it may be left to the option of a candidate whether or not to undergo the Class course in an industrial or technical subject during his supplementary general course in VI Form.

Resolution No. 14. 14. *Promotions and selection of Candidates for Public Examination.*—(a) That as a rule, all pupils should be promoted who obtain not less than 30 per cent in English and 30 per cent on the whole, as calculated upon the marks obtained at both the Class Examinations and the marks assigned to note book work.

(b) That no pupil in the VI Form should be detained from the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Public Examination except for gross breach of discipline or persistent and wilful neglect of work.

Resolution No. 15. 15. *Private Candidature.*—Resolved that there be no limit to the number of times a private candidate might appear for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Public Examination, provided that before appearing as a private candidate for the first time, he had already appeared for the Examination, as a School pupil.

Resolution No. 16. 16. *Tests, Oral or Written.*—(a) Resolved that the practice of treating TESTS as an item of Class work for purposes of moderation, be discontinued, as they have been found by experience to be not only impracticable but, to absorb a large portion of the time that might be more usefully employed in teaching.

(b) Resolved that there be only two examinations a year in each of the IV, V and VI Forms, one at the end of the first term and another to be held before Christmas in the VI Form and at the end of the second term in the IV and V Forms.

Resolution No. 17 and 18. Resolved that the record of pupil's work and attendance in the IV, V and VI Forms continue to be obtained from the Heads of High Schools, in a suitable form (to be uniformly used by all High Schools) and maintained by the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Board.

Resolution No. 19. 19. *Sub-Committee for Drafting Rules.*—Resolved that the preparation of new rules in the light of the changes recommended by the Committee be left to the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Board.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Cardamom Cultivation.

READ—

Government Order No. 6172-81—R. F. 34-96, dated 14th December 1897, directing that in the case of lands already granted for cultivation of coffee or cardamom a margin of fifty yards on both sides of perennial streams should be acquired and reserved in cases of absolute necessity and that in case of future grants the rule of reservation should be strictly enforced.

2. Government Order No. R. 2294-305—L. R. 1-1897-13, dated 14th September 1904, permitting the cultivation of cardamom within fifty yards of banks of streams.

3. Government Order No. R. 2466-75—L. R. 41-09-5, dated 21st September 1909, directing among other things that the reservation of fifty yards margin on either side of the jungle streams or around springs be strictly adhered to in all cases.

4. Letter dated 15th October 1923, from the Secretary, United Planters' Association of Southern India urging the necessity for the abolition of the rule prohibiting the cultivation of cardamom and coffee within fifty yards of perennial streams.

5. Correspondence ending with letter No. 242, dated 14th February 1924, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, furnishing his opinion in the matter.

6. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 1712—23-24, dated 14th April 1924, from the Revenue Commissioner in the matter.

7. Correspondence ending with letter No. 951, dated 23rd April 1924, from the Conservator of Forests in Mysore, furnishing his views in the matter of the removal of the fifty yards rule.

ORDER No. R. 6354-6—L. R. 199-23-12, DATED 11TH JUNE 1924.

As the water supply in streams would be diminished if their margins were cleared of forest growth and brought under cultivation, Government directed in their order of 1897, that a margin of fifty yards should be acquired in the case of old grants for coffee and cardamom cultivation and that as regards further grants the rule of reserving fifty yards margin should be strictly enforced in all cases. In the year 1904 on a representation that the cardamom plant required heavy shade to thrive well, that those who engaged in its cultivation went to the length of growing trees wherever the existing growth was deficient and that cardamom could be grown only on the margins of streams, Government in their order dated 14th September 1904, relaxed the rule in the case of cardamom cultivation. Since then the coffee planters have been urging similar relaxation in the case of coffee cultivation also. In 1909 the question again came up for consideration but Government in their Order No. R. 2466-75—L. R. 41-09-5, dated 21st September 1909, observed that they were not in favor of relaxing the rule prescribing the reservation of the margin of fifty yards. They further directed that within the ever green belt on the eastern slope of the ghats no lands should be given out for cardamom cultivation without the previous sanction of Government. But in Government Order No. R. 4616-19—L. R. 280-14-12, dated the 10th November 1915, Government directed, in modification of the order of 1909, that the restriction against the grant of land for cardamom cultivation be waived in the case of lands the drainage of which is towards the Arabian Sea and not into the basin of the Hemavati. The removal of this restriction has been urged on several occasions since. A representation was made to the Dewan during his Malnad Tour in January and February 1923. It was brought up at the Birthday Sessions of the Representative Assembly of June 1923 by Mr. Dyave Gowda of the North Mysore Native Planters' Association and also by the United Planters' Association in their letter dated the 25th October 1923 read above.

2. The Conservator of Forests, the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, the Revenue Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners of Kadur, Hassan, Shimoga who were consulted are generally in favour of the modification of the rule. The Revenue Commissioner states that except near head waters, where the margin may be made wider than 50 yards, the restriction may be removed. The Conservator of Forests says that the rule may be abolished and that it will be enough if it is laid down that the lands should be planted up with cardamom or coffee within a year of the clearing of the fresh growth. The Survey Superintendent is however of opinion that the rule should not be completely removed and that the margin may be reduced to 25 yards. After a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, Government are of opinion that the existing orders on the subject may without any prejudicial effect on the rainfall be modified. Government direct that the restriction may be removed altogether in respect of cardamom cultivation, subject to the condition that the trees on the lands granted are not removed, and that as regards coffee lands the limit of the margin to be left by the side of perennial streams and springs be reduced from 50 yards to 25 yards.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

Special Concessions to Sugar-cane Growers.

READ—

Subject No. 226, of the Representative Assembly Session of October 1922, in the matter of concessions to sugar-cane growers to remove fuel for jaggery boiling and *seebu* for fencing purposes.

2. The opinion of the several Deputy Commissioners of Districts on the subject.

3. Letter No. 899, dated 1st April 1924, from the Conservator of Forests on the same subject.

ORDER No. I. C. 7549-58—FT. 214-22-18, DATED 9TH JUNE 1924.

Under the existing rules no seigniorage is levied on fuel removed from District Forests for jaggery making. Government have in their Order No. R. 7699-700—Ft. 151-14-2, dated 6th March 1915, authorized the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, to issue licenses for the removal of fuel at 2 annas a cart-load from the Gangavvanasara, Karadibetta and Belandur State Forests subject to certain restrictions. In Government Orders Nos. I. C. 1357-61—Ft. 19-21-3, and I. C. 45—Ft. 166-19-6, (A), free removal of bamboo thorns (Seebu) from State Forests for fencing sugar-cane fields has been permitted in the Malnad Taluks.

2. All the Deputy Commissioners except the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, are of opinion that the existing facilities are sufficient and no change is now called for.

The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, however, states that the facilities now afforded are not sufficiently known to the raiyats in the district, that in view of the importance of the sugar-cane industry, particularly in the taluks of Shikarpur, Shimoga, Honnali, Kumsi and Sagar, the special concession for the removal of fuel for jaggery making granted in respect of the Karadibetta and other forests should also be extended to the other State Forests of the district and that the concession for the removal of *seebu* which applies only to malnad should be extended to sugar-cane growers under the Sowlanga Tank. The Conservator considers that the extension of the concessions proposed by the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga is not necessary and that no change in the existing rules and practice is called for.

3. On a careful consideration of all the circumstances, Government are pleased to direct that, as recommended by the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, the special concessions now sanctioned in respect of the removal of green fuel for jaggery boiling from Karadibetta, Belandur and Gangavvanasara Forests be extended to all State Forests in the Shimoga district. No change is necessary in the existing practice in the other districts.

4. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to give wide publicity to the concessions to which the raiyats are entitled under the existing rules.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

Excise Sales.

ORDER No. FL. 16770-9—EX. 21-23-1 DATED THE 11TH JUNE 1924.

The sale of Exc se privileges are at present being confirmed by the Deputy Commissioners and such confirmation is final unless revised by Government (*Vide* Chapter II, para 7 of the Rules regulating Excise sales). The Deputy Commissioners have thus the authority to dispose of Excise privileges, though this is not included in the Schedule of their powers under the Excise Regulation. To place this matter on a regular footing, Government are now pleased formally to invest Deputy Commissioners with the power to dispose of Excise privileges.

2. The Excise Commissioner is not at present competent to hear appeals against or to revise the orders of the Deputy Commissioners in regard to the disposal of Excise privileges and he has to make a recommendation to Government when he finds a revision of the Deputy Commissioner's order to be necessary. Considering that the Excise Commissioner has been authorized to hear appeals against the orders of the Deputy Commissioner in all other cases, Government are of opinion that he may be given the power of appeal and revision against the Deputy Commissioner's order in respect of the Excise sales also, so as to enable him to have full control over the Excise Administration of the State. They are accordingly pleased to direct that he be invested with the power to hear appeals against and also to revise the orders of Deputy Commissioners in cases relating to Excise sales, Government reserving to themselves the power to revise the orders of the Excise Commissioner in this respect. The rules regulating Excise sales and the other Rules made under the Excise Regulation will be amended accordingly.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

Registered No. M.—1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1924.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Institution of the Medical Faculty in the Mysore University and the Establishment of a Medical College at Bangalore.

READ—

Letter No. 12045, dated the 12th April 1924, from the Registrar, Mysore University, I submitting for orders of Government the resolution passed by the Senate at their meeting held on the 28th March 1924 regarding the Institution of a Faculty of Medicine in the Mysore University and the opening of a Medical College in Bangalore.

2. D. O. letter dated the 14th June 1924, from the Registrar, Mysore University, submitting a copy of the prospectus of the Medical College as approved by the University Council.

3. Letter No. 13786, dated the 14th June 1924, from the Registrar, Mysore University, regarding the arrangements for the opening of the Medical College from July 1924 and the budget estimates of the College as approved by the University Council.

ORDER No. E. 6492-5—EDN. 298-23-11, DATED 21ST JUNE 1924.

The question of the institution of a Medical Faculty in the Mysore University has been under consideration for some time past. A proposal in this behalf was made by the Senate in 1920 but it was ordered to be deferred in view of other urgent items of expenditure. The subject was again considered by the Senate in May 1923, when it was resolved that, in order to meet the growing and urgent demands of graduates and undergraduates of the University for the study of medicine, and in view of the fact that it is very difficult for Mysore students to secure admission to the Medical Colleges in the neighbouring Presidencies, the Faculty of

Medicine may be instituted in the Mysore University and a College of Medicine opened at Bangalore. A Special Committee consisting of the marginally noted members was also appointed to work out details of the Scheme. The Committee has submitted an exhaustive report dealing with the demand for medical education in the State, the existing facilities for opening a Medical College in Bangalore, the conditions of admission, courses of study, probable cost, fees and the constitution of the Faculty.

Dr. H. B. Mylvaganam, F.R.C.S. (England).
" B. Mahomed Usmon, L.M.S.
" S. Subba Rao, M.B., C.M., L.R.C.P. (London), M.R.C.S. (England), D.P.H.
" B. K. Narayana Rao, B.A., M.B.C.M., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., D.O.
" S. Amirta Raj, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edn.), D.P.H.
" Miss J. Jhirad, M.D., B.S. (London).
" M. Srinivasa Rao, M.D.
" C. B. Rama Rao, M.D.
Mr. E. P. Metcalfe, B.Sc. (London).
The Registrar, Mysore University.

The Committee point out that Mysore students are finding it increasingly difficult to obtain admission into any of the Medical Colleges in British India. No private Mysore students can enter the Medical Colleges of Madras, Bombay, Lahore, Calcutta and Allahabad. As a result of negotiations with Madras Government, five seats are reserved for Mysore students in the Madras Medical College on payment of a subsidy of Rs. 750 per student per annum or Rs. 3,750. The Carmichael Medical College at Calcutta claims from the Mysore Government a subsidy of Rs. 1,500 per student for the full course of five years and admits only two students under these conditions. As it is thus difficult for Mysore students, other than Government scholars, to secure admission into the Medical Colleges outside the State, the demand for the creation of adequate facilities for higher studies in medicine within the State itself has become very insistent. The Medical School at Bangalore trains students for the L. M. P. diploma and the proposal of the Committee is to open a Medical College in connection with the school. The Committee observe that the Medical Institutions in Bangalore are staffed with officers who not only possess high European University qualifications but are also experienced teachers in the subjects they have specialised in, having been Lecturers in the Medical School during the past seven years. The Committee have gone very carefully into the question of the cost of the Medical College and their report shows that in the initial stages the cost of the combined Medical College and School can be almost entirely met from the expenditure now incurred on the Medical School and on Medical Education in Institutions outside the State. The only additional expenditure which the Committee contemplate at present is about Rs. 45,000, non-recurring spread over three years for equipping the Physiological, Pathological and other Laboratories.

The Report of the Committee was presented to the Senate and adopted by that body at its meeting held on the 28th March 1924.

The Government, after a careful consideration of the subject, approve of the proposals of the Senate and are pleased to accord sanction to the Institution of the Faculty of Medicine in the Mysore University and the establishment of a Medical College at Bangalore in combination with the local Medical School with effect from the academical year commencing from July 1924. The Registrar of the Mysore University is requested to submit definite proposals for the constitution of the Faculty and draft Ordinances regarding the courses of study, Scheme of Examinations, etc.

For the present the Medical Officer in charge of the Victoria Hospital who is the Principal of the Medical School will be the Principal of the Medical College. The services of all the other officers of the Medical Department now working in the Medical School as Lecturers in the various subjects will be made available for part-time work in the Medical College and School. To ensure harmonious working, the Senior Surgeon is requested to consult the University authorities before any of the Medical Officers working in the College are transferred from Bangalore. The undermentioned Professors of the Central College are also permitted to do part-time work in the Medical College:—

(1) Mr. F. L. Usher, B.Sc.
(2) " B. Venkatesa Char, M.A.
(3) " M. G. Srinivasa Rao, M.A.
(4) Dr. M. A. Sampathkumaran, M.A.
(5) Mr. C. R. Narayana Rao, M.A., L.T.

The Medical School will cease to exist as an independent institution. Separate orders will issue as regards the admission of L. M. P. students to the School Department, the award of scholarships to such students, the L. M. P. Examination and the grant of Diplomas to passed students. Pending the issue of such orders, the School Department will continue to be administered by the Principal under the control of the Senior Surgeon. The buildings, furniture and establishment will, however, be transferred immediately to the control of the University.

The Professors of the Central College and the Officers of the Medical Department doing part-time work in the College and the School will be given allowances for such work in accordance with the scale of expenditure sanctioned for the same.

Out of the provision made in the Medical Budget for the Medical School and for stipends and subsidies on account of students reading in the Medical Institutions outside the State, the following amounts will be transferred to the University :—

	Rs.
(i) The amount intended for payment to the Madras and Calcutta Medical Colleges on account of a fresh batch of students and included in the sum of Rs. 15,000 provided under "1 Superintendence-Contribution to Medical Colleges for training Mysore students ...	6,750
(ii) The balance of the allotment of Rs. 33,500 under "5 Medical School", after deducting the amount necessary for the grant of scholarships to L. M. P. students, Compounders, Midwives, etc., Honorarium to Examiners and special charges (Rs. 18,828) which is retained for the present at the disposal of the Department	14,672
(iii) The portion of the provision of Rs. 17,000 made under "7 Scholarships in British India", which is intended for the grant of scholarships to a fresh batch of students during next year	3,140
Total	24,562

The expenditure on the combined Medical College and School during 1924-25 will be as indicated in the statement appended. The excess expenditure over and above the amounts transferred from the Medical Budget and the receipts under College and Examination fees will be met from the sum of Rs. 15,000 provided in the University Budget for next year.

The prospectus of the Medical College as approved by Government is printed as an annexure to this order. The Registrar is requested to make all necessary arrangements for the opening of the College from July 1924.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

EXPENDITURE OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR 1924-25.

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	Rs.
1. FEES—		
Tuition Fees—College	4,000	
Examination Fees—College	400	4,400
2. AMOUNTS TRANSFERRED FROM THE ITEMS OF PROVISION MADE IN THE MEDICAL BUDGET—		
(a) Subsidy to Madras and Calcutta Medical Colleges ...	6,750	6,750
(b) Grant for Medical School ...	33,500	
Deduct departmental scholarship ...	14,628	
Honorarium to Examiners ...	2,000	
Special charges ...	2,200	
	18,828	
(33,500 *minus* 18,828=14,672)		14,672
(c) Scholarships in British India	17,000	
Deduct amount retained by the Department for students undergoing training at present	13,860	
	3,140	3,140
Grant for Non-recurring expenditure ...		15,000
Total		43,962

EXPENDITURE.

			Rs	Rs.
ADMINISTRATION—				
Salaries—				
Principal	100 per mensem		1,200	
Establishment—				
Head Clerk	50 per mensem		600	
Typist	30		360	
Draftsman	75		900	
Peons	1 (12) 2 (11)		408	
Gardeners	1 (12)		144	2,412
				3,612
2. TEACHING STAFF—				
Allowance to Professors—				
Organic Chemistry	50 for 9 months		450	
Inorganic Chemistry	50		450	
Botany	50		450	
Zoology	50		450	
Physics	50		450	
Anatomy for 12 months	150		1,800	
Physiology do	150		1,800	
				5,850
3. ALLOWANCE TO LECTURERS.—				
Materia Medica	75 for 9 months		675	
Pathology	75	12	900	
Hygiene	75	9	675	
Medicine	75	12	900	
Surgery	75	12	900	
Midwifery	75	12	900	
Ophthalmology	75	3	225	
Jurisprudence	75	9	675	
Mental diseases	75	3	225	
Chemistry and Physics	75	9	675	
Vaccination (one course)		.....	50	
				6,800
4. DEMONSTRATORS.—				
Anatomy	2 (75) for 12 months		1,800	
Physiolsgy	75	12	900	
				2,700
5. ATTENDANTS COOLIES AND PEONS.—				
Dissection Attendant	25 for 12 months		300	
Laboratory	25	12	300	
Dissection Coolies	2 (15)	12	360	
Laboratory Peon	15	12	180	
				1,140
6. CONTINGENCIES.—				
Office expenses			2,000	
Furniture			500	
Purchase of a Typewriter			400	
				2,900
Library				1,000
Laboratory—				
Anatomy			1,500	
Physiology			500	
				2,000
Scholarships 5 (25)				1,500
Examination—				
College M. B. B. S. Part I				1,300
Physiological and Pathological, other Laboratories				15,000
		Total		43,802

N.B.—The scholarships shall not carry free studentships in the College.

ANNEXURE

PROSPECTUS OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE, BANGALORE, FOR THE YEAR 1924-25.

1. The long or Autumn Session of the Medical College, Bangalore, will commence on the 2nd July 1924.

2. Not more than twenty candidates will be admitted to the College in 1924-25. Preference will be given to Mysoreans by birth or domicile.

3. The following candidates are eligible for admission into the M.B., B.S. class:—

(a) Graduates (B.A., or B.Sc.) of the Mysore University who have passed in one or more of the following subjects:—

"Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology."

(b) Those who have passed the first year examination of the Mysore University taking Science subjects, or have completed the first year B.A. course with Science subjects and have been promoted to or declared eligible for promotion to the 2nd year course.

(c) Candidates possessing similar qualifications of other Universities which are accepted by the Mysore University.

4. The course for the M.B., B.S. degree is one of five years. The syllabus of studies during the first year is appended.

5. The 1st year examination will be held for the first time in April 1925.

6. Applications for admission in the form attached hereto and with the undermentioned documents should be sent to the Registrar, Mysore University, so as to reach him not later than the 30th June 1924.

(a) A qualification and conduct certificate from the Principal of the College in which the applicant last studied.

(b) A certificate of physical fitness from a Medical officer or a Private Practitioner who is a graduate in Medicine of an Indian or a British University as in the form attached hereto.

7. The fee for each year is Rs. 200 payable in two instalments of Rs. 100 each on or before the 5th July and the 5th January.

8. A Registration fee of Rs. 10 will be levied from each student on admission.

9. Fees for sports, Union, etc., will be charged separately.

10. The names of candidates selected for admission will be published at the Medical College on the 2nd July 1924.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR A SEAT IN THE MEDICAL COLLEGE, BANGALORE.

To

Sir,

I beg to tender this my application for a seat and to declare that I have read the rules relating to the above and that I would abide by them in case I am given a seat.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Station.....

Dated.....192 Signature.

1. Name and address of the applicant in full.
2. Age and date of birth.
3. Place of birth or domicile.
4. Name and occupation of father.
5. Caste or religion.
6. General educational qualifications, such as examinations passed, etc., with Register Numbers.
7. Are all the certificates required by rule 3 enclosed.
8. Other particulars, if any.

MYSORE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

1. I do hereby certify that I have examined..... candidate for a seat in the Medical College, Bangalore, and that I cannot dis that he/she has any disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity except..... I do not consider this a disqualification for a seat in the Medical College, Bangalore.

2. I am also satisfied by personal examination/from certificate produced by ..... that he/she was vaccinated/re-vaccinated since he/she attained his/her tenth year.

3. ..... age is according to his/her own statement..... years and by appearanc about..... years.

Station.....

Dated.....

Signature.....

Designation.....

SYLLABUSES OF STUDIES.

CHEMISTRY AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Inorganic Chemistry.

The General Elementary Principles of Chemistry:—

Simple substances. Mixtures. Chemical Compounds. Laws of Chemical Com bination. Atomic Theory. Meaning and use of Chemical Symbols. Equations an Simple Calculations.

Classification of the Elements. The General Characters of the Chief Types o Compounds. Acids, Bases and Salts.

The Elements of Physical Chemistry. Elementary Properties of Solutions, such as Diffusion; Osmotic Pressure; Determination of Molecular Weights in Solution, Colloid State; Electrical Conductivity; Hydrolysis in Aqueous Solution; Strengths of Acids an Bases; Use of Indicators; Nature of Chemical Equilibrium; Catalysis; Elements o Thermochemistry.

(It is understood that the Principles of Physical Chemistry should be treated in a elementary manner and with due regard to the future work of the medical student.)

The General Characters of the Chief Types of Inorganic Matter as illustrated by th following:—

Hydrogen and Oxygen. Oxidation and Reduction. Ozone. Composition an Properties of Water. Hydrogen Peroxide.

Nitrogen. Composition of the Atmosphere. Ammonia and Ammonium Salts. Nitrous Oxide and Nitric Acid.

Carbon. Carbon Monoxide and Carbon Dioxide. Carbonates.

Halogens. Chlorine and Hydrochloric Acid. Hypochlorous Acid and Sodium Hypochlorite. Bleaching Powder. Potassium Chlorate. Bromine and Iodine. Hydrobromic and Hydriodic Acids.

Sulphur. Hydrogen Sulphide. Sulphur Dioxide and Sulphur Trioxide. Sulphurous and Sulphuric Acids. Sodium Thiosulphate.

Phosphorus. Phosphorus Pentoxide and Orthophosphoric Acid. Alkali Phosphates.

The following metals:—

Sodium, Potassium, Calcium, Magnesium, Mercury, Iron, Lead Arsenic Antimony Bismuth, and their more important compounds.

(A knowledge of Metallurgical Processes, as such, is not required.)

"ORGANIC CHEMISTRY".

The ultimate analysis of Organic compounds as regards Carbon, Hydrog Nitrogen. Determination

The General Character of the Chief Types of Organic Compounds as illustrated by the following members of the various classes.

Methane and Ethane. Ethylene. Acetylene. Benzene. Chloroform and Iodoform. Methyl and Ethyl. Alcohols. Phenol. Ethyl Ether. Formic and Acetic Aldehydes. Acetone. Formic and Acetic Acids. Ethyl Acetate. Acetamide. Glycine. Hydrocyanic Acid and the Alkali Cyanides. Urea and its Synthesis. Lactic and Acetoacetic Acids. Glycerol. Fats and Saponification. Glucose and Fermentation.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

(a) *Qualitative Analysis.*—Candidates will be expected to possess such a knowledge of the properties of Inorganic Substances as will enable them to identify Simple Salts, Individual Metals and their oxides, and Free Acids. The constituents of the salts, the free metals and their oxides, and the acids are included in the following:

Metals.—Sodium, Potassium. Ammonium, Calcium, Barium, Magnesium, Iron, Lead, Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, Bismuth.

Acids.—Hydrochloric, Hydriodic, Nitric, Carbonic, Sulphuric, Phosphoric, Hydrogen Sulphide.

(b) *Quantitative Analysis.*—Volumetric determination involving simple applications of Alkalimetry and Acidimetry. Volumetric estimation of Chlorides by the Thiocyanate and Chromate methods. Volumetric examinations by means of the Iodine and Thiosulphate reaction.

(c) *Organic Chemistry.*—The study of the reactions, with a view to the identification, of the following typical Organic Compounds:—

Ethyl Alcohol, Acetone, Acetic Acid, Ethyl Acetate, Acetamide, Glycine, Urea, Glucose, Phenol.

PHYSICS (INCLUDING MECHANICS.)

General Physics.

Units of length, mass and time in the metric and British systems. Uniform velocity and variable velocity. Relative velocity. Acceleration. Newton's laws of motion. Absolute and gravitational measures of force. Parallelogram of forces. Simple machines. Principle of moments or torques. Friction. Work and energy. Conservation of energy.

Specific gravity and density. Principle of Archimedes. Hydrometers.

Surface tension. Young's modulus of elasticity. Atmospheric pressure and the barometer. Air pumps. Siphon. Boyle's law.

Diffusion in gases and liquids. Kinetic theory of gases. Osmotic pressure. Viscosity. Laws of Pressure of moving fluids in uniform tubes.

HEAT.

Thermometry. Expansion of solids, liquids, and gases. Constant volume air thermometer.

Calorimetry. Specific heat.

Change of state. Latent heat.

Conduction, convection, and radiation.

Vapour pressure. Hygrometry.

Relation between heat and work.

SOUND.

Characteristics of wave motion. Longitudinal and transverse waves.

Pitch, loudness, and timbre of musical notes and their physical correspondents. Experimental determinations of pitch.

Vibrations of stretched strings and air columns. Resonance.

Measurement of wave velocity in solids, liquids, and gases.

LIGHT.

Laws of reflection and refraction. Images formed by reflection at plane and spherical surfaces. Prisms. Convex and concave lenses. Combinations of lenses.

Magnifying glass, telescope and microscope. Spectacles.

The eye as an optical instrument. Ophthalmoscope.

Visible and invisible regions of the spectrum. Spectroscope. Varieties of spectra.

Wave theory of light. Polarisation of light. Measurement of the rotation of the plane of polarisation. Polarimeter. Photometry.

ELECTRICITY.

Electrification by friction and induction. Electroscopes. Electrophorus. Frictional machines and the Wimshurst machine. Condensers. Disruptive and brush discharges.

Properties of magnets. Molecular theory of magnetism.

Magnetic effects of electric currents. Tangent galvanometer. Sensitive galvanometers of the suspended needle and moving coil types. Ameters. Electromagnet. Telephone.

Electrolysis and its interpretation by the theory of dissociation. Primary cells. Accumulator.

Electrical potential or pressure. Measurement of potential difference or voltage. Voltmeters.

Ohm's law. Resistance and electromotive force. Units of measurement. Arrangement of cells in series and in parallel. Simple methods of comparing electromotive forces and resistances. Resistance of conductors in parallel. Potentiometer. Wheatstone's bridge.

Induced currents. Magneto machine and dynamo. Electric motor. Induction coil. Alternating currents. Transformers.

Rate of expenditure of electrical energy in watts and ergs per second. Heat develop by current. Efficiency of electric lamps. Electric arc.

Cathode and X-rays. Simple phenomena of radioactivity.

PHYSICS (INCLUDING MECHANICS.)
PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

Candidates will be required to carry out such experiments as are indicated in the following list, which is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather to indicate the general type of questions that may be set.

Candidates may be called upon to undergo a *viva voce* examination on the use of the usual types of physical apparatus.

Measurements of length by callipers, micrometer screw, and vernier.
Simple determinations of areas and volumes.
Use of balance weighing to a centigramme.
Determinations of density and specific gravity of solids and liquids.
Hydrometers.
Determination of "2 g" by the simple pendulum.
Friction.
Velocity of sound by resonance.
Simple measurements by the sonomter.
Comparison of the frequencies of tuning-forks.
The mercury thermometer. Determination of fixed points.
Simple methods for determining specific heat and latent heats.
Determination of dew point and humidity.
Curves of cooling.
Use of simple photometers.
Verification of the laws of reflection and refraction.
Measurements of the focal lengths of mirrors and lenses.
Arrangement of slit, prism, and lenses to obtain a pure spectrum.
Arrangement of two lenses to represent a simple form of telescope or microscope.
Estimation of magnification by simple methods.
Mapping a magnetic field. Null points.
Comparison of magnetic moments.
Measurements of electrical resistance by substitution and by wheatstone's bridge.
Comparison of electromotive forces of cells.
Electrochemical equivalents.
Simple measurements with ammeters and voltmeters.

GENERAL BIOLOGY.

The whole course is intended as a general introduction to the science of Life, with special reference to the later work of the Student of Medicine.

LECTURES.

(a) The General Structure, physiology, and life-history of Amœba, Paramœcium, Monocystis, Obelia, Lumbricus, Scyllium, Rana and Lepus.

The general structure, physiology, and life history of Hiematococcus, Spirogyra, Pythium, Saccharomyces, and Bacteria. The reproduction and life-history of the Fern.

The Anatomy, histology, and development of the vegetative organs of the dicotyledonous Plant as illustrated by a herbaceous and a woody type. The structure of the flower as illustrated by that of Lilium, Ranunculus, and Pisum. Reproduction, pollination, fertilisation, and development of the seed and fruit.

(b) The cell, its structure and life-history in plants and animals. The elements of animal histology as illustrated by the study of the tissues of a vertebrate animal (including epithelia, blood, and connective, skeletal, muscular, and nervous tissues.

(c) The elementary facts concerning assimilation and metabolism, respiration, excretion, growth, irritability and movement, and reproduction in plants and animals. (Candidates will be required to show an acquaintance with the experimental methods employed in elementary plant physiology.)

(d) Sexual and Ascxual reproduction. Parthenogenesis. The history and charaters of the germ cells. The elements of vertebrate embryology, with special reference to (a) cleavage and origin of the germ-layers in Amphioxus, Gallus, and Lepus.

(b) formation of the fœtal membranes in Gallus and Lepus.

(c) the outlines of organogeny as illustrated by the study of Gallus as far as the end of the third day of incubation.

(e) The elementary facts relating to heredity, variation, and evolution.

(f) The phenomena of saprophytism, as illustrated by Mucor, and of parasitism as illustrated by Pythium, Bacteria, Monocystics, Malarial parasite and Taemia.

PRACTICAL COURSE.

The course must enable the student to show a practical acquaintance with the general structure of the organisms included under (a) with the tissues included under (b), and with their preparation for microscopic examination, and with the development stages of Gallus up to the end of the third day.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Well Boring Section.

READ

Para 11 of Government Order No. 49-63—D., dated the 26th December 1923, sanctioning a sum of Rs. 1,760 for meeting the expenditure connected with the staff to be entertained in the Agricultural Department, for four months for rendering necessary assistance to raiyats to repair the existing irrigation wells and to sink new ones and observing that the question of starting a larger campaign for the sinking of irrigation wells with the aid of improved appliances and technical advice is under the active consideration of Government.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. B. 6665, dated 28th December 1923, from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, furnishing his opinion in the matter of the proposal to secure the services of a Well Boring Expert.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. R. O. C. 997—H. C. 303-67, dated 16th March 1924, from the Director of Agriculture, representing the urgent need for a well-boring and sinking section in the Agricultural Department and requesting sanction to a scheme for organizing such a section involving an expenditure of Rs. 48,332 for the year 1924-25.

4. Further correspondence ending with letter No. R. O. C. 977—H. C., dated 2nd June 1924, from the Director of Agriculture, submitting revised proposals involving an expenditure of Rs. 25,000 in connection with the establishment of a well-boring section.

ORDER NO. I. C. 7679-742—A. & E. 132-23-7, DATED CAMP MYSORE, 18TH JUNE 1924.

The question of starting a large and systematic campaign for the sinking of irrigation wells with the aid of improved appliances and of affording technical advice to persons who sink wells for irrigation purposes and drinking water, has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. The Director of Agriculture who had been requested to submit a suitable scheme has reported that the present state of water-supply in regard

to a very large proportion of tanks being unsatisfactory and inadequate, it has to be supplemented by sinking subsidiary wells on a large scale and that therefore it is necessary to organize a well-boring section in the Agricultural Department. He has accordingly sent up the following proposals involving an expenditure of about Rs. 25,000 for 1924-25:—

(i) (a) That in addition to the two Musto's Boring plants in the Agricultural Department, two more plants in charge of the Deputy Commissioners of Tumkur and Mysore may be handed over to the Agricultural Department and

(b) That as some of the plants are much out of order one of them may be scraped and its parts made available for the repair of the other three.

(ii) That the undermentioned machinery be purchased at the cost of about Rs. 4,000:—

	Rs.
Purchase of 2 Meyer Pumps	500
Two portable pumping outfits to empty wells in course of sinking	3,500

(iii) That the services of a Well Boring Engineer on Rs. 350 per month may be secured.

(iv) That a sum of Rs. 14,542 to meet the salary of the Well Boring Engineer and the establishment (Office and Technical) travelling allowance and contingencies as per details below be sanctioned:—

Officer's pay—	
Boring Engineer on Rs. 350 per mensem	4,200
Office establishment—	
1 Clerk on Rs. 60 per mensem	720
1 Store clerk 40	480
1 Station duty man Rs. 25 per mensem	300
3 Peons at Rs. 12 per mensem	432
Travelling allowance to officer and establishment	1,000
Contingencies	1,500
Technical establishment—	
1 Boring Inspector on Rs. 100 per mensem ...	1,200
1 Boring Operator for power machine (only ½ the cost will be debited to this work)	450
3 Boring Operators on Rs. 50 each per mensem for hand power machine	1,800
3 Engine Drivers at Rs. 40 each (one ½ of the cost of 1 Driver will be charged to other works)	1,200
1 Smith on Rs. 75 per mensem	900
1 Helper on Rs. 30 „	360
Rs.	14,542

(v) That Rs. 3,000 for fitting up and putting in order the aforesaid Musto's Boring Plants and Rs. 3,300 being running charges for the Musto's Boring Plants, Calyx Power Drills, Two Meyers Pumps and two pumping sets above referred to, may be sanctioned.

2. Government are pleased to sanction the proposals of the Director of Agriculture temporarily for a period of one year with effect from 1st July 1924 and necessary provision for the expenditure of Rs. 25,000 will be made in the Budget for the year 1924-25 for this purpose.

The Director of Agriculture is requested to submit proposals as to the charges to be levied from private persons or Municipalities or District Boards for whose benefit and on whose behalf wells might be sunk by the organization sanctioned in this order.

The Director of Agriculture should obtain monthly progress reports from the Special Officer and submit them to Government with his remarks.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

Registered No. M.—1175

The Mysore Gazette.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1924.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Administrative and Controlling Staff of the Education Department

ORDER No. E. 6687-9—EDN. 321-23-1, DATED 30TH JUNE 1924.

The revision of the present system of inspection and administration of schools by the higher inspectorial staff has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. Under the existing organisation of the Education Department, the two Circle Inspectors of Education, with territorial jurisdiction over four Districts each, have direct charge of the inspection of High Schools and Normal Schools, and exercise general supervision over the inspection of Middle and Primary Schools by the District and Assistant Inspectors in their respective Circles. This system has not been conducive to the efficiency of inspection and administration of the educational institutions, as it has failed to fix the responsibility for the proper development of each grade of education on any particular officer. Each grade of education has its own peculiar problems and the concentrated attention of a specialist in each grade is needed for a continuous study and the successful handling of those problems. Government consider it desirable therefore to replace the present Circle Inspectors with territorial jurisdiction by specially selected officers capable of exercising concentrated supervision over Primary Education and Secondary Education respectively.

The expenditure on education has steadily increased in recent years and the gross expenditure for next year, is estimated to exceed 48 lakhs. The Inspector-General is at present given the help of a Personal Assistant of the grade of District Inspector whose time is entirely occupied in attending to the routine correspondence of the Head Office. With the levy of Education Cess and the expansion of Primary and Middle School grades of Education, the work in the Head Office has considerably increased and the need for the services of a Senior Officer with good experience of departmental technique is increasingly felt, so as to relieve the Head of the Department of much of the Administrative routine work and help him in the formulation of proposals and disposal of matters of a technical nature.

The need for an Inspector of Science Education for supervising and directing instruction in Science has also been keenly felt. A Special Officer was deputed by Government in 1921-22 to examine the present equipment of the Science Laboratories in the various schools in the State and review their future requirements. His report has revealed the fact that the present equipment and method of instruction in Science leave much room for improvement. Moreover, the teaching of Science will assume greater importance in the future as under the revised S. S. L. C. Scheme and in the Middle Schools under the orders on the Education Memorandum, Science is a compulsory subject for all students instead of being an optional as heretofore both in the High School and Middle School Stages. Government consider it therefore necessary to appoint an officer to supervise instruction in Science with a view to secure efficiency, uniformity and co-ordination and attend to the requirements of the several schools in the matter of equipment and see to the equitable distribution of grants provided for the purpose.

On a careful consideration of all aspects of the question, Government are pleased to direct that the administrative and controlling organisation of the Education Department shall, with effect from the next official year consist of the following officers in addition to the Inspector-General of Education :—

1. One Inspector of Primary and Middle School Education.
2. One Inspector of Secondary Schools including District Normal Schools.
3. One Inspector of Science Education.
4. One Assistant Inspector-General of Education.
5. One Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education.

The Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education will be of the grade of District Inspector of Schools and the Inspector of Science will draw a pay of Rs. 200—20—300 and will be of the status of the District Inspector. Of the remaining three officers, one will be in the grade of Rs. 500—40—700 and the other two in the grade of Rs. 400—20—500. The post of Special Officer attached to the Inspector-General's Office will be abolished. Necessary provision has been included in the next year's budget to meet the actual extra cost involved.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Construction of School Buildings from Cess Funds in the Chitaldrug District.

READ—

Government Order No. E. 4-21-4—Edn. 121-21-84, dated the 2nd January 1923, passing orders regarding the utilisation of the Education Cess in the Chitaldrug District.

Correspondence ending with letter No. 1793-2-98, dated the 27th May 1924, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, forwarding for sanction of Government a programme of School Buildings in the Chitaldrug District to be taken up for construction during the current year at a total cost of Rs. 12,000 and stating that the balance of Rs. 8,200 required over and above the sum of Rs. 3,800 provided for School Buildings under the Government Order dated the 2nd January 1923 read above, will be met from the allotment of Rs. 15,000 for buildings out of the accumulated savings of about Rs. 63,000 from the Education Cess collected in the District.

ORDER No. E. 6557-9—EDN. 56-23-25, DATED 25TH JUNE 1924.

Government are pleased to accord sanction to the appended programme submitted by the Inspector-General of Education and to direct that arrangements be made to work it out as early as possible.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Programme for the construction of School Buildings in connection with utilising the amount realised from the levy of Education Cess in Chitaldrug District—1923-24.

No.	Name of School	Taluk	Strength	Type proposed	Cost of building	Expenditure during 1922-23	Contributions paid	Balance required to complete the work	Appropriation made
	INCOMPLETE WORKS.—				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	V.-E. School at Badi ...	Davangere ...	40	I	1,458		500	958	
2	Do Hadadi ...	Do ...	96	II	3,058		500	2,558	
3	Do Jajur ...	Challakere ...	50	I	1,458	578	200	680	
4	Do Hindi Boys' School, Kurubarahalli.	Chitaldrug ...	30	I	1,458		...	1,000	
	Total ...		...	...			...	5,196	5,196
	FRESH WORKS.								
5	V.-E. School, Bilachodu ...	Jagalur ...	54	II	3,058		1,400	1,658	1,500
6	Do Asagad ...	Do ...	112	II	3,110		1,000	2,110	1,500
7	Do Kalledevarapura ...	Do ...	80	II	3,058		1,000	2,058	1,500
8	Do Sirigere ...	Harihar ...	86	II	3,130		2,000	1,130	1,000
	Unforeseen and Establishment charges.		...	...	...		...	...	1,404
	Total ...		...	...	...			...	12,000

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Additional Sub-Court.

READ—

Government Order No. P. 3558-67—Cts. 93-23-3, dated the 4th January 1924, pointing out in the review on the report on the administration of Civil Justice in Mysore, for the year 1922-23, the necessity for steps to be taken to reduce the high pendency of appeals in the Mysore Division and especially in the Sub-Court at Mysore.

2. Letter No. R. O. C. 911, dated the 18th January 1924, from the Registrar, Chief Court, submitting with reference to the above, proposals for the establishment of a Small Cause Court at Mysore, after abolishing the temporary Second Munsiff's Court at Seringapatam if necessary.

3. Letter No. P. 5524—Cts. 177-23-5, dated the 1st April 1924, to the Registrar, Chief Court, observing that the congestion in the Sub-Court at Mysore may be reduced by reducing the Small Cause jurisdiction of the Sub-Judge and establishing temporarily a Sub-Court for a period of about six months to clear off the arrears.

4. Letter No. R. O. C. 911, dated the 7th April 1924, from the Registrar, Chief Court, stating that the Chief Court prefer, for reasons given, a Small Cause Court, but that they have no objection, however to the establishment of a Sub-Court and recommending that the additional court may be established for a term of years, if not permanently.

5. Government Order No. P. 5923-5—Cts. 152-23-5, dated the 22nd April 1924, sanctioning the continuance of the temporary Second Munsiff's Court at Seringapatam established in Government Order No. P. 2067-70—Cts. 75-23-2, dated the 6th October 1923, till the end of June 1924.

6. Correspondence ending with letter No. R. O. C. 911, dated the 18th June 1924, from the Registrar, Chief Court, forwarding proposals for the necessary establishment for the proposed Sub-Court together with draft notifications in the matter.

ORDER No. P. 6887-91—Cts. 177-23-10, DATED 27TH JUNE 1924.

For some years past, there has been an accumulation of arrears mostly of the appeals in the Mysore Division and in the Sub-Court in particular. There have also been representations for an increase in the number of higher courts. Government are satisfied that there is a necessity for an additional court at Mysore and are accordingly pleased to sanction an additional Sub-Court at Mysore for a period of one year with effect from 1st July 1924, with the establishment noted in the margin.

	Rs.
Two clerks on Rs. 40 and Rs. 35	75
One mutchi	13
One daffedar	12
Two peons on Rs. 10 and 9	19
Total per month ...	119

2. The temporary Second Munsiff's Court at Seringapatam is abolished with effect from 1st July 1924.

3. A contingent grant of Rs. 250 is also sanctioned for the court.

4. The room occupied by the Sub-Court Sheristedar may be used temporarily as the Court hall till the second witness shed is suitably altered and made available for the new court. The Chief Engineer is requested to make the necessary alterations to the Second Witness shed in Mysore, in consultation with the District Judge, at a very early date.

5. The Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery is requested to supply the additional Sub-Court with the necessary articles of stationery, registers and forms on the scale allowed to other courts.

6. The cost of the court shall be met from the provision made therefor in the ensuing year's budget (1924-25).

7. Draft notifications establishing the new additional Sub-Court at Mysore and abolishing the Munsiff's Court at Seringapatam and appointing the Sub-Judge will issue separately.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Revenue and Excise Work of the Chikmagalur Taluk.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 1801-2—L. R. 326-22-4, dated 20th October 1923, directing that the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur, should himself take up the Income-tax work of the Mudgere Taluk and relieve the Treasury Assistant Commissioner of all work outside Chikmagulur Taluk.

2. Letter No. C. 3603, dated 12th May 1924, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, recommending sanction to the suggestion of the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, to transfer the Revenue and Excise work of the Chikmagalur Taluk to the Deputy Commissioner both on administrative and financial grounds.

ORDER No. R. 6594-6—L. R. 413-23-2, DATED 23RD JUNE 1924.

The Treasury Assistant Commissioner, Kadur District, is in charge of the Chikmagalur Taluk in respect of Revenue, Excise and Income-tax matters. In view of the fact that owing to the multifarious duties entrusted to him, the Treasury Assistant Commissioner has not hitherto been able to devote adequate attention to the inspection of Taluk Treasuries in the District and the Excise groves in his charge and to render sufficient help to the Deputy Commissioner in the disposal of routine matters, the Deputy Commissioner proposes that the Treasury Assistant Commissioner may be relieved of the Revenue and Excise duties of the Chikmagalur Taluk and that this work may be transferred to the Deputy Commissioner himself. He however proposes that the Treasury Assistant Commissioner should continue to be the Income-tax Officer of the Chikmagalur Taluk as the bulk of the Income-tax work relates to Chikmagalur Town and that he should continue to be the *Ex-officio* First Class Magistrate in respect of Chikmagalur and Mudgere Taluks.

2. Of the marginally noted Establishment now existing in the Chikmagalur Sub-Division Office, the Deputy Commissioner proposes, as a result of the above measure, that the clerks on Rs. 55 and 25 and the peon on Rs. 11 may be transferred to the District Office, that Income-tax clerk on Rs. 45 may continue under the Treasury Assistant Commissioner and that the rest of the Establishment may be abolished. The proposal results in a saving of Rs. 60 per month or Rs. 720 per annum.

	Rs.
REVENUE.	
One clerk on ...	55
One clerk on ...	25
One lascar ...	11
One peon ...	10
EXCISE.	
One clerk on ...	80
One clerk on ...	20
INCOME-TAX.	
One clerk on ...	45

3. The Revenue Commissioner recommends sanction to the proposal. Government are pleased to approve of the recommendation and direct that effect be given to this order from 1st July 1924.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

Registered No. M.—1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1924.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Budget Estimates of the Mysore University.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 13357, dated 27th May 1924, from the Registrar, Mysore University, *re* the budget estimates of the Mysore University for 1924-25.

ORDER No. E. 9-10—EDN. 230-23-13, DATED 2ND JULY 1924.

The budget estimates of the University for the year 1924-25, as framed by the University Council provided for receipts amounting to Rs. 1,58,121, exclusive of Government grant and an opening balance of Rs. 68,782, and expenditure to the extent of Rs. 9,95,038 (including a reserve of Rs. 50,000). While approving of the estimates as proposed by the Council, the Senate has recommended the inclusion of certain additional items, involving an expenditure of Rs. 8,900.

Under the estimates as thus modified, the Government would have to make to the University a grant of Rs. 8,28,717 or Rs. 2,28,717 more than the grant for the year 1923-24, if a deficit is to be avoided. After careful examination of the details of the budget as submitted, the Government are pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 7,44,000 including a sum of Rs. 15,000 for the Archæological Department, which is about Rs. 1,33,000 more than the grant for the year 1923-24. The details of the budget as sanctioned by Government have been already communicated to the University. The total estimated receipts (inclusive of Government grant) and expenditure amount to Rs. 9,02,121 and Rs. 8,69,782 respectively leaving a closing balance of Rs. 32,339.

3. The budget as now sanctioned includes provision for the recurring and non-recurring expenditure in connection with the large anticipated increase in the number of admissions to the Science Department in the Central College. The allotment of Rs. 1,33,000 proposed by the University for the purpose is not likely to be required in full in the year 1924-25 and it has accordingly been reduced to Rs. 90,000 subject to further scrutiny after receipt of detailed proposals and estimates under the various heads. This amount does not include the cost (about Rs. 1,50,000) of the new block of buildings in the compound of the Bangalore District Office which has been placed at the disposal of the University for accommodating the extra number of students, the offices hitherto held in this block being transferred to the New Public Offices and the vacant University Union building which has been temporarily taken over by Government. Provision has also been made in the budget for the institution of a Medical Faculty and the starting of a Medical College at Bangalore, the revival of the Commerce classes in Mysore, the Medical examination of University students and the starting of a Psychology Laboratory. The amounts provided in the budget of 1923-24 for deputation for training in Archaeology and Cultural History has also been repeated. The starting of a Law Faculty for which an allotment of Rs. 11,436 had been proposed has been ordered to be deferred, as there is no pressing necessity for the same. The amounts provided for the revival of the four Assistant Professorships on Rs. 350 and for the revision of the grades of Professors and Assistant Professors have also been omitted in view of the recent reorganisation of the University staff. The amount proposed for preliminary expenses in connection with the opening of the M. Sc. classes in the Central College from 1925-26 has also been omitted in the absence of a detailed scheme, with estimates of cost for starting such courses.

E. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

High School at Tiptur.

READ—

Government Order No. E. 5356-3—Edn. 218-22-15, dated the 8th March 1923, laying down a programme of development of High Schools in the State.

Local Subject No. 2 of the Proceedings of the Representative Assembly of the Dasara Session of 1923 about the location of the new High School in the Tumkur District, at Tiptur and reply thereto.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. H. C. 271—23-24, dated the 26th May 1924, from the Inspector-General of Education submitting proposals for opening a new High School at Tiptur from the commencement of the academical year 1924-25.

ORDER No. E. 60-4—EDN. 173-23-8, DATED 5TH JULY 1924.

The programme of development of High Schools approved in the Government Order read above provides for the opening of a new High School for boys at Tiptur or Maddagiri in the Tumkur District and the question of locating the new High School at either of the two places was discussed at the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly 1923. In reply to the representation on the subject it was stated that the Fourth Form would be opened at Tiptur from the academical year 1924-25, if a suitable building was placed at the disposal of the department. The Inspector-General of Education has reported that the Municipal Council of Tiptur have agreed to place a building known as the Veerasaivaa-asrama at the disposal of the Department until a new building is constructed for the High School for which the Municipal Council of Tiptur is prepared to contribute a sum of Rs. 20,000. He has also submitted proposals to give effect to the decision to open a High School at Tiptur, involving an expenditure of Rs. 15,396 per annum recurring and Rs. 3,000 non-recurring. The expenditure on items of recurring nature is proposed to be limited during 1924-25 to Rs. 11,796 as the English and Natural Science Assistants, one clerk on Rs. 25 and the Library and renewal grants for furniture will not be required immediately.

2. Having regard to the definite assurance given at the last Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly, the proposal of the Inspector-General of Education to open a High School at Tiptur from the current academical year is sanctioned, with the modified scale of recurring and non-recurring charges as shown in the accompanying statement.

3. The actual cost for the year 1924-25 is Rs. 13,096 (recurring 7,596 and non-recurring 5,500) as against a provision of Rs. 12,636 made for the purpose in the budget of the

year. The excess, *viz.*, Rs. 460 required over the amount provided for, will be met from the anticipated excess in the provision made for opening a Practising High School attached to the Training College at Mysore.

4. The Inspector-General is requested to take early steps for the construction of a building for the High School in communication with the Chief Engineer, the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District and the President of the Tiptur Municipal Council.

Statement showing the recurring and non-recurring charges as sanctioned.

Recurring.

One Head Master	Rs. 175 plus 30 House rent.
Two Assistant Masters	„ 75—10—125
One Assistant Master	„ 50—5—75
One Kannada Pandit	„ 45—4—65
One Urdu Munshi	„ 45—4—65
One Drawing Master	„ 35—5—45
One Gymnastic Teacher	„ 20—1—25
One clerk	„ 25
Two Peons "(12) & (11)"	„ 23
One Laboratory Attendant	„ 15
Contingency	„ 20

Non-recurring.

Science and other equipment	Rs. 3,000	Rs. 5,500.
Furniture	„ 1,500	
Library	„ 1,000	

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Registered No. M.—1175.

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PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Practising High School attached to the Training College, Mysore.

READ—

Letter No. C. 3029 of 23-24, dated the 28th December 1923, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, submitting proposals for attaching a Practising High School to the Training College, Mysore from 1924-25.

ORDER No. E. 109-11—EDN. 17-23-3, DATED 9TH JULY 1924.

The Inspector-General of Education has brought to the notice of Government that a separate Practising High School attached to the Training College at Mysore is very necessary. Hitherto the graduate teachers under training in the College have had to go to the Collegiate High School at Mysore for practical lecturing work. This arrangement is not considered to be satisfactory as the two institutions are located at some distance from each other. The Inspector-General reports that the difficulty of accommodation which so far stood in the way of opening a Practising School in connection with the Training College has been removed, as the Wellington Lodge and a portion of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute have now been placed at the disposal of the College. The proposals submitted by the Inspector-General for the opening of a Practising High School with only IV and V Forms for the present, involve an expenditure of Rs. 6,808 per annum recurring and Rs. 2,500 non-recurring.

2. Government are pleased to sanction with effect from the current academical year, the proposal of the Inspector-General of Education with the modified scale of recurring and non-recurring charges as shown in the accompanying statement. The Vice-Principal of the College who will find some relief in the College work by the appointment of two Lecturers for the new High School will be the Head Master of the Practising High School and the Munshis, Drawing Masters and Drill Instructors of the College will also attend to the work in the High School.

3. The cost during the current year will be met from the lumpsum provision of Rs. 9,308 included for the purpose in the Education Budget.

K. MATHAN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

ANNEXURE.

Statement showing recurring and non-recurring charges sanctioned for the Practising High School attached to the Training College, Mysore for the year 1924-25.

Recurring.	*Actual cost.* Rs.
Two M. A., L. T.'s, for the College who will work half time in the Practising High School in Grade Rs. 125—10—175 per mensem	250
Two Assistant Masters for the Practising School, one on Rs. 75—10—125 and one on Rs. 50—5—75	125
One Science attender on Rs. 15	15
One peon on Rs. 11	11
Contingency	8
Total	409 per mensem or Rs. 4,908 per annum.

Non-recurring.	Rs
Library, furniture, etc.	1,000 } Rs. 2,500
Science equipment	1,500 }

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Revision of the Mysore Municipal Account Manual.

READ—

Resolution No. XXVI of the Local Self-Government Conference of 1923:—

"That a Committee consisting of an Account Officer, representatives of Municipalities including City Municipalities, and Presidents of District Boards be appointed for the revision of the Municipal Account Code and the compilation of a Local Fund Account Code."

2. Government Order No. L. 5854-60—Ml. 93-23-2, dated 25th January 1924, appointing a Committee to go into the Draft Municipal Account Manual revised and brought up-to-date by the Comptroller and directing that the Committee will not only deal with the account side but also with the administrative side of the Municipal activities, questions of policy that may arise during the passing of the Manual being referred to Government for orders.

3. Letter No. 323—L. S. G., dated 29th March 1924, from the Special Officer, Local Self-Government, forwarding an extract from the minutes of proceedings of the Committee which met on the 26th and 27th idem and submitting the Municipal Manual in two parts (Part I Administrative and Part II Accounts) with a consolidated note of decisions of the Committee on the points raised by the members.

ORDER No. L. 30-47—Ml. 93-23-4, DATED 3RD JULY, 1924.

Government are pleased to approve of the Municipal Account Manual revised by the Comptroller and passed by the Committee subject to the following modifications:—

(a) Municipal Councils will continue to exercise the powers given to them in the present Rule 241 as regards estimates for repair works without any limit. As regards original works, the power of sanction will be raised to Rs. 5,000 in the case of City Municipal Councils and to Rs. 3,000 in that of Town Municipal Councils.

(b) Power of sanction regarding variations in the scale of establishments will be raised to Rs. 40 and Rs. 25 in the case of City and Town Municipal Councils respectively.

(c) The present system of collecting Municipal taxes in two equal half-yearly instalments will continue.

(d) Municipal taxes will continue to be recovered under the provisions of the Municipal Regulation and the adoption of the measures in vogue for the recovery of the Land Revenue to the recovery of the Municipal taxes cannot be approved.

(e) Interest on overdue items and investments should be treated as extraordinary items of receipt and should not form part of normal receipts.

(f) Municipal Councils may sanction arrears of pay and allowances without reference to Government provided that the Municipal Council concerned has funds at its disposal.

2. The Comptroller is requested to take steps for the issue of the Municipal Account Manual which will be treated as Part II of the Municipal Manual as approved above at an early date.

3. Separate orders will issue on the proposals of the Committee regarding administrative matters and the issue of Part I of the Municipal Manual.

4. The acknowledgments of the Government are due to the members of the Committee for the valuable help rendered by them.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

Secretary to the Board of Education.

READ—

Government Order No. P. 6540-600—E. C. 17-23-5, dated the 28th May 1924, notifying the names of Chairmen, Members and Secretaries of the Board of Education, Board of Agriculture and Board of Industries and Commerce.

ORDER No. P. 180-190—E. C. 17-23-6, DATED 15TH JULY 1924.

In the order read above, Mr. V. Subramanya Iyer, B.A., Registrar of the Mysore University, has been appointed Secretary to the Board of Education. In modification of this arrangement, Government are pleased to appoint Mr. Sultan Mohiyuddin, M.A., LL.B., Assistant Inspector-General of Education, as Secretary to the Board of Education.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Krishnarajapura.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 9470-2—L. R. 136-15-7, dated 23rd April 1907, directing that 100 acres of land out of the kavals attached to the Public Cattle Depot near Antarasanthe and Sundapur in the Heggaddevankote Taluk, ordered to be given over for cultivation to the raiyats of Sundapur and other villages in exchange for their lands and habitations exposed to constant danger from the heavy floods of the Kapila River be sub-divided and distributed among the raiyats.

2. Memo No. C. 3106—23-24, dated 28th March 1924, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding for orders letter No. R. O. C. 2835—21-22, dated 18th March 1924, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, stating that a new village with a population of 195 has come into existence on the site set apart for the purpose and soliciting sanction to name the new village as Krishnarajapura as desired by the inhabitants and to adopt this name in the village accounts.

ORDER No. R. 66-75—R. M. 24-23-4, DATED 8TH JULY 1924.

Sanctioned.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Education Cess in the Tumkur District.

Read—

Government Order No. L. 1376-486—L. B. 60-22-28, dated the 17th August 1923, sanctioning the levy of Education cess in the Tumkur District at six pies in the rupee, with effect from 1st July 1923 on all items of revenue on which local cess is levied.

2. Letter No. 586—23-24, dated 9th June 1924, from the President, District Board, Tumkur District, forwarding copy of the resolution of the District Board approving of the proposals of the Inspector-General of Education for the utilisation of the Education cess in the Tumkur District.

3. Letter No. H. C. 94—23-24, dated 24th June 1924, from the Inspector-General of Education requesting early orders on the above proposals.

ORDER No. E. 174-6—EDN. 98-23-14, DATED 15TH JULY 1924.

The proposals of the Inspector-General of Education as agreed to by the District Board, Tumkur, provide for the following items of improvement of educational facilities in the Tumkur District.

No.	Item	Extra cost Recurring per annum	Non-recurring
		Rs.	Rs.
I	Development of Incomplete Middle Schools into Middle Schools—		
	1. Kannada Boys' Schools (8)	7,736	1,600
	2. Hindustani Boys' Schools (3)	3,844	600
	3. Kannada Girls' Schools (2)	2,632	500
II	Development of Primary Schools into Incomplete Middle Schools—		
	1. Kannada Boys' Schools (9)	3,517	900
	2. Hindustani Boys' Schools (3)	1,600	300
III	Improving the staff of existing schools—		
	1. Kannada Boys' Schools (21)	3,919	
	2. Hindustani Boys' School (1)	243	
	3. Kannada Girls' Schools (12)	934	...
	4. Hindustani Girls' School (1)	420	...
IV	Opening of fresh schools—		
	1. Kannada Boys' Schools (8)	1,534	1,200
	2. Hindustani Boys' Schools (5)	1,215	750
	3. Panchama Boys' Schools (2)	356	300
	4. Hindustani Girls' Schools (4)	1,636	800
V	Conversion of Grant-in-aid Primary Schools into Government Institutions—	Rs.	Rs.
	1. Kannada Boys' Schools (81)	12,804	14,550
	2. Hindustani Boys' Schools (27)	4,539	4,350
	3. Schools for Panchamas and other depressed classes (19)	2,409	2,850
	4. Kannada Girls' Schools (20)	3,334	3,050
	5. Hindustani Girls' Schools (2)	634	300
VI	Opening of Practical Instruction classes—		
	1. Boys' Middle School, Amruthur	600	920
	2. Bellavi	500	300
	3. Chiknayakanhalli	500	350
	4. Boys' Incomplete Middle School, Sithakal	700	250
	5. Empress Girls' School, Tumkur	500	600
	6. Girls' Incomplete Middle School, Maddagiri	500	600
VII	Equipment of existing schools—		
	1. Kannada Boys' Schools	...	2,500
	2. Hindustani Boys' Schools	...	1,000
	3. Kannada Girls' Schools	...	1,000
	4. Hindustani Girls' Schools	...	500
	Total ...	57,087	40,070

The above proposals involve an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 57,087 and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 40,070. The recurring expenditure is well within the estimated normal annual income of Rs. 60,000 and the non-recurring expenditure is proposed to be met from the amount of cess collected during the year 1923-24, *viz.*, Rs. 60,000 leaving a sufficient balance for non-recurring items yet to be proposed.

2. The foregoing proposals for the utilisation of the cess are sanctioned. The balance of Rs. 2,913 out of the recurring income may be kept as a margin for non-recurring expenditure each year.

3. The proposals promised by the Inspector-General regarding the construction of school buildings from the balance available out of last year's collections are awaited.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Registered No. M.—1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1924.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Second Examination for the Degrees of B. A. and B. Com.

READ—

Letter No. 870, dated the 8th July 1924, from the Registrar, Mysore University, stating that at a special meeting of the Senate held on the 5th July 1924 in accordance with Ordinance 6, the marginally noted Resolutions were passed in regard to holding a second examination for the Degrees of B. A. and B. Com., during the current Calendar year and that necessary action will be taken by the University Council to hold the examination accordingly and requesting sanction to raise the fees to be levied from the students for the said examinations by 33⅓ per cent so as to cover the extra expenditure as far as possible.

1. That the University Council be requested to take immediate steps to hold a second examination for the Degree of B. A. in the current Calendar year.
2. That the University Council be requested to take immediate steps to hold a second examination for the Degree of B. Com. in the current Calendar year.

ORDER No. E. 272-3—EDN. 26-24-2, DATED 21ST JULY 1924.

Government are pleased to accept the proposal of the Senate to hold a second examination in the current Calendar year for the Degrees of B. A. and B. Com. The scale of fees need not, however, be raised as proposed as it requires an amendment of Ordinance 98. The extra expenditure involved should be met by reappropriation of the sanctioned grants in the budget of the University for the current year.

K. MATTHAN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

READ—

Medical Inspection of Students.

Letter No. 12660, dated 28th April 1924, from the Registrar, Mysore University, requesting sanction to the resolution passed by the Senate at their meeting held in March 1924, regarding the scheme of Medical Examination of students in the University.

ORDER No. E. 222-4—EDN. 304-23-2, DATED 19TH JULY 1924.

Government consider that it is very desirable to have a regular Medical Inspection of all the students in the University both men and women and are accordingly pleased to sanction the resolution of the Senate.

2. The scheme of Medical Inspection as approved is appended to this order.

3. The Registrar, Mysore University, is requested to arrange for necessary action being taken to give effect to the scheme the cost to be incurred on this account being met from provision of Rs. 500 made for the purpose in the current year's University Budget.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX.

Scheme of Medical Inspection of Students in the Mysore University.

1. There shall be a regular Medical Examination of all the University students both men and women.

2. There shall be two examinations held in the case of every scholar one during the first term of the First Year Course and the second during the second term of the Third Year course, before the student leaves the College.

(a) Each time an inspection is held the Medical Officer shall submit a Regular report of the results of his inspection to the University; and

(b) The rate of fee shall be annas eight per head of pupil examined subject to a minimum of Rs. 30 or such other amount as the University Council may from time to time fix.

'Repeat' examinations may in special cases be undertaken in the intervals at the request of the College Authorities.

3. Examinations shall be conducted in suitable rooms in the College premises and during College hours.

4. Examinations shall include investigation regarding the following:—

(i) Measurement of height, weight, and chest girth.
(ii) Vision and eye diseases.
(iii) Ear and any ear diseases.
(iv) Nose and throat.
(v) Teeth.
(vi) The skin.
(vii) Internal organs (Heart, lungs, spleen, etc.).
(viii) Vaccinated or had small pox.
(ix) Any congenital or acquired defects.
(x) General nutrition.

Repeat examinations may be short and refer to such points as are called for.

5. The examinations shall be conducted by a Medical Officer who is at least of the grade of an Assistant Surgeon or by the Medical Officer connected with the College Hostel.

In the case of women students examinations may be conducted by any Lady Medical Officer of the station and she may be paid a suitable remuneration.

6. The results of the Medical Examination may be recorded in individual forms and kept in the custody of the Medical Officer and the Principal. In the forms, the portion may be perforated so as to be removable after the student leaves the College, while the information regarding his examination will be available for statis-

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Minor Forests.

READ—

Paragraph 181 of the four notes of the Officiating Dewan (Mr. A. R. Banerji) in the Tumkur, Hassan and Kadur Districts during January 1919, in the matter of the complaints made by the raiyats in those districts against the restrictions imposed by the Forest Department.

2. Government Order No. R. 21-25—Ft. 168-18-4, dated the 22nd October, 1920, constituting, on the Revenue Commissioner's recommendation, a Committee of the marginally noted officers to consider the question and submit definite recommendations in the matter, as the several officers consulted by the Revenue Commissioner differed widely in their opinions on the subject.

Revenue Commissioner (President), The Deputy Commissioners of Kadur, Kolar and Mysore Districts and the Conservator of Forests.

3. Government Order No. R. 12646—Ft. 164-20-4, dated the 12th May 1921, referring back the recommendations sent up by the Committee appointed in the above Government Order for a reconsideration of the subject in the light of certain observations made by Government.

4. Letter No. C. 3733—Gl. 18-19, dated the 17th—21st January 1922, from the Revenue Commissioner, submitting the final recommendations of the Committee.

ORDER No. I. C. 239-297—Ft. 164-20-11, DATED 14TH JULY 1924.

The raiyats, especially of the *Malnad* parts of the State, have been repeatedly urging upon the Government at the sessions of the Representative Assembly and during the tours of His Highness the Maharaja and the Dewan, the inconvenience felt by them in the matter of obtaining their fuel and fodder requirements freely from the District Forests owing to the exploitation of these forests by the Forest Department. The system of dual control now exercised by the Forest and the Revenue Departments over the District Forests has also been the subject of considerable criticism and it has been repeatedly urged that the control over the District Forests should be entirely vested in the Revenue Department as the officers of the Forest Department cannot be expected to realise the actual needs of the raiyat population, and as the system now in vogue of both the Forest and the Revenue Departments issuing permits for the removal of produce from District Forests has led to much abuse and unnecessary duplication of work.

2. The Forest Regulation contemplates the formation of only two kinds of forest, *viz.*, Village Forests and State Forests, all other lands at the disposal of Government which are not comprised in State Forests or Village Forests being termed as "District Forests" as defined in Section 2 (13) of the Regulation. Under Section 35 of the Forest Regulation, Government have framed rules for the management of District Forests in their Order No. 245-1300, dated 2nd October 1901. According to these rules, raiyats living in the villages to which the District Forests are attached can take wood of unreserved and unclassified kinds, except such as are required for house-building purposes, without permit and free of charge, for their *bona fide* domestic or agricultural use. They can also remove dead wood and dry wood, other than of the reserved kinds, for fuel, and graze their cattle in the gomal lands without payment and in the hulbanni lands on payment of fees. In the malnad owing to the peculiar conditions of the locality, the privileges enjoyed by the raiyats have been made more liberal by the grant of certain additional concessions in accordance with Government Order No. R. 9790—Ft. 75-18-6, dated 26th February 1920.

3. According to the rules for the management and exploitation of District Forests, the control over the working of these forests vests now both in the Revenue and the Forest Departments. Where the District Forests have valuable tree growth, as in the malnad, and contain much more exploitable material than is likely to be required by the raiyats for their *bona fide* requirements, it is quite necessary that the stock should be extracted and disposed of to the best advantage of Government. The agency that is able to do so and does it now is the Forest Department.

4 The raiyats have however, never looked upon the unrestricted exploitation of the District Forests by the Forest Department with favour. Repeated representations have been made to Government in the matter of entrusting the entire control of these forests to the Revenue Department. In 1919, on the representation made to the Dewan by the raiyats of the *Malnad* Districts in the course of his tour in those districts, he considered that the question of placing some selected areas entirely under the control of the Deputy Commissioners might be tried. The Deputy Commissioners of the *Malnad* Districts were consulted in the matter, but as they differed in their views, the Government appointed a Committee of the marginally noted officers, to examine the whole question and submit recommendations. The final report of the Committee not having been comprehensive, it was referred back to the Committee for further consideration of the subject and submission of definite recommendations in the light of the observations made by Government.

The Revenue Commissioner (President)
The Deputy Commissioners of Kolar, Kadur and Mysore Districts.
The Conservator of Forests.

5. The Committee have accordingly submitted the following recommendations:—

(1) *Classification of Forests.*—In lieu of the term "District Forests" the designation "Minor Forests" may be adopted as suggested by Government so that there may be three classes of forests, *viz.*

(i) State Forests—completely under the control of the Forest Department;

(ii) Village Forests—under the control of the Revenue Department and handed over to the villagers for management by a Panchayet; and

(iii) Minor Forests—under the restricted control of the Forest Department with due regard to the existing rights and privileges of the raiyats.

(2) *Definition of "Minor Forests."*—Minor Forests are to consist of compact blocks of lands with sufficient tree growth capable of being in the interests of the local population and of Government. All assessed waste lands as well as other scattered bits of unreserved Government land which now come under the definition of District Forests should be excluded from Minor Forests. The ultimate aim should be the gradual conversion of these Minor Forests either into State or Village Forests according to their condition and the needs of the raiyats.

(3) *Management of Minor Forests.*—The technical management of these Minor Forests should vest in the Forest Department, subject to the following conditions:—

(i) These forests should be worked according to working plans to be prepared by the District Forest Officer and approved by the Deputy Commissioner, due provision being made for the exercise of the privilege and concessions now enjoyed by the raiyats.

(ii) The Deputy Commissioner should have power to modify the plans as far as they relate to the disposal of grazing, fuel and unreserved timber; and

(iii) In the case of the working plans of valuable timber yielding forests in *Malnad* and *semi-Malnad* areas, the working plans and any modification thereof should be subject to the approval of the Conservator of Forests also. A list of such forests will be furnished by the Conservator to the Deputy Commissioner concerned.

(4) *Exploitation and disposal of timber, fuel and other produce in the Minor Forests.*—Until working plans are prepared for such Minor Forests by the Forest Department, licenses for the removal of produce therefrom for industrial and commercial purposes on a large scale should not be issued by the Forest Department except with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner or by the Deputy Commissioner except in consultation with the Conservator of Forests.

After the working plans are completed, the raiyats should be given the first refusal to remove timber and fuel required for their *bona fide* private consumption in the coupes allotted for the year and the Forest Department will be entitled to sell the surplus produce according to the working plan after the requirements of the local population are satisfied.

(5) *Agency for the issue of licenses.*—The present system of both the Forest and the Revenue Officers issuing licenses for the removal of produce from District Forests may be put a stop to and the following procedure adopted:—

(i) Rule 9 of the Rules for the management of District Forests published in Notification No. 245-1300 dated 2nd October 1901, defining the privileges of villagers in unreserved lands may be made applicable to "Minor Forests".

(ii) Permits under Rule 11 of the Rules referred to above should be issued by either—

(a) officers of the Revenue Department duly authorised by the Deputy Commissioner, or

(b) Licensed vendors of the Forest Department who should be appointed with the approval of the Revenue Department and who will issue permits only for *bona fide* domestic requirements or local consumption and not for industrial or commercial purposes.

(6) *Conservation and improvement.*—This should be left to the Forest Department, the revenue from the 'Minor Forests' and from the sale of village amarayi being credited to that department in order to enable it to meet the cost of additional conservancy and staff that it may be found necessary to employ.

(7) *Relation between the officers of the Forest and the Revenue Departments in regard to Minor Forests.*—Under the existing rules, the Deputy Commissioner has no direct control over the Forest Officers in his district, and this in the opinion of the Committee, has rendered the Deputy Commissioner unable to effectively control the management of the Minor Forests by the Forest Officers and to safeguard the interests of the local raiyat population. The Committee therefore recommend that all the officers of the Forest Department should be instructed to abide by and carry out the orders of the Deputy Commissioner in regard to Minor Forests.

6. Government have carefully considered the report of the Committee and are in general agreement with their proposals. They are accordingly pleased to direct as follows:—

I. *Abolition of District Forests and constitution of 'Minor Forests'.*—The term "District Forests" and the definition thereof now contained in the Forest Regulation will be rescinded and in lieu thereof "Minor Forests" will be constituted as proposed by the Committee, necessary action being taken in the Legislative Department to amend the Forest Regulation in order to give effect to the change.

The 'Minor Forests' to be constituted will consist of such unassessed lands of a village or group of villages as form a compact block and as admit of and are fit for being easily conserved and managed by the Forest Department. The other Government lands in the village which are not comprised in the Minor Forests will be available for exploitation by the villagers under the control of the Revenue Department, excepting as regards the reserved trees as well as *tangadi* and *kakke* therein, the control over which will continue to be vested in the Forest Department. It should be the ultimate aim to gradually abolish these Minor Forests and convert them into either State Forests or Village Forests as proposed by the Committee.

II. *Management of Minor Forests.*—The "Minor Forests" will be worked by the Forest Department according to working plans which will contain adequate provision for meeting the *bona fide* requirements of the raiyats. The working plans will be prepared by the District Forest Officer and approved by the Deputy Commissioner who will also have power to modify them from time to time, if necessary. The working plans of 'Minor Forests' containing valuable timber trees in the *Malnad* and *Semi Malnad* and any modifications that may be made therein will, however, be subject to the approval of the Conservator also, who will refer to Government for their orders all cases in which there may be difference of opinion between himself and the Deputy Commissioner. A list of such Minor Forests the working plans of which require his approval should be furnished by the Conservator to the Deputy Commissioners concerned.

III. *Exploitation of Minor Forests.*—The rules now in force defining the privileges of raiyats in District Forests will be applicable to the Minor Forests. Permits for the removal of forest produce under the rules by the raiyats for their *bona fide*

domestic and *agricultural* use will be issued by (1) revenue officers specially authorised by the Deputy Commissioner and not below the rank of Deputy Amildar or (2) by licensed vendors who will be appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. No license will be issued by a licensed vendor or by a revenue officer for the exploitation of a 'Minor Forest' for commercial or industrial purposes. Pending the preparation of working plans and its approval by the Deputy Commissioner, no 'Minor Forest' will be exploited by the Forest Department also for such purposes except with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner as well as the Conservator, cases in which there may be difference of opinion between them being reported to Government for their orders. After the working plans are prepared, it will be open to the Forest Department to work the forest for timber and fuel in accordance with such working plans, provided that the raiyats should be given the first refusal in respect of such timber, etc., in the working coupes as may be required by them for their *bona fide* private use.

IV. *Relationship between the Forest and Revenue Officers.*—The Government consider that the Deputy Commissioner should have greater and more effective control over the administration of the Minor Forests in order to enable him to safeguard the interests of the raiyats and grant relief promptly when complaints are made to him. They therefore direct that the District Forest Officer and all other subordinate forest officers in the District should abide by and carry out any instructions which may be given to them by the Deputy Commissioner of the District to whom they should consider themselves as subordinates so far as the administration of the Minor Forests is concerned and that all correspondence of District Forest Officer in respect of the administration of the Minor Forests should be addressed to the Deputy Commissioner except so far as they relate to purely technical matters.

7. In order to give effect to this order, the Revenue Commissioner is requested to direct the local revenue officers to proceed without delay to mark off, in consultation with the local forest officers, the areas out of the existing District Forests which can advantageously be constituted into Minor Forests as proposed, after a careful examination of the conditions prevailing in each village or groups of villages. He should obtain quarterly statements from the Deputy Commissioners showing the progress made in the constitution of Minor Forests in each district and submit the same to Government with his remarks, a copy of the same being sent to the Conservator of Forests who will communicate his remarks, if any, thereon to Government. Every attempt should be made to have the work completed within two years. Pending the constitution of the Minor Forests the directions contained in para 6 above regarding the management and exploitation of Minor Forests and the relation between the Revenue and the Forest Officers will be made applicable *mutatis mutandis* to the District Forests and their administration.

8. With the clear definition now made of the control, functions and responsibilities of the Forest and the Revenue Departments in respect of the Minor Forests as well as other areas not included in such forests, Government trust that the long standing grievances of the local population consequent on the existing duality of control over the District Forest areas, will be considerably minimised. The scheme detailed above will be in force for a period of three years at the end of which the situation will be reviewed and the question of revising the scheme, if need be, considered by Government.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Reorganization of the Co-operative Department.

READ—

1. Government Order No. L. 4769-73—C. S. 37-22-2, dated 3rd—6th January 1923, passing orders regarding the reorganization of the Co-operative Department, directing among other things that the number of Inspectors in the Department be fixed at 33 and abolishing the post of Personal Assistant to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

2. Government Order No. L. 6151-4—C. S. 37-22-4, dated 6th March 1923, passing orders on the appointment and postings of Assistant Registrars, the allocation of the establishment of the Co-operative Department, etc.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. L. 5256, dated 8th January 1924, from the Revenue Secretary to Government to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies intimating in reply to his proposal for the creation of a Sub-Assistant Registrar's post that as the Department had been recently reorganized no additional staff could be sanctioned.

4. Correspondence ending with letter No. 447, dated 9th May 1924, from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies submitting proposals for the appointment of two Sub-Assistant Registrars and the reduction of the establishment by one Inspector, one clerk and a peon resulting in a saving of Rs. 101 per month.

ORDER No. I C. 316-17—C. S. 75-23-3, DATED 15TH JULY 1924.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has reported that ever since the abolition of the Personal Assistant's post, most of his time is taken up by the routine work of his office and that it has not been possible for him to pay the required attention to development and other more important work of the Department. He has therefore proposed the appointment of two Sub-Assistant Registrars on Rs. 150-10-200, one of them to attend to office work as his Personal Assistant and suits work and the other to be in charge of consolidation and development work connected with Agricultural and Sericultural Co-operation, Depressed class work and also for clearing up the arrears of suits in the divisions. To obviate extra cost he has suggested the abolition of the two First Grade Inspectors posts, the retrenchment of an Inspector on Rs. 55, one peon on Rs. 11 and one clerk on Rs. 35 which will effect a savings of Rs. 101 per mensem.

Government are pleased to accept the Registrar's recommendations, and to direct that the two posts of First Grade Inspectors be abolished, that the number of Inspectors be further reduced by one on Rs. 55 along with his peon on Rs. 11 and that a clerk's place on Rs. 35 be also retrenched. Out of the savings thus effected, two posts of Sub-Assistant Registrars in the grade of Rs. 150-10-200 will be created. Messrs. T. Venkataramiah and D. Krishna Rao, Inspectors, First Grade, will be appointed Sub Assistant Registrars on a pay of Rs. 170 each in the grade of Rs. 150-10-200. Mr. Venkataramaiah will be entrusted with consolidation and development work connected with Agricultural and Sericultural Co-operation and other duties as proposed by the Registrar and Mr. D. Krishna Rao will be appointed Personal Assistant to the Registrar to look after the routine work of the Registrar's Office and any other work that may be assigned to him by the Registrar.

Government are also pleased to approve of the statement sent up by the Registrar showing the redistribution of taluks among the existing Inspectors.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

Excise Revenue due to Inamdars.

READ—

Letter No. Pet. C. 274-23, dated 4th June 1924, from the Excise Commissioner in Mysore, proposing that the amount of Excise Revenue due on account of an Inam village may be paid to the Inamdar or the principal vrittidar on his executing an indemnity bond to Government binding himself to pay the shares of the revenue due to the other vrittidars of the Inam village.

ORDER No. Fl. 289-98—Ex. 93-23-2, DATED 17TH JULY 1924.

The Excise Commissioner's proposal is *approved*.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Thumb Impressions of Illiterate Bond-holders.

READ—

Government Order No. Fl. 4047-8—G. F. 43-23-5, dated 30th January 1924, empowering Amildars to attest thumb impressions of illiterate State Loan Bond-holders in endorsements made by them and in receipts in acknowledgment of interest drawn by them.

2. Letter No. S. L. 4092, dated 28th May 1924, from the Comptroller, Mysore Government, stating, that, as Deputy Amildars are not included in the above Government order, illiterate Bond-holders residing in the jurisdiction of Deputy Amildars have to appear before the Amildar or during his absence the Sheristadar of the Taluk at which their bonds are enfaced for payment of interest, and requesting orders of Government for authorising Deputy Amildars to attest the thumb impressions of Bond-holders within their jurisdictions in the manner prescribed in the notification issued under the Government Order read above.

ORDER No. FL. 313-4—G. F. 17-23-82, DATED 17TH JULY 1924.

The Comptroller's recommendation is approved.

Rule 2a (*i*) of the rules under the Mysore Securities Regulations IX of 1894, as amended by Government Order No. Fl. 4047-8—G. F. 43-23-5, dated 30th January 1924, will, with the modification as approved above, stand as below:—

Rule 2. An endorsement of receipt by an illiterate person must be made or acknowledged by his or her left thumb impression which must be attested in the following manner:—

The holder should appear in person,

A. (*i*) If his bond is enfaced for payment of interest at a Taluk Treasury.

(*a*) Before the Amildar of the Taluk;

or

(*b*) Before the Sheristadar of the Taluk as officer in charge of the Taluk Treasury if the Amildar is absent from headquarters;

or

(*c*) Before the Deputy Amildar of the Sub-Taluk, in whose jurisdiction the holder resides.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.

Payment of Pension by Postal Money Order.

READ—

Subject No. 4 of the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly 1923 mooted by Mr. Shamachar of Arkalgud Taluk, suggesting that in the case of pensioners residing in villages which are more than six miles distant from the Treasury, their pensions may be caused to be remitted by Postal Money Orders.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. 418—Pen., dated 28th May 1924, from the Comptroller, stating that all the Deputy Commissioners except those of Kolar and Tumkur Districts are in favour of the payment of pensions of Rs. 20 and less by money order and recommending that the measure may be given a trial for one year in the first instance.

ORDER No. FL. 367-426—S. A. 66-23-4, DATED 21ST JULY 1924.

Government are pleased to direct that the system of payment by postal money order of pensions—both Civil and Military—be tried in the first instance for a period of one year from 1st September 1924. The new system will be confined only to cases of pensions not exceeding Rs. 20 and will be adopted only at the option of pensioners.

The following procedure should be observed in regard to payments according to this system. A pensioner, who elects to have his pension paid by money order, should present in person to the Treasury Officer a declaration to that effect, with his copy of the pension payment order. The Treasury Officer should then identify the pensioner as laid down in Article 89, Mysore Account Code, Volume II. After this is done he should place the declaration and both copies of the pension payment order in a register headed "Pensions payable

by Money Order. On or before the 10th of each month, a Treasury office clerk deputed for the purpose should make out a money order form for each pension placed in the register mentioned above, less money order commission and make corresponding payment entries in the table at the back of the pension payment orders. The Treasury Officer should sign the money order-forms and initial the entries on the back of the pension payment orders after comparing the three documents carefully. He should also see that the remittances are made and that payees' receipts are received from the Postal Department in time.

Further, in order to minimize the risk of fraud, the Treasury Officer should compare the signature on the money order receipt every month with the pensioner's signature on the pension payment order. The Treasury Officer should also satisfy himself once every six months in such manner as he thinks desirable that the pensioner is alive.

The Deputy Commissioners are requested to issue special instructions making the village officials responsible for reporting promptly the death of any pensioner whose pension is paid by money order.

The Comptroller is requested to submit a report early in August 1925 as to how the new arrangement has worked and how many pensioners have availed themselves of its advantages.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.

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PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Entrusting the Sanitary Inspectors with duties of other than a strictly sanitary nature.

READ—

Government Order No. 5113-63—San. 86-13-35, dated 8th February 1917, defining among others the duties of the Sanitary Inspectors of Districts and directing that Local Officers should abstain from employing them on other than strictly sanitary duties, except under the conditions and to the extent permitted by Rule 7 in Appendix B to the order.

2. Letter No. C. 82-2, dated 29th September 1923, from the Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding in original letter No. H. C. 45—Rev. 23-24, dated 28th July 1923, from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, regarding the revision of the establishment of the Tirthahalli Municipal Council so as to provide among other matters for the abolition of the post of the Sanitary Maistry and the appointment in his stead of a "Revenue and Sanitary Inspector" and stating that the Sanitary Inspector must not be harnessed with any heavy extraneous duties.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. H. C. 45—Rev. 23-24, dated 1st May 1924, from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, stating that owing to the very slender resources of the Municipal Council, it is not possible to create the appointment of a highly paid executive official for purely sanitation work and that as the town is a very small one and as there is already a bill collector, the work that will be entrusted to the Revenue and Sanitary Inspector, besides his sanitary duties, will be to supervise and control the collection staff and to attend to the execution of attachment warrants in a few instances.

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ORDER NO. L. 655-72—SAN. 9-24-2, DATED 26TH JULY 1924.

As the Sanitary Inspectors are paid wholly from local funds and as the sanitation work to be attended to by them in Municipalities and rural areas is not sufficient, Government are pleased to direct, in modification of previous orders on the subject, that the Presidents of the Municipal Councils and District and Taluk Boards may assign to them other duties of the Board, care being, however, taken to see that such duties do not interfere with their legitimate sanitary work.

2. Separate orders will issue regarding the revision of the establishment of the Tirthahalli Municipal Council.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Local Service Examination Qualifications.

READ—

Government Order No. 1678—L. R. 105-96-1, dated 7th August 1906, prescribing among other things the Local Service Tests required to be passed by officials aspiring for certain appointments in the Revenue Department.

2. Letter No. C. 4313, dated the 12th July 1921, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting proposals in regard to the qualifications required of officials in the Revenue Department.

3. Copy of the Proceedings of the 12th Meeting of the Central Recruitment Board dated 4th April 1923, submitting proposals for the revision of the rules prescribing the qualifications required of officials in the Revenue Department.

ORDER NO. R. 570-9—L. R. 436-23-2, DATED 24TH JULY 1924.

The general educational qualifications required of candidates for the different grades of the public service are governed by Government Order No. 2093-172—E. A. 14-21-7, dated the 28th November 1921.

2. The following departmental tests are prescribed in supersession of the Government Order of 1906 read above for the various grades of officials of the Revenue Department :—

Class of officials	Service tests to be passed	Remarks
(a) Taluk Sheristedars ...	Revenue Lower, Criminal Lower and Accounts Lower.	
(b) Shekdars	Revenue Lower.	
(c) Head, Munshi, Sub-Division Office	Revenue Lower and Accounts Lower.	
(d) Head Clerk, Head Munshi, Head Accountant and officials of corresponding rank in District Offices.	Revenue Lower and Accounts Lower.	Judicial Head Munshis should pass Criminal Lower also.
(e) District Sheristedars	Accounts Higher, Criminal Higher and Revenue Higher.	
(f) Manager and Head Cerlk, Revenue Commissioner's Office	Accounts Higher and Revenue Higher.	
(g) Typist	Senior Typewriting Examination or other equivalent examination.	
(h) Steno-Typists on pay below Rs. 50	Typing Advanced, Shorthand Junior or other equivalent examination.	
(i) Steno-Typists on pay above Rs. 50	Typing Advanced, Shorthand Senior or other equivalent examination.	

3. The Central Recruitment Board recommend that a proportion of the Taluk Sheristedars and Shekdars may be recruited directly by the appointment of Probationary Sheristedars and Shekdars. Government consider that the appointment of Probationary Sheristedars is neither desirable nor necessary. Separate orders will issue regarding the appointment of Probationary Shekdars.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

Relief on Account of floods.

READ—

Letters from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, reporting of heavy floods in the Cauveri, Kapila and Hemavati rivers in the Mysore and Hassan Districts.

ORDER No. R. 483-6—R. M. 3-24-5, DATED 19TH JULY 1924.

The Revenue Commissioner reports that owing to heavy rainfall in the Ghats during the past two weeks, there have been heavy floods in the Cauveri, Kapini and Hemavati rivers. In certain places situated on the banks of these rivers, houses have been flooded and in certain areas communications have to some extent been intercepted. The exact extent of the damage that has been caused is not yet known, but it is reported to be slight. Government however consider it necessary to take prompt action for the relief of sufferers and for the repairs of roads, bridges and other kinds of traffic and are pleased to place at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners of Mysore and Hassan Districts, Rs. 1,000 each for immediate relief to poor people that have suffered or may suffer on account of floods. An imprest of Rs. 2,500 each is placed at the disposal of the Executive Engineers of the two districts for attending to emergent and immediate repairs to roads and bridges and for the removal of any kind of obstruction to traffic, which may have been caused by the floods.

2. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to obtain a detailed report from the Deputy Commissioners of Districts as regards the quantity of rainfall, as compared with the average, the extent of damages caused by the floods, and the action taken by the Deputy Commissioners for relief. He should also issue necessary instructions to the officers concerned in the two districts as well as in the Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts to be on the alert and take prompt action to afford relief wherever necessary.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

Relief on Account of floods.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 483-6—R. M. 3-24-25, dated the 19th July 1924, sanctioning certain sums for the relief of sufferers in floods in the urgent repairs to roads, bridges, etc., for the Mysore and Hassan Districts.

ORDER No. R. 529-35—R. M. 3-24, DATED 22ND JULY 1924.

Government are pleased to place a sum of Rs. 1,000 each at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners of Kadur and Shimoga, for affording relief to people who have suffered loss owing to the recent heavy floods. Further an imprest of Rs. 2,500 each is placed at the disposal of the Executive Engineers of these two districts for attending to emergent and immediate repairs to roads and bridges and for the removal of any kind of obstruction to traffic which may have been caused by the floods.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

Relief on Account of floods.

READ—

Letter No. D. 1—23-24, dated 21st July 1924, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting a brief account of the damages caused by floods in the Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts and requesting sanction to an additional allotment of Rs. 50,000 being placed at his disposal for grant of loans.

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ORDER No. R. 556-61—R. M. 3-24-17, DATED THE 23RD JULY 1924.

The Revenue Commissioner is requested to allot a sum of Rs. 5,000 to each of the districts of Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur for grant of loans to persons who have suffered losses on account of floods, from the Budget grant under Takavi Loans. The question of sanctioning additional grants will be considered after these amounts are spent.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

Relief on account of floods.

READ—

Letter No. D. 1 of 24-25, dated 27th July 1924 from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, requesting that an additional sum of Rs. 5,000 may be sanctioned for affording gratuitous relief to the sufferers from floods in Shimoga District.

ORDER No. R. 655-60—R. M. 3-24-28, DATED 28TH JULY 1924.

In addition to the sum of Rs. 1,000 sanctioned in Government Order Nos. R. 483-6—R. M. 3-24-5, dated 19th July 1924 and R. 529-35—R. M. 3-24 dated 22nd July 1924, an allotment of Rs. 4,000 is placed at the disposal of each of the Deputy Commissioners of Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur Districts for affording relief to the people who have suffered loss owing to the recent heavy floods.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

Relief on Account of floods.

Read—

Letter No. D. 1—24-25, dated the 28th July 1924, from the Revenue Commisioner in Mysore stating that two hundred houses in Harihar Town and riverside villages in the Chitaldrug District are reported to have been damaged by floods in Tungabhadra river and requesting that a sum of Rs. 1,000 may be sanctioned for the relief of poor sufferers.

ORDER No. R. 766-8—R. M. 3-24-36, DATED 29TH JULY 1924.

A sum of Rs. 2,000 is placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, for gratuitous relief of poor sufferers in the floods.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

Floods.

ORDER No. R. 661-70—R. M. 3-24-33, DATED 28TH JULY 1924.

From the reports received from the Deputy Commissioners of Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts, Government understand that considerable damage has been caused by the unprecedentedly high floods during the past two weeks and that the poor inhabitants in several villages situated in the banks of the main rivers have had to abandon their houses. Government consider that immediate action should be taken to afford relief to these persons and with this object direct that relief parties should be organised by the Deputy Commissioners, consisting of the Revenue Sub-Division Officer, the Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, the Amildar and the Police Inspector of the Taluk. Not less than six and not more than 12 coolies with the necessary tools should be attached to each relief party. Not less than 3 constables also should be attached to each party. The Deputy Commissioners should arrange for as many relief parties on this basis as may be necessary regard being had to the fact that the relief should be afforded as quickly as possible. The Revenue Sub-Division Officer who will be in charge of the party should be provided with a cash grant up to a maximum of Rs. 250 to distribute relief to the poor wherever necessary. This amount will be met out of the grant of Rs. 5,000 already placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners of these districts.

2. Special steps should be taken to provide facilities to the poor who have either lost their houses and property or have had to vacate them on account of floods, to erect temporary sheds and to provide subsistence. The Conservator of Forests has been requested to

telegraph to the District Forest Officers of Mysore and Shimoga to supply building materials from State Forests to the Deputy Commissioners of those districts on indents made by them The Conservator will make similar supplies to the Deputy Commissioners of the other two districts also if necessary. Special care should be taken to see that the new structures that may be erected are located in healthy areas.

3. The Deputy Commissioners of these four districts are requested to submit daily a report of the progress of relief operations and a special consolidated report showing the extent of the damages done, and the measures of relief adopted up to the period ending Sunday the 27th instant should be submitted to Government before the 31st instant."

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government*
Revenue Department.

Cattle Mortality in the Mysore State.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. Per-9-23-24, dated the 28th June 1924, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, forwarding the statement of cattle mortality for the half-year ending 31st December 1923 with his review thereon.

(Director's review and statement printed as accompaniments).

ORDER NO. R. C. 738-47—STCS. 56-23-5, DATED 29TH JULY 1924.

Recorded.

2. There was a delay of three months in the submission of this important return, which should be avoided in future.

3. It is seen from the figures furnished that the total mortality during the half-year was 49,383 as against 36,037 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The mortality from contagious diseases was however, less being 15,200 during the half-year ending 31st December 1922 as against 11,303 during the half-year under report. The heavy mortality due to non-contagious diseases seems to be due to the unfavourable seasonal conditions, and the increases are mostly in the Districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Kadur.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.*

Review on the return of cattle mortality for the half-year ending 31st December 1923.

The total mortality during the half-year was 49,383 as against 36,037 and the deaths from contagious diseases were 11,303 as against 15,200 of the corresponding half-year of 1922-23. The heavy mortality under non-contagious causes is due to the bad seasonal condition on account of which there was heavy mortality in Kolar, Kadur and Tumkur Districts. This increase has also to be accounted for by a larger number of cattle mortality returns received in the Taluk offices, though this is still unsatisfactory in a few taluks.

All possible steps have been taken to suppress epidemic cattle diseases and during the half-year 36,577 heads of cattle have been inoculated against the diseases noted as under :—

Rinderpest	19,826
Black quarter	9,750
Anthrax	4,599
Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia	2,402

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Return of Cattle Mortality in the Mysore State for the half-year ending 31st December 1923.

District, Taluk, Hobli	Description of animal	Contagious diseases										Non-contagious causes						Total				
		Rinderpest	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	Anthrax	Black-quarter	Foot and mouth	Surra	Red water	Parasitic diarrhoea	Other contagious diseases	Total	Snake-bite	Wild animals	Criminal poisoning	Natural decay and accidents	Other causes	Total	Cattle	Buffaloes	Ponies	Sheep and goats	Asses
Bangalore 1922-23	Cattle	37	44	280	168	17	26	5	169	111	827	30	326	1	1,148	699	2,204	3,031	...	...	...	...
	Buffaloes	16	12	67	38	4	...	2	91	40	935	...	14	1	152	121	1,898	2,838	559	...	...	...
	Ponies	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	270	1	...	...	...	13	289	...	179	53	...	...
	Sheep and goats	15	8	77	12	36	3	...	69	38	87	...	10	...	12	20	92	...	...	2	910	...
	Assess	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	11	...	65	...	273	310	42	...	...	...	442	...
Mysore 1922-23	Cattle	68	62	396	185	35	23	6	222	135	1,131	6	467	11	1,704	436	1	...	...	...	...	192
	Buffaloes	16	15	70	12	4	8	...	85	27	1,000	...	31	...	372	96	652	...	...	...	...	4
	Ponies	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	242	3	...	...	...	152	372	...	...	...	...	...
	Sheep and goats	127	10	53	5	...	...	4	12	109	250	...	13	...	76	1	185	...	...	...	...	...
	Asses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	96	4	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga 1922-23	Cattle	7	44	140	114	8	...	...	32	491	836	81	1,433	3	2,716	591	2,624	3,755	...	8	...	...
	Buffaloes	8	32	76	53	5	...	...	48	202	1,086	...	...	...	...	...	1,924	2,924	...	4	741	...
	Ponies	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	419	37	332	1	728	535	458	...	700	...	490	...
	Sheep and goats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	99	377	...	...	...	...	...	367	...	617	...	...	...
	Asses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	5	...	2	1	7	...	...	8	...	5
Kadur 1922-23	Cattle	46	71	50	22	19	1	...	86	30	6	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	4	...	4
	Buffaloes	155	43	14	5	6	...	...	36	8	775	11	791	4	3,207	2	4	5,660	...	...	...	...
	Ponies	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	643	...	...	...	...	2	4,960	3,503	...	16	155	...
	Sheep and goats	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	...	64	...	548	947	2,683	...	2,102	11	16	...
	Asses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	2	15	2	18	17	54	...	1,050	...	...	...
Kolar 1922-23	Cattle	11	36	414	179	47	...	...	71	262	5	...	...	...	...	3	11	...	...	...	...	8
	Buffaloes	8	17	118	87	31	...	...	29	120	1,020	9	76	4	1,644	2,192	4,165	5,185	...	...	...	...
	Ponies	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Sheep and goats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	...	120	...	35	208	368	...	...	17	456	...
	Asses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	2	...	8
	Cattle	18	17	118	87	31	...	...	29	120	355	4	16	5	832	1,002	1,359	...	2,214	...	...	...
	Buffaloes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	334	...	...	...	...	...	153	...	487	...	...	...

| | | |

Season and Crop Report.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 2633, dated the 6th June 1924, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the Season and Crop Report for 1922-23 together with his review thereon.

2. Letter No. R. O. C. 903—H. C. 275-2, dated the 12th January 1924, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, communicating his remarks on the Season and Crop Report for 1922-23.

ORDER No. I. C. 391-449—STCS. 41-23-10, DATED 18TH JULY 1924.

Recorded.

2. The average rainfall for the State was 34·05 as against 37·63 inches during last year, the decrease of 3·58 inches being shared by all the Districts except Bangalore where there was a slight increase. The Mungar rains were timely and fairly distributed all over the State. In parts of the Kolar District, the holding off of the September rains created a certain amount of anxiety but there was heavy rainfall early in October which eased the situation.

3. A noteworthy feature of the year is the increase of the area taken up for cultivation during the year. This was due in a large measure to the special arrangements made by Government to expedite the disposal of lands available for cultivation and to provide suitable lands from Date reserves and Amrut Mahal kavals in areas where a sufficient extent of land was not available. The area relinquished during the year was 22,143 acres as against 20,676 acres in the previous year. The total area under occupation was 7,903,994 acres as against 7,844,021 last year.

4. The expansion or contraction in the area under cultivation of some of the principal crops during the year 1922-23 as compared with 1921-22 is shown below:—

Crops	1922-23	1921-22
	Acres	Acres
Rice	707,509	714,720
Ragi	2,229,953	2,203,124
Jola	689,702	678,121
Sugar-cane	37,922	32,345
Cotton	83,120	56,669
Horse gram	714,698	714,793

It is satisfactory to note that the areas under ragi, jola, sugar cane and cotton showed substantial increase. The area under sugar-cane increased by nearly 5,577 acres and that under cotton by 26,451 acres. The outturn of crops was however slightly less than in the previous year.

5. *Revision of the Standard Rates.*—The question of revising the existing system of determining standard rates of produce with a view to ensure greater accuracy is engaging the active consideration of Government.

6. The following two tables give statistics relating to the export and import trade in food grains of the State and the fluctuations in the average retail prices of the three most important staple food grains during the past five years:—

I. Value of exports and imports (in lakhs of rupees).

Description	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19
Exports of food grains.	420	411	406	408	384
Imports ...	375	317	331	354	320

II. Prices of important staple food grains in the State (in terms of seers per rupee).

Description	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19
Rice ...	5·00	4·75	4·70	4·31	4·36
Ragi ...	10·10	9·09	9·23	7·7	8·42
Jola ...	8·06	7·71	7·70	6·78	5·85

It will be seen that there was a slight fall in prices of the principal food stuffs.

There was a decline in the export of raw materials such as silk, cotton and wool counterbalanced by an increased export of finished goods, thus showing an increased consumption of raw materials in the State in the production of manufactured goods.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

House-building Advance.

ORDER No. FL. 462-521—G.-F. 31-24-1, DATED 23RD JULY 1924.

Government are pleased to direct that house-building advances whether of six or twelve months' pay admissible under Article 263 of Mysore Account Code, Volume I, be subject to the maximum limit of Rs. 10,000. The Comptroller is requested to amend para IV of the Article accordingly.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.

Registered No. M.—1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1924.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Single Committee for each Local Body to deal with Economic Development Work.

Read the following Resolution No. XXIX of the Local Self-Government Conference of April 1923:—

"That, to deal with the Educational, Industrial and Agricultural problems connected with the Economic Conference, the local bodies may have a single Committee in lieu of three separate Committees."

"That the Local Boards and the Municipal Regulations be suitably amended so as to empower local bodies to grant loans for the encouragement of local arts and industries, subject to such limitations and safeguards as the Government may deem fit to impose."

ORDER No. L. 673-95—ML. 79-24-1, DATED 26TH JULY 1924.

Government agree with the view of the Local Self-Government Conference that it is sufficient, if there is a single Committee for each local body to deal with work connected with Economic Development. Government also consider that separate Committees are not necessary for Taluk Boards, and that the members to be selected should be such as represent the different branches of development work, *viz.*, Education, Agriculture and Industries and Commerce. The Municipal Regulation and the Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation will be amended accordingly.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

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Ex-officio Members of the District Boards.

READ—

Resolution No. XV of the Local Self-Government Conference of 1923:—

"That it is not desirable to appoint non-official Presidents or Vice-Presidents of Taluk Boards *ex-officio* Members of the District Boards."

ORDER No. L. 816-32—L. B. 58-24-3, DATED 29TH JULY 1924.

Recorded.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Shanbhogs and Patels.

CIRCULAR.

ORDER No. R. 791-801—L. R. 86-22-6, DATED 30TH JULY 1924.

It has come to the notice of Government that in spite of the clear instructions issued in Paragraph 2 of their order No. 4087-94—R. 1406, dated 1st November 1896, there are still a very large number of registered Patels and Shanbhogs who have not taken charge of their respective offices but are following other avocations.

The Revenue Commissioner is requested to impress on the Deputy Commissioners of Districts the necessity of satisfying themselves that the Standing Orders on the subject are enforced and to issue notice to every barawardar shanbhog or patel who is not a minor or widow requiring him to enter upon his duties, within a period not exceeding six months. If he fails to do so his name should be removed from the Baraward Register and the fact notified in the *Mysore Gazette* and also in the village or villages concerned so that the hukdars, if any, may appear and claim the office within two years, sirkar patels and shanbhogs being employed in the meanwhile wherever necessary. If the appointment is not claimed within two years from the date of notice the right of the family concerned for the huk will be forfeited and the Deputy Commissioners may appoint any competent person permanently to the post.

The Deputy Commissioners will soon after the Jamabandi of each year, submit a report to Government, through the Revenue Commissioner showing the action taken in the matter.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

Floods.

READ—

Letter No. D. 1 of 24-25, dated the 29th July 1924, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, reporting the damage done at Harihar and other villages situated on the Tungabhadra in the Chitaldrug District and requesting that Rs. 1,000 for gratuitous relief and Rs. 2,000 for granting Takavi loans may be placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner for affording relief to the sufferers.

ORDER No. R. 774-7—R. M. 3-24-38, DATED 29TH JULY 1924.

The Revenue Commissioner's report shows that on account of the high floods in the Tungabhadra nearly 190 houses collapsed in Harihar Town and that owing to prompt evacuation of the flooded localities there was no loss of life. The local authorities are reported to have made adequate arrangements to provide facilities to the poorer classes to put up temporary sheds. A Committee consisting of 15 leading citizens is reported to have been formed and a sum of Rs. 145 has been subscribed. The local Co-operative Society has come forward to divert their dividends in the last year amounting to Rs. 545 for giving relief to the sufferers.

2. As regards the sums asked for by the Revenue Commissioner, Government have already placed a sum of Rs. 2,000 at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner for affording relief to the sufferers. A sum of Rs. 22,000 for granting loans to the sufferers is now sanctioned and this will be in addition to the grant provided for loans in the Budget.

3. The Conservator of Forests will be requested to instruct the District Forest Officer, Chitaldrug, by wire to supply shed materials from State Forests to the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldrug for issue to the sufferers.

4. Government desire to place on record the high appreciation of the public spirit of the people of Harihar in readily coming forward with substantial contributions to afford relief to the poor people who have suffered on account of the floods. The Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldrug District is requested to communicate to the Members of the Flood Relief Committee and the Members of the Co-operative Society Government's appreciation of their public spirit.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
Revenue Department.

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT.

Powers of Sanction of the Chief Engineer in Mysore.

READ—

Government Order No. P. W. 551-73—E. 6815-37, dated the 12th March 1923, defining the powers to be exercised by the Chief Engineers and the Executive Engineers.

2. Government Order No. 2534-85—C. B. 157-23-1, dated the 4th February 1924, sanctioning certain administrative changes in the Public Works Department, and directing that the schedule of powers to be exercised by the Chief Engineer be revised.

3. Notes ending with No. D. 165, dated the 10th April 1924, by the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, in the matter.

ORDER No. P. W. 327—344, DATED THE 23RD JULY 1924.

In supersession of Government Order No. P. W. 551-73—E. 6815-37, dated the 12th March 1923, read above, Government are pleased to delegate to the Chief Engineer the powers as detailed in the statement attached.

K. R. SESHACHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE REVISED POWERS OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF MYSORE.

As regards expenditure, the powers to be exercised only within the limits of the budget grants concerned.

1. *General Control.*—To exercise control over the Engineering operations of the Department relating to works noted below and to exercise a concurrent control with the Comptroller over the duties of the officers of the Department in connection with the accounts of expenditure:—

Irrigation works, including minor tanks, maintenance of water-supply works and investigation of fresh schemes of water-supply and drainage. Provincial and District Fund Roads, Buildings and Bridges, including repairs and minor works formerly carried on by the Civil Department from the grants provided in the Public Works Department Budget.

2. *Designs and estimates.*—To deal with details of designs and estimates of all projects, except in the case of works which are to be dealt with by the Executive Engineers.

3. *Sanction to estimates.*—(1) *Original works.*—Can sanction estimates up to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 for each work, if provided for in the Budget.

(2) *Repairs.*—Can sanction estimates to the extent of Rs. 5,000 for each work, if provided for in the Budget.

(3) *Tools and Plant.*—Can sanction all estimates of tools and plant up to a limit of Rs. 5,000 in each case and within the budget provision.

(4) (*a*) *Revised and supplemental estimates.*—Can sanction revised and supplemental estimates except in the case of minor tanks, to the extent of 10 per cent of original estimates sanctioned by Government provided that the excess is within Rs. 5,000, and will have full discretion of deviation within the above limit, of quantities and rates without any material alterations in the designs of works.

(b) *In the case of minor tanks*—Can dispose of all revised estimates within Rs. 1,000; and beyond Rs. 1,000 can sanction revised estimates in which the excess over original estimates does not exceed 10 per cent.

4. *Tenders for works.*—Can accept tenders for the execution of works by contracts for works costing up to Rs. 25,000.

5. *Purchase of stores.*—Can purchase stores, both foreign and local, up to a limit of Rs. 1,000 in each case.

Note.—The limit for purchase of furniture and other articles used in office as well as repair of office furniture is restricted to Rs. 25 in each case, *i.e.*, for each article purchased or repaired.

6. *Appointments.*—(1) May appoint, within the sanctioned scale, Lower Subordinates, Store-keepers, Office Clerks, Draftsmen and office servants.

Note.—All appointments, whether permanent, temporary or officiating, carrying salaries fixed at, or progressing to, or above Rs. 100, should be reported to Government for sanction.

(2) Can sanction temporary appointments in the Divisions and in the offices under his control for fixed periods within the budget provision up to Rs. 100, after obtaining sanction of Government to the posts beforehand.

(3) Can sanction appointments up to Rs. 100 in each case on the works establishment, after obtaining sanction of Government to the total expenditure for works establishment.

7. *Transfers.*—To transfer Gazetted Officers below the rank of Executive Engineers and all the other members of establishment whose appointments are within his powers.

8. *Leave.*—(1) To grant leave under the rules in force to non-gazetted officers of the Department.

(2) To grant privilege leave to Gazetted Officers of the Department, except in the case of Executive Engineers, provided that no additional expenditure is incurred on that account. As a Divisional charge always requires a competent officer and some allowance has to be given to the acting officer, the sanction of Government is necessary for grant of privilege leave in the case of Executive Engineers.

9. *Dismissals.*—May suspend or dismiss any person appointed by him; but in the case of Overseers, the previous approval of Government should be obtained.

10. *Permanent Advances.*—To sanction permanent advances to subordinate officers for the contingent charges of offices up to the amount advised by the Comptroller as appropriate.

11. *House Building Advance.*—To sanction house building advance to non-gazetted officers drawing a pay of less than Rs. 100 per mensem if strictly admissible under the rules.

12. *Transfer of Contingent Grants.*—To sanction transfers of contingent grant from one head to another within the same major head, provided the expenditure is entirely under his control.

13. *Periodical Increments.*—To sanction annual increments to Engineer Officers, subordinates and other officials of the Department entitled to increments, except that, in the case of Engineer Officers and Upper Subordinates, previous approval of Government should be obtained for withholding increments.

14. *Acting Allowances.*—To sanction special rates of acting allowances under Article 74 of the Mysore Service Regulations to officers whose pay is less than Rs. 100.

15. *Subsistence Allowance.*—To sanction payment of allowances, under Article 122 of the Mysore Service Regulations, to officers placed under suspension, or dismissed and reinstated, provided that the extra cost does not exceed Rs. 200 and the period of employment through suspension or dismissal does not exceed six months.

16. *Halting Allowances.*—To sanction halting allowances for halts exceeding ten days to non-gazetted officers of the Department.

17. *Road Journeys.*—To authorise road journeys under Article 535 of the Mysore Service Regulations.

18. *Dasara and Christmas Holidays.*—To grant permission to gazetted officers to utilise the Dasara and Christmas Holidays.

19. *Change of name of Public Servants.*—To dispose of applications for change of name of public servants, provided their appointment is within his powers of sanction.

20. *Purchase of Books.*—To order the purchase of ordinary books of reference required by all offices as well as books of reference relating to the special work of the Department or which are required for Departmental libraries. In the latter case, the purchase should be

strictly limited to the specific allotments made for the purpose in the annual budget and no re-appropriations should be made without the sanction of Government to augment the budget grant.

21. *Additional Powers.*—(1) Sanction of maximum rate of conveyance allowance to Upper Subordinates.

(2) Sanction to reserve stock limits of Divisions.

(3) Sanction to hiring of private buildings for Public Works Officers.

(4) Exemption of rent for residential buildings when unoccupied by officers on account of plague infection or other grounds.

(5) Acceptance of certificates in lieu of missing vouchers.

(6) Writing off tools and plant and stock articles lost to the extent of Rs. 500 in each case, subject to the condition that the amount so written off in a year in the case of each Division does not exceed Rs. 500.

(7) Can dispose of applications for water supply connections for non-domestic purposes, in ordinary cases, subject to a limit of 5,000 gallons in each case.

(8) Sanction of expenditure on account of advertisements in non-contract newspapers.

(9) Sanction of appointment of persons over 25 years of age to clerical, Draftsman and Lower Subordinate services.

(10) Sanction to transfer of non-gazetted officers from the Public Works to other Departments and *vice versa* with the consent of the Heads of Departments concerned.

(11) Purchase of stationery articles which are not available at the Government Stationery Depot to the extent of Rs. 25 in the case of foreign made articles and Rs. 50 in the case of country made articles in each case.

(12) Purchase of technical books and permission to subscribe for periodicals, within budget provision.

(13) Supply of clothing to menials, according to the scale prescribed in Standing Orders.

(14) Writing off arrears of irrecoverable advances to labour up to a limit of Rs. 100.

(15) Refunds.

(16) To sanction the recovery of security deposits in 20 instalments.

(17) To sanction bicycle allowance in lieu of pony allowance.

(18) To sanction the alteration of date of birth of non-gazetted officers and office establishment, subject to the conditions laid down in G. O. No. Fl. 4629-78—G. F. 86-22-1, dated 7th April 1923.

(19) To sanction, subject to the limits fixed in Article 51, Mysore Service Regulations, the acceptance of presents offered by the public to subordinate officers of the Department for good work done.

(20) To authorise the Superintendent, Government Press, or private printing press to print the Departmental Gradation Lists.

(21) To sanction extended joining time to non-gazetted officers under special circumstances subject to rules in Article 108, Mysore Service Regulations.

(22) To sanction the advance of one month's pay to subordinates who are borne on the permanent establishment for purchase of ponies, the advance being recovered in monthly instalments not exceeding six.

(23) May write off irrecoverable balances of revenue or other items not exceeding Rs. 50 in each case.

Note.—The Chief Engineer will also exercise the powers delegated to Heads of Departments under Standing Orders of Government without prejudice to the above.

Revised Powers of sanction of the Chief Electrical Engineer in Mysore.

READ :—

1. G. O. No. E. D. S. 128-32, dated 8th February 1923 defining the revised powers of the Chief Electrical Engineer as Head of the Electrical Department.

2. G. O. No. 2534-85—C. B. 157-23-1, dated 4th February 1924 directing among other things that the schedule of powers to be exercised by the Chief Electrical Engineer issued in G. O. No. E. D. S. 128-32, dated 8th February 1923 be revised and greater power given over his establishment and other routine matters.

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3. Letter No. 6276, dated 22nd March 1924, from the Chief Electrical Engineer submitting a statement showing the enhanced powers to be exercised by him as Head of the Electrical Department.

4. Note No. E. D. S. 210, dated 28th April 1924, by the Public Works Secretary, expressing his views and suggestions on the above.

ORDER No. E. D. S. 373-430, DATED, BANGALORE, THE 25TH JULY 1924.

The powers now exercised by the Chief Electrical Engineer were sanctioned in G. O. No. E. D. S. 128-32, dated 8th February 1923.

2. For reasons stated in G. O. No. 2534-85—C. B. 157-23-1, dated 4th February 1924, it was ordered that the Chief Electrical Engineer will, hereafter be purely Administrative Officer with no Secretariat functions but that he will be given greater powers over his establishment and other routine works to enable disposal of departmental matters promptly without giving rise to unnecessary correspondence.

3. The Chief Electrical Engineer accordingly submitted a revised schedule of powers with his letter No. 6276, dated 22nd March 1924. After careful consideration, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to delegate to the Chief Electrical Engineer to the Government of Mysore, revised powers to be exercised by him as enumerated in the accompanying schedule.

K. R. SESHAGHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department.

STATEMENT OF REVISED POWERS OF THE CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

No.	Heads	Details of powers
1	General control ...	(1) To exercise general control over the operations of the Department in all its branches and to suggest projects and designs to Government for improvement and development of the Department. (2) To exercise concurrent control with the Comptroller to the Government of Mysore over the duties of the officers of the Department in connection with accounts of revenue and expenditure.
2	Works ...	(1) Can sanction estimates for *Capital works* costing not more than Rs. 5,000 in each case subject to the conditions that (a) the annual cost of all such works is limited to the amount specifically provided for this purpose in the sanctioned capital budget estimates, and (b) the general approval of Government is taken to the works proposed to be sanctioned and executed. (2) Can sanction estimates under "Interior Power and Lighting" to the extent of Rs. 20,000 in each case provided the return from them is not less than 25 per cent on the Capital cost. No work under this item should be sanctioned if the supply of energy or other term of the supply contract requires the sanction of Government.
3	Revised and Supplemental Estimates.	Can sanction revised and supplemental estimates to the extent of 10 per cent of the original estimates sanctioned by Government provided the total excess is not more than Rs. 2,500 and will have discretion of deviations within the above limit of quantities and rates provided any material alterations in the designs of works are not involved.

No.	Heads	Details of powers
4	Revenue Expenditure.	(1) Can incur expenditure to the extent of budget provision provided that such expenditure is incurred against a duly sanctioned estimate in every case and that all cases involving an expenditure in excess of Rs. 5,000 on any individual work are submitted to Government for sanction. (2) In case of *new minor works* can incur expenditure to the extent of Rs. 1,000 in each case against an estimate sanctioned by him.
5	Depreciation Fund Account.	Can sanction estimates for renewals debitable to "Depreciation Fund Account" up to a limit of Rs. 5,000 in each case. But in cases of emergencies where immediate renewals are necessary in the interests of revenue, the limit may be enhanced to Rs. 10,000 and a report thereof submitted to Government *at once*.
6	Contribution works...	(1) Can undertake private works at his discretion after recovering the funds from the applicant for such works. (2) Can undertake works for other Departments and Municipalities on estimates sanctioned by competent authorities and after funds are placed at the disposal of the Chief Electrical Engineer. Responsibility of sanction devolves on the Department or Municipality concerned.
7	Execution of works...	(1) Can arrange for execution of sanctioned works either by contract, petty contract, task work or Departmental agency. (2) In respect of works to be executed by contract, can enter into contracts and execute contract deeds on behalf of Government and accept tenders for all sanctioned works within and up to a limit of Rs. 25,000 for each work and when provision has been made for the same in the Budget.
8	Work Establishment	(1) Can sanction the entertainment of temporary works establishment, the cost being limited to the provision in the estimate for the entertainment of such establishment. (2) The rate of pay to this class of establishment may not exceed Rs. 100 in the case of each individual and the conditions for the entertainment of such establishment may be as laid down in para 309, Volume III, Mysore Account Code.
9	Establishment ...	(1) Can appoint, dismiss, grant promotions or increments to and reduce the pay of the members of the maintenance staff of the Electrical Department whose pay or the maximum pay is below Rs. 100 per mensem provided that in the case of all new appointments to be made hereafter, no person is appointed who is not duly qualified and who is not also a subject of His Highness the Maharaja without the special sanction of Government.
10	Transfers ...	Except in the case of Superintendents, and Chief Operators in charge of Divisions, can transfer any member of the Electrical Department provided that such transfers do not disturb the sanctioned scale or involve extra cost and that the exigencies of service require such transfers.
11	Leave ...	(1) May grant leave under the Rules in force to non-Gazetted officers of the Electrical Department. (2) May grant privilege leave to Gazetted officers of the Department up to a period of one month provided that no substitute is required.
12	Temporary Establishment.	(1) Can sanction the entertainment of temporary office and petty establishment for a period of not more than six months and on rates of pay not exceeding Rs. 50 per mensem in each individual case provided there is provision in the Budget.

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No.	Heads	Details of powers
		(2) Can also sanction the extension of the period of such temporary establishment by not more than six months at a time within budget provision.
13	Contingencies ...	May sanction purchase of such of the articles of stationery as the Government Depot cannot supply within the budget limit.
14	Stores ...	(1) The procedure under the Stores Purchase Committee Rules issued from time to time for obtaining supplies must be followed. (2) Orders for the purchase of stores and materials from firms outside India should be invariably approved by the Government. (3) Materials required for the execution of sanctioned estimates or for replenishing the stores and available from local firms or Agents in India may be purchased through the Stores Purchase Committee up to a limit of Rs. 10,000 in each case. In all cases exceeding this limit previous sanction of Government should be obtained. Preference should be given to materials produced or manufactured in Mysore. NOTE.—This power is confined to cases in which local purchase is not costlier than foreign purchase or those in which supply is urgently required and there is no time to obtain them from outside. (4) May dispose of all unserviceable surplus or obsolete stores by sale or by public auction when the book value does not exceed Rs. 5,000, cases in excess of this amount being reported to Government. (5) May sell stores to the public at cost plus usual centages in accordance with the Article 31 9 of Mysore Account Code, Volume III, Part I when such sale is in the interest of the Department. (6) May sanction losses under stock within a maximum limit of Rs 500 a year.
15	Advances ...	(1) May grant advances of salaries and travelling allowances up to a limit specified in Article 256 of the Mysore Account Code, Volume I. Advances from the work Permanent Advance may be made to members included in the Headquarters establishment whose bills require pre-audit, such advances being adjusted on receipt of the audited bill from the Comptroller's Office. (2) Can grant advances to contractors or for collection of labour in special cases up to a limit of Rs. 500 after taking adequate precautions against loss.
16	Imprest ...	Can sanction imprests within the following limits :— (a) Permanent imprest of Rs. 1,000 to Gazetted Officers. (b) Temporary imprest up to Rs. 500 to subordinates of the permanent staff under the rules in force.
17	Tools and Plant ...	(1) Can purchase Tools and Plant and mathematical instruments and drawing instruments up to a limit of Rs. 3,000 in each case. (2) The limit for the purchase of furniture and other articles used in office as well as repair of office furniture is restricted to Rs. 100 in each case, *i.e.*, for each articles purchased or repaired. (3) Can dispose losses of tools and plant up to a limit of Rs. 500 in each case and can order disposal of unserviceable tools by sale or public auction where the book value does not exceed Rs. 5,000.

No.	Heads	Details of powers
		MINING COMPANIES ON THE KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.
18	Revenue ...	(1) Cannot arrange for the re-rating of motors, transfer of power, grant of additional power, etc., under the terms of the agreement without the previous sanction of Government. (2) Can sanction rebates owing to temporary relinquishment of power or to other causes, such as, shut downs, shortage of water, accidents, etc., under clauses 14 to 18 (inclusive) of the revised agreement of 18th August 1913 subject to formal report to Government. OTHER COMPANIES. (3) Can supply power to the other firms or companies only with the previous sanction of Government when the supply requires a special agreement. (This will be defined more clearly later on).
19	Lighting ...	(1) May supply energy for lighting and power installations according to rules in force. (2) May sanction extensions to street lighting systems in the various Municipalities under the rules and agreements in force. May sanction rebates for such days on which the street lighting service is suspended owing to interruptions, etc., in accordance with the agreement.
20	Irrecoverable balances	May himself write off irrecoverable balances of revenue or other items not exceeding Rs. 25 in each case. All cases involving the write-off of irrecoverable items of revenue of over Rs. 25 should be submitted to Government. The monthly statement of items of Rs. 25 and less written off by the Chief Electrical Engineer should also be submitted to Government.
21	Miscellaneous ...	(1) May grant permission to the employees of the Department to utilise the Dasara and Christmas Holidays. (2) May dispose of applications for change of name of all the employees of the Department. (3) May order the purchase of any technical books and technical journals and other books of references required for the Departmental use at a total cost not exceeding Rs. 250 per annum subject to the condition that the purchase is covered by a budget grant. (4) May sanction the publication of advertisements of Departmental public notifications in all contract as well as non-contract newspapers irrespective of the expenditure in each case subject to the condition that there is an adequate budget grant therefor. (5) May sanction the appointment of persons over 25 years of age to vacancies among non-gazetted staff in case of appointments which are within the Chief Electrical Engineer's powers of sanction. (6) May sanction the transfer of non-gazetted employees of the Department falling within his powers of appointment from the Electrical to other Departments and *vice versa* with the consent of the Heads of Departments concerned. (7) May sanction the recovery of security deposits in instalments as the circumstances of each case demand, the maximum number of monthly instalments so allowed being limited to 20. (8) Can sanction bicycle allowance up to a maximum of Rs. 7—8—0 per mensem in each case in place of higher sanctioned conveyance allowances, whenever the nature of the conveyance maintained does not admit of the full conveyance allowance sanctioned by Government being disbursed to any member of the establishment.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Resolution No. VIII of the Local Self-Government Conference.

READ—

Resolution No. VIII of the Local Self-Government Conference.

"That it is not desirable to entrust the registration of births and deaths to Village Panchayets and that the existing arrangements for the work do continue, the Regulation on the subject being suitably amended so as to bring the work within the purview of the functions of the District Board and impose upon the Patels the duty of maintaining the prescribed registers."

ORDER No. L. 530-48—L. B. 58-24-2, DATED 23RD JULY 1924.

Recorded with the observation that the existing practice may continue as the District Boards are unable at present to pay for a separate establishment for collecting vital statistics and as the Patels cannot be placed under the disciplinary control of the District Boards.

2. Suitable provision, may however, be made in the Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation in order to enable the Local Boards to undertake the work wherever they are able to have their own agency.

3. Action will be taken to amend the Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation accordingly.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

Finance and Taxation Committee.

READ—

Extract from the report by the Finance and Taxation Committee on the consideration of the Budget estimates for 1924-25 suggesting, among other things that halting allowances may be given to the members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council and the committees thereof even though they are residents of the place at which these bodies meet.

ORDER No. P. 604-13—R. A. 5-24-1, DATED 6TH AUGUST 1924.

The rules now regulating the grant of travelling allowances to the members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council and the several committees of these bodies do not provide for the grant of any allowance to the non-official members who reside at the place of the meeting. It has been brought to the notice of Government that this involves hardship as the attendance of such members is likely to involve them in some expenditure. Government therefore accept the recommendations of the Finance and Taxation Committee and direct that resident members be given hereafter daily allowances for each day of meeting at the same rates as the non-resident non-official members.

2. The necessary agenda and corrigenda slip to the Mysore Service Regulations will be issued.

3. The extra cost during the current year will be met by an additional appropriation for which supplementary demand will be submitted to the Legislative Council in due course.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

Registered No. M.—1175.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Mysore Gazette.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1924.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the Mysore Legislative Council held on the 11th August 1923.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th August 1923.

A. R. BANERJI, ESQ., C.S.I., C.I.E., DEWAN (*Presiding*).

Ex-officio Members.

MIR HAMZA HUSEIN, ESQ., B.A., B.L.,
Offg. First Member of Council.

K. R. SRINIVASIENGAR, ESQ., M.A.,
Offg. Second Member of Council.

PRESENT.

Official Members.

1. K. CHANDY, ESQ., B.A.
2. A. SUBRAHMANYA IYER, ESQ., B.A.
3. S. CADAMBI, ESQ., B.A., L.C.E.
4. C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER, ESQ., B.A.
5. K. MATTHAN, ESQ., B.A.
6. RAJAKARYAPRASAKTHA M. N. KRISHNA RAO, B.A.
7. P. G. D'SOUZA, ESQ., B.A., B.L.
8. B. RAMASWAMAIYA, ESQ., B.A., B.L.
9. B. VENKOBA RAO, ESQ., B.A.
10. K. SHANKARNARAYANA RAO, ESQ., M.A., B.L.

Non-official Members.

1. RAJASABHABHUSHANA DIWAN BAHADUR K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY, C.I.E.
2. RAJAKARYAPRASAKTHA RAO BAHADUR M. SHAMA RAO, M.A.
3. RAO BAHADUR M. C. RANGIENGAR, B.A.
4. MD. ABBAS KHAN, ESQ.
5. B. N. VIJAYADEVA, ESQ., M.A., BAR.-AT-LAW.
6. B. V. RAMASWAMY CHETTY, ESQ., B.A.
7. D. VENKATESAIYA, ESQ., B.A., B.L.
8. H. VENKATRAMAIYA, ESQ., B.A., B.L.
9. N. S. NANJUNDAIYA, ESQ.
10. N. G. BASAVAPPA, ESQ.
11. M. ANANTHAIYA SETTY, ESQ.
12. RAO SAHEB H. CHENNAIYA.
13. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO, ESQ., B.A., B.L.
14. B. ABDUR RAHMON, ESQ., B.A.
15. G. PARAMASIVIAH, ESQ., B.A., LL.B.

Absent.

DR. H. B. MYLVAGANAM.
H. KRISHNA RAO, ESQ.

C. ABDUL GHANI, ESQ., B.A., B.L.
Secretary.

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I. SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Secretary reported to the Council :—

(*a*) That the following Bills which were passed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th June 1923, received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the respective dates specified ;

Income-tax Bill ; 30th June 1923.

Bill to provide for suits against Government ; 18th July 1923.

Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure ; 18th July 1923.

Bill further to amend the Village Courts Regulation ; 17th July 1923.

(*b*) That a petition had been received from Mr. Huchuveere Gowda of Kadaba, praying that the hardships pointed out by him in the administration of the Income-tax Regulation may be brought to the notice of the Council and that it was not in conformity with Rule 55 of the Rules of Business as it did not relate to any matter under the consideration of the Council.

II. INTERPELLATIONS.

Mr. M. Ananthiah Setty asked.

1. Will the Government be pleased to state when the Judicial Separation Scheme will be introduced into Chitaldrug District in view of the fact that the cost involved may not be much ?

Mr. Mir Hamza Husein replied.

The scheme will be introduced into the District when funds permit and the question will be taken up for consideration in connection with the next budget.

Mr. M. Ananthiah Setty asked.

2. Will the Government be pleased to state, if any action is proposed to be taken this year (1923-24) to open the University Entrance Class in the High School, Chitaldrug, as the demand for the same is on the increase every year ?

Mr. Mir Hamza Husein replied.

The Government do not contemplate opening a University Entrance Class in the Chitaldrug High School this year.

Mr. M. Ananthiah Setty asked.

3. Will the Government be pleased to state, with reference to recent retirement of officials ordered to provide for thrown out men, if all those mentioned in the "D" list appended to the Government Order for being provided in the vacancies created, are thrown out men ?

Mr. Mir Hamza Husein replied.

All the men mentioned in annexture D to G. O. No. G. 760-819—G. M. 97-22-14, dated 9th July 1923 are officials that had been already discharged or were liable to be discharged under the retrenchment orders.

Mr. B. V. Ramaswamy Chetty asked.

4. Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Criminal Tribes registered at present ?

Mr. K. R. Srinivasiengar replied.

The following six tribes have been registered as Criminal Tribes :—

1. Vellal Korchers or Kepmaries.
2. Ghantichors or Ghantu Kallars.
3. Korachers of Kolar, Bangalore, and Tumkur Districts.
4. Koramers of Hassan, Kadur and Bangalore Districts.
5. Waddars of Tumkur, Bangalore and Kolar Gold Fields.
6. Handijogees of Bangalore District.

Mr. B. V. Ramaswamy Chetty asked.

5. Will the Government be pleased to state—

Whether in view of the fact that the bulk of the State population are observing *Sarvatra Ekadasi* as a national festival and are finding it very inconvenient to attend Government offices, they will be pleased to declare the date on which the feast falls as a public holiday.

Mr. K. R. Srinivasiengar replied.

If by *Sarvatra Ekadasi*, the member means (as the term is ordinarily understood to mean) Ekadasies observed by all sections of the Hindu Community, there are a number of such Ekadasies in the year and the Government do not consider it necessary to declare such days as holidays.

Mr. B. V. Ramaswamy Chetty asked.

6. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*i*) As to why appeals from the Munsiffs and First Class Magistrates in the Bangalore Division are being preferred to the Chief Court in the first instance unlike the practice in the other two divisions?

(*ii*) Whether it is not desirable to bring about uniformity of procedure in all the divisions and also to thereby avoid the cost of printing and typing which appellants in Bangalore Division are subjected to?

Mr. Mir Hamza Husein replied.

(*i*) The attention of the member is drawn to Section 14 of the Chief Court Regulation, I of 1884, and to Government Notification No. 227, dated 6th September 1890 issued thereunder, which provides for appeals being preferred direct to the Chief Court from the Munsiffs and First Class Magistrates in the Bangalore Division.

(*ii*) Government see no good reason to change the existing practice.

Mr. H. G. Basavappa asked.

7. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) Whether it is true that the Pumping Plant at Bhadravati Iron Works was submerged in water owing to recent floods, and that the work has been suspended consequently?

(*b*) If so, what time will it take to resume work and to bring the furnace effectively into order?

(*c*) What is the loss sustained by the Plant being submerged and the loss for suspending the work?

(*d*) Whether the responsible Engineers who located the Pumping Plant took note of the highest flood level within the past fifty years?

(*e*) Whether the submergence and dislocation of works will cause any and what fresh outlay?

(*f*) If so, how will the Government propose to meet such outlay?

(*g*) Whether the Government will be pleased to take any and what steps to avoid a repetition of such disaster to the State and its finances?

Mr. K. Matthan replied.

(*a*) and (*b*) One of the Plant Pump-houses was partly submerged on account of unusually high floods in the river; but the Pumping Plant will be restored to working condition in about a week's time. Owing to the shut-down it is necessary to re-line the furnace and this will probably be completed and the operation resumed in about three weeks' time.

(*c*) There has been practically no loss due to the submersion of the Plant. The loss due to the suspension of operation cannot be easily calculated now.

(*d*) The designs were prepared by the Consulting Engineers from the best data they could get by local enquiries. The floods this year were unusually high.

(*e*) No fresh capital outlay is required beyond the cost of necessary repairs to the Blast Furnace which may amount to about Rs. 10,000.

(*f*) From the capital grant of the Iron Works for the current year.

(*g*) Arrangements for the proper drainage of foundations are being made but interruption of work in such an industrial undertaking, for one cause or another, is to be expected from time to time.

Mr. H. G. Basavappa asked.

8. Will the Government be pleased to place on the table—

(*a*) The list of professors and assistant professors allotted to each subject in the two University Colleges in Mysore and Bangalore;

(*b*) The hours of work allotted to each professor?

Mr. K. Matthan replied.

(*a*) and (*b*) The information required by the member is placed on the table. (*Vide Appendix.*)

Mr. H. G. Basavappa asked.

9. Will the Government be pleased to state—

Whether they are aware of the practice in British India of granting certificates by the Sub-Registrars of the alienation or encumbrance of immovable properties on receipt of a searching fee, instead of asking the applicant to make his own search as here?

Whether it is not desirable to introduce the same system into our State, at least, in the interest of avoiding fraud and litigation?

Mr. K. R. Srinivasiengar replied.

The attention of the member is drawn to Notifications No. P. 5552—Regis. 30-19-9, dated 6th January 1923 and P. 5554—Regis. 30-19-10, dated 6th January 1923 which provide for the grant of encumbrance certificates by Sub-Registrars.

Mr. D. Venkatesaiya asked.

10. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) The principles of admission guiding the enrolment of applicants seeking entry into the Central College in 1923-24;

(*b*) The hours of work of each professor, assistant professor, lecturer, demonstrator, or tutor in the Central College;

(*c*) The hours of practical work done each day by such professor, assistant professor, demonstrator, lecturer or tutor;

(*d*) The number of batches, along with the number in each batch of students and the hours in each week during which each such batch of students does practical work;

(*e*) The number of professors, assistant professors, etc., doing research work and the nature of such research, the hours of the day or night during which such work is done;

(*f*) Whether accommodation for all students seeking admission will be provided in the Central College for 1924-25 and the following quinquennium?

(*g*) Whether the Government will be pleased to state whether any steps will be taken thoroughly to Indianise the staff of the Central College in the near future?

(*h*) Whether the Government will be pleased to make adequate financial provision for this purpose and whether the Government will be pleased to make a statutory provision of Rs. 10 lakhs a year for University Education in the State?

Mr. K. Matthan replied.

(*a*) to (*e*) Government are not in possession of all the particulars asked for by the member in clauses (*a*) to (*e*) of the interpellation. These are matters under the control of the constituted University authorities, *viz.*, the Vice-Chancellor, the University Council and the Senate, in their proper and respective spheres. As regards the number of hours of work of the members of the staff the member's attention is invited to the answer to interpellation No. 8.

(*f*) The Government understand that the whole question is being examined by the University authorities and final orders will be passed on receipt of their recommendations.

(*g*) The meaning intended to be conveyed by the member by the suggestion made by him in sub-clause (*g*) of the question, is not clear. Government have no intention of making any change as suggested, in the staff of the Central College at present.

(*h*) In the present financial situation, it is not possible to guarantee any fixed annual grant to the University nor can any such grant be placed on a statutory basis.

Mr. D. Venkatesaiya asked.

11. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) Whether the Railway probationers in the Mysore Railways are being trained and given training to fit themselves to the higher appointments in the department, and whether the Government will be pleased to agree that local men of talent should be given preference and opportunity in this Department of State as in all others?

(*b*) Whether the Mysore Railways will be Indianised at the earliest opportunity?

Mr. K. Matthan replied.

(*a*) The reply to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. It is the avowed policy of the Government to have local men of talent to hold higher administrative appointments in the Railway Department.

(*b*) At present almost all the higher appointments in the Railway Department are held by Indians and the appointment of outsiders for such technical departments cannot be avoided unless and until a sufficient number of trained local men is available.

Mr. D. Venkatesaiya asked.

12. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) Whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the statement of Sir M. Visvesvaraya published in the *Daily Post* of 23rd July 1923, relating to the Iron Works at Bhadravati?

(*b*) Whether the Government will be pleased to state what steps and what action were taken between December 1918 and April 1923?

(*c*) Whether a statement of the work done by the Government during this period will be published for information?

(*d*) Whether young Mysoreans will be trained in Bhadravati as well as in Kolar Gold Fields Mining area to fit them to higher technical appointments in those localities?

Mr. K. Matthan replied.

(*a*) The answer to clause (*a*) is in the affirmative.

(*b*) The member's attention is drawn to the information that has been furnished on the subject in the several addresses of the Dewan to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council during this period.

(*c*) The statement asked for by the member is of too general a character and Government cannot undertake to prepare such a statement particularising all the orders issued and the measures taken by them in respect of the undertaking during the past five years.

(*d*) Steps have already been taken to train young men at the Iron Works in all the branches so as to fit them to occupy higher technical positions in due course. Applications from candidates have also been recently called for in this respect. A few young men are already undergoing training at the works. In the case of the Kolar Gold Fields also opportunity has already been taken to train probationers and one such probationer attached to the Mines Department has, after successfully completing the period of probation, been appointed as Junior Inspector of Mines.

Mr. B. Abdur Rahmon asked.

13. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) Whether they have read the Urdu pamphlet dated 4th June 1923, issued by Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan, Secretary, Central Mahomedan Association of Mysore, Bangalore; which has created a sensation among the Muslim population of the State?

(*b*) Were not the scholarships in the second grade and lower grades allotted among districts and taluks on the basis of the total population of the backward classes in those areas till 1920-21?

(*c*) Are they not during and after 1920-21 allotted among the communities on the basis of their total population in the State?

Mr. Mir Hamza Husein replied.

(*a*) The Government have perused the pamphlet which the member has sent to them.

(*b*) Yes, except as regards the scholarships of the second grade for which the whole State was taken as the unit area.

(*c*) Yes.

Mr. G. Paramasiviah asked.

14. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*i*) Whether they are aware that the Survey Resettlement of the Nala Tracts of Seringapatam, Mysore and Krishnarajpete Taluks began to be announced from the 29th June last, *i.e.*, one day before the end of the official year?

(*ii*) Whether it is not a fact that no notification was published in the villages concerned, as prescribed by the standing orders and no opportunities were afforded to the parties affected to prefer objections beforehand?

(*iii*) The assessment figures, past and present, for each village, for dry and wet lands, respectively, in the villages of which the resettlement is announced?

(*iv*) Whether it is not a fact that the increase of assessment in several instances is more than 60 per cent?

(*v*) On what data have the Government proceeded in approving the revised enhanced rates of assessment and have the falling price of paddy and rising rates of labour been taken into consideration?

Mr. K. Matthan replied.

(*i*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*ii*) It is a fact that before the revised rates were announced, no notification was published as contemplated in G. O. No. 603-53—L. S. 7-18-5, dated 11th July 1919, as it was the intention of Government to bring such rates into force with effect from the current year. There was nothing, however, to prevent appeals on broad grounds in respect of the rates, being preferred within a period of three months from the date of the introduction of the settlement, in accordance with Government Order No. R. 9188-97—L. S. 22-04-2, dated 25th March 1905, printed at pages 162 and 163 of Vol. I, Mysore Revenue Manual.

(*iii*) The information asked for will be obtained from the Superintendent of Revenue Survey and laid on the table.

(*iv*) It is a fact that the total increase of assessment has exceeded 60 per cent in five out of the sixty-nine villages. This is however due not to the increase in the ratss of assessment but to the conversion of dry lands into wet or garden and to the large increase in the total occupied area of the villages.

(*v*) The attention of the member is drawn to G. O. No. C. 5-9—L. S. 50-22-4, dated the 27th June 1923, sanctioning the resettlement in which full reasons and data have been given for the revised rates of assessment.

Mr. G. Paramasiviah asked.

15. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*i*) The number of free studentships and half-free studentships available in all the Government and aided High Schools in the State, in addition to the free studentships awarded to holders of Backward Communities Scholarships?

(ii) The number of students of different communities, who have been awarded the same during the year 1922-23?

Mr. Mir Hamza Husein replied.

The information has been called for and will be furnished to the member on receipt.

III. BILLS.

1. Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Regulation, 1917.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—Sir, Section 131 of the Negotiable Instruments Regulation, 1917, provides that a banker who has in good faith and without negligence received payment, for a customer, of a crossed cheque, shall not, in case the title to the cheque proves defective, incur any liability to the true owner of the cheque by reason only of having received such payment. The Regulation however affords no protection to a banker who credits a customer's account with the amount of a cheque before its realisation, as he cannot in that case be regarded as having received payment for a customer. The British Indian law on the point has been amended by Act XXI of 1922 so as to extend the protection to collecting bankers in cases where they credit their customer's account with the amount of a cheque before receiving payment of it. It is proposed to provide for similar protection to the local bankers by adding the following explanation to Section 131 of the Negotiable Instruments Regulation:—

Explanation.—"A banker receives payment of a crossed cheque for a customer within the meaning of this section notwithstanding that he credits his customer's account with the amount of the cheque before receiving payment thereof."

With these remarks I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce the Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Regulation.

MR. K. MATTHAN.—Sir, I beg to second the motion.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN:—Sir, the Bill being a very small one involving no controversial points, it is proposed to pass it at this sitting of the Council and I accordingly beg to move that the rules of business be suspended and the Bill read in Council, considered and passed.

MR. K. MATTHAN:—Sir, I beg to second the motion.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

2. Bill further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888.

MR. K. R. SRINIVASIENGAR:—The Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, though under a different administration, is yet a part of Mysore and is surrounded on all sides by Mysore territory proper. Residents of the Station have naturally large dealings with the Mysore Government in its several departments; and it is therefore very desirable and necessary that the Government should have facilities for the recovery of moneys due to them from such persons unhampered by any considerations of want of jurisdiction.

At present there is practically complete reciprocity between the State and the Station in respect of criminal processes. In the case of Revenue processes, however, there is only a partial concession on either side as only notices and summons are exchangeable, and any amounts voluntarily paid can alone be collected by one administration for the other. If any person does not choose to come forward to pay, the only course open is to sue him in a proper court and then execute the decree. This procedure entails delay and often affords scope to the party to dispose of his property to the detriment of Government claims.

The Government of Mysore as well as the Civil and Military Station authorities having felt the need of a reciprocal arrangement by which the coercive processes under the Revenue Law used by one administration may be executed by the other, have arrived at an agreement in the matter according to which the Government of India have, recently made a provision in the Revenue Recovery Act, 1890 enabling the collection by the Civil and Military Station authorities, of all sums

recoverable by the Mysore Government under Section 193 of our Land Revenue Code. It is therefore necessary for us to amend the Land Revenue Code so as to make a similar provision authorising the Deputy Commissioners to collect arrears of land revenue, and other sums recoverable as such, accruing in the Civil and Military Station. The Bill now placed before the Council provides for the necessary amendments in this respect; and I commend it for your acceptance.

MR. K. CHANDY :—Sir, I beg to second the motion.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

MR. K. R. SRINIVASIENGAR :—As the reciprocal arrangement has already come into force in the Civil and Military Station it is necessary that this measure should be introduced in the Mysore State at once and without delay. I therefore beg to move that the rules of business be suspended and the Bill considered and passed at a single sitting of this Council to day.

Mr. K. CHANDY :—Sir, I beg to second the motion.

The motion was put to the vote and was carried.

3. Bill to amend the Mysore Companies' Regulation.

MR. K. R. SRINIVASIENGAR :—In 1895, a Regulation for the incorporation and regulation of Companies, was first introduced in Mysore, on the model of the Companies' Act in force in British India. Under this Regulation no restrictions were placed on the designation that a company chose to adopt. Subsequently the British Government found it necessary to take some action in this direction owing to the adoption by some companies of names which implied sanction, approval or patronage of Government and accordingly they amended their Companies' Act in 1913 providing for the prohibition of the registration of a company with a name containing such words, except with express consent of Government.

In the same year (1913), two companies applied for registration in Mysore under the names, "The Mysore Government Security Life and Marriage Assurance Company, Limited" and "The Mysore Government Security Mutual Property Investment Company, Limited". The Registrar took exception to the names, but nevertheless had to register them as there was no provision in the Mysore Regulation to refuse registration in such cases. In January 1914, the Registrar after consulting the Goverment Advocate, the Comptroller and the Director of Industries reported to Government that the use of the words "Government Security" was objectionable and apt to mislead the public and suggested that a notice may be published prohibiting the use of such words by any company, and that the Registrar may be authorised to refuse registration in such cases. An amendment of the Regulation was necessary for this purpose, but before taking action in this respect, the Government called on the above mentioned companies to drop the objectionable words, which they declined to do. In December 1914 and February 1915 it was notified by Government for the information of the public that the use of the words, "Mysore Government Security" in the names of the aforesaid companies, should not be taken to mean that the Government of Mysore had authorised the formation of the companies, or that they in any way supervised its business or guaranteed its solvency, and that the public might take warning of the risks run, in dealing with the companies under any such belief.

In 1917 the Mysore Regulation of 1895 was amended on the lines of the British Indian Act of 1913, and provision was made for prohibiting the use, by a company, of any, words implying sanction, approval or patronage of Government, except with their express consent. This provision is applicable, however, only to companies registered after the amended Regulation came into force; and it does not touch the case of companies already registered under the old Regulation.

The Mysore Government Security Mutual Property Investment Company Limited referred to above is no longer in existence, having merged in the other company which still styles itself "The Mysore Government Security Life and Marriage Assurance Company, Limited". This latter is, however, very much alive and has, in recent years, often come in for a lot of criticism and attack in the Representative Assembly, the Legislative Council and the Press; and the Government have been repeatedly pressed to take steps to force the company to

drop the objectionable words so that the public may not be led to believe that the Government had anything to do with the company. Several advertisements appearing in papers published in Madras, Calcutta and other distant places, have been sent to Government from which it would appear that people residing in distant places are misled by the title. The anxiety of the company to stick to the title and their refusal to change it also afford reasonable grounds for the public apprehension that the name is intended to mislead the ignorant.

As all attempts made, to pursuade the company to drop the words have not proved of any avail, it is now intended to amend the Regulation as proposed in the Bill now placed before you so as to take power to require this or any other company, even though already registered under the old Regulation, to drop objectionable words in their name and title within a reasonable time, failing which the company will be compulsorily wound up.

With these words, I beg to place the motion before you for your kind acceptance.

MR. A. SUBRAMANYA IYER.—Sir, I beg to second the motion.

MR. M. C. RANGA IYENGAR.—Sir, the Bill is an important one and I am in full sympathy with the object of the Government. But I am inclined to consider that the Bill is intended to be given retrospective effect. It is for this House to consider whether it is appropriate or not to give retrospective effect. The name and style "Mysore Government Life Assurance Company," was perfectly valid under the old Regulation. The company has been in existence for the past 25 years, and has been using the designation. If the Government now enforces this Regulation, I am afraid business of the company will suffer.

MR. B. V. RAMASAWMY SETTY.—Sir, I beg to support the Bill. I don't know why any sort of objection should be taken to the passing of such an Act. There is no doubt about the public being mislead by the fact that this company has adopted a name which makes many people believe that it has got the support of the Mysore Government. If no funds are deposited with the Mysore Government there is no justification for the company to adopt such a name. With regard to the Oriental Life Insurance Company, they have deposited large funds with the British Government and they are perfectly justified in adopting the designation "Oriental Government, Life Insurance Company." That company has been started in British India and there is also a branch within the limits of the Civil and Military Station Bangalore. How can it be said that there is no objection to this company calling itself "The Mysore Government Life Insurance Company," It has not deposited funds with the Mysore Government; it does not get any support from the Mysore Government.

I am of opinion that the Act should have a retrospective effect, as it will certainly put an end to the public being misled. I do not think the company will suffer; its rights and obligations naturally belong to its shareholders. All that we are concerned with, is that the public should not be misled. We will be helping the public by putting an end to all that is misleading and creating hardship to them. I don't know why any objection should be raised against the form of the Bill. If the company does not change its name after this Act is passed, I dare say the company will be compelled to do so.

With these observations I heartily support the Bill.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH.—Sir, the Government Marriage Life Assurance Company has been in existence for a long time and a large number of people have got dealings with it. As one of the members of this House has already remarked unless this House is aware of any specific instances of fraud committed by that company, I am afraid there is no justification for the passing of this rigorous measure. There are firms by the name of "Prince of Wales carriage works" and "Maharaja Hall" and it does not necessarily mean that because such names have been given, those firms have been receiving patronage at the hands of those whose names they bear. Ignorant people are apt to be misled in spite of any safeguard provided by legislation. Therefore, in the absence of any specific instances of fraud that have come to the notice of Government, I am not in favour of this drastic piece of legislation.

MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN.—Sir, I beg to support the amendment. It seems to me a simple question that no company has any right to make use of Mysore Government Security without the confidence of Government and thus it is very

misleading to the public. It is now high time for us to take some steps in the matter. So far as the principle is concerned, it has my hearty support.

MR. N. S. NANJUNDIAH.—Rao Bahadur Mr. Rangaiengar seems to think that in giving retrospective effect to this Bill it would create a most unfortunate precedent. I am inclined to think that an extraordinary remedy is necessary for an extreme case.

On hearing the lucid speech made by the Member of Council with regard to the time and all possible opportunities that would be given to the Company to change its name, I am inclined to support the Bill. But I would only suggest an amendment to the effect that before requiring the Company to alter its name or to omit certain words it should be served with a notice in writing specifying the reasons and its objections, if any, should be heard. With this amendment I support the Bill and it may be passed into law.

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—Sir, I also support the Bill. In our State there are several industrial concerns which are financed by Government and our Government have acquired a reputation for initiating new enterprises in Commerce and Industries. The use by the company of the words 'Mysore Government Security' is likely to make people outside the State believe that our Government have some manner of connection with the business carried on by the company. It is the duty of the Government to remove the possibility of such impressions as early as possible. But for the conduct of the company in not accepting the suggestion made by Government there would have been no necessity for the introduction of the present Bill.

I submit that the Bill is very opportune. I am really surprised that there should be any opposition to it at all.

MR. K. SHANKARANARAYANA RAO.—Sir, from the trend of the discussions I am inclined to think that there is a feeling among some of the members of this House that the passing of this Bill is likely to prejudice the interests of several persons who have become shareholders in the company. I submit that the proposed enactment cannot prejudice anybody.

The name assumed by the company, *viz.*, "The Mysore Government Security Life., and Marriage Assurance Company, Limited" is clearly misleading and there is no doubt that it has the effect of inducing intending shareholders to believe that the Government of Mysore is backing it up. If the company has, in fact, been benefitted by assuming such a name, and several persons have been misled thereby Government have every reason to step in and to secure the necessary authority for insiting upon the objectionable portion of the name being omitted by the company.

The shareholder who has been misled cannot complain if he has chosen to subscribe for shares without acquainting himself with the actual facts and if he has suffered in consequence he has to look to the company for redress. If, on the other hand it is urged that the name has not misled anybody there ought not to be any objection to any modification in the name of the company.

Even now under the enactment Government do not propose to take any arbitrary action. Every opportunity will be given to the company to state its objections and after due consideration necessary orders will be passed and it is only in the event of such orders being disobeyed that steps will be taken to set matters right.

My friend Mr. Paramasiviah observed that there are a number of shops bearing names with words such as "Royal", "Prince of Wales", "Maharaja" etc., But such cases are quite beside the point. They are not companies registered under the Mysore Companies Regulation and we are not considering those cases.

The company in question has already had the benefit of that misleading name for several years and the matter cannot be delayed any longer. I therefore beg to support the motion.

MR. K. R. SREENIVASIENGAR.—From the observations made by my hon'ble friend Mr. Rangiengar, I am glad to find the he is quite in sympathy with the object of the Bill. As regards his remarks to giving retrospective effect to it, they have been answered by some members of this House already. I cannot understand how by the introduction of this Bill, the company is likely to suffer financially or otherwise.

As the members of this House are aware, the Government have no interest whatever in the company; in these circumstances their designation is misleading; and it is our business to make the fact known to the public and make the company change the name with a view to avoid any further misconception on the part of the public.

Mr. Paramasiviah said, that there were a number of firms bearing names of a similar nature. But this is quite a different matter; and as the Government Advocate has already stated the analogy does not at all hold good.

Mr. Paramasiviah also wanted to know if any specific instances of fraud were brought to light. Though I am not now in possession of particular instances of fraud, I may say that there has been a general complaint particularly from British India that the present designation of the company has been very misleading and has tended to deceive the public.

Some of the members of this House remarked that we should not pass this Bill so hurriedly. I may point out that all the attempts of Government for years by persuation, even by threat to have the name of the company changed having been of no avail, the Government have been obliged to resort to this Bill as a final resort to stop further mischief that is likely to result by the continuation of this misleading designation.

Under these circumstances, I place the Bill before the House in the hope that it will meet with the unanimous acceptance of the members.

The motion was put to vote and passed.

MR. K. R. SREENIVASIENGAR.—I beg that the rules of business be suspended and the Bill considered and passed. For reasons already explained by me it is not desirable in the interests of the public that the company should be allowed to continue to retain its present misleading name of "Mysore Government Security Life Insurance Company." The passing of the Bill, at a single sitting to-day would not have been pressed if we could have held another meeting of the Legislative Council and had the Bill passed in the ordinary course. But since there will a break of nearly eight months before the reconstituted Legislative Council under the Reforms scheme will meet again and as in public interests the matter does not admit of any delay, I request the House to accord its approval to the rules of business being suspended and the Bill being passed at a single sitting to-day.

Mr. A. SUBRAMANYA IYER.—Sir. I beg to second the motion.

After some discussion as to the suitability of the amendment, the Dewan put the following amendment to the vote and it was passed unanimously. The amendment before the House was as follows:—

"For clause 1 substitute the following clause."

1. After Sub-section 3 of Section 11 the following proviso shall be added:—

"Provided that notwithstanding anything contained in Section 290 the Government may at any time after serving a notice in writing giving reasons and after hearing objections, if any, thereto pass an order requiring any company registered, either before or after the passing of this Regulation under any enactment for the time being in force, with the name containing such words, to alter or omit the words within a period of three months from the date the order is communicated to the company."

4. The Usurious Loans Bill.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—Sir, the necessity for undertaking legislation to prevent usury in the State has been pressed for the consideration of Government for a long time past. In the Representative Assembly of 1915 a subject was brought forward suggesting the passing of a Regulation to prevent the charging of exporbitant rates of interest by money lenders, in kind or cash, by empowering Courts not to grant decrees in such cases. Government, however, considered it inexpedient to legislate in the manner suggested, especially as the Courts had ample power under the Contract Act to give relief in proper cases. On the passing of the Usurious Loan Act in 1918 by the British Indian Legislature, an interpellation was put in this Council by Mr. Vijayadeva at the meeting held in March 1921 asking whether Government had any intention of introducing a Regulation on the lines

of the Indian Act. I then replied, on behalf of Government, that there was no such proposal before Government, but that if there should be a demand for legislation, the matter would be considered. Again at the meeting of the Council held in April 1922, Mr. Ramaswami Chetty brought to notice that for want of an enactment similar to the Act of 1918, the Courts were not able to give relief to the debtors and enquired whether Government would, in view of the repeated demand of the people for legislation, consider the desirability of introducing a similar measure in the State. The reply given by me to the question was that the expediency of introducing an enactment on the lines of the Usurious Loans Act of British India would be investigated.

There is no doubt that many unconscionable bargains at ruinous rates of interest are concluded in the country, especially in the Malnad. The Chief Court who were consulted in the matter have expressed themselves in favour of introducing legislation, as it would give greater freedom to the Courts to do justice than the provisions of the Indian Contract Act.

A Bill has accordingly been prepared on the lines of the Indian Act of 1918. The main provision in the Bill is that contained in clause 3 which gives power to Courts, in cases in which interest is considered excessive and the transaction between the parties substantially unfair, to reopen transactions and give relief to the debtors. Necessary safeguards are provided in the Bill to prevent an arbitrary exercise of the power by the Courts by laying down when interest should be taken to be 'excessive' or a transaction to be 'substantially unfair', etc., etc. A time limit of 6 years from the date of transaction is also prescribed for reopening agreements purporting to close previous dealings and create new obligations. Further, power is reserved by Government for exempting local areas, particular classes of persons or particular classes of transactions from the operation of the enactment, in cases in which such exemption is considered necessary.

The Bill has been published in the Gazette under Rule 32 of the Rules of Business of the Legislative Council and copies supplied to the members.

Without making any further remarks, I beg to move that the Usurious Loans Bill be read in Council.

MR. SHANKARANARAYANA RAO.—Exhorbitant rates of interests are levied by a certain class of money lenders particularly in the premier cities of Bangalore and Mysore. As several of the members of this House might be aware there is the practice of giving small amounts as loans every day and recovering the principal amount with interest at the end of the day. Interest is levied on such loans at the rate of one-pie per rupee which on calculation is found to amount to Rupees 570-5/16 per cent per annum. I think it is absolutely necessary that a provision of this kind should be made to give relief in all cases where practices prevail for taking heavy rates of interest.

There is only one other point which I wish to refer to for the consideration of the House and that is that the present Bill applies only to suits filed by creditors and not to suits by debtors, and a suit for redemption brought by a debtor is not within the Act. It is for this House to consider the advisability of incorporating a provision for bringing such a suit also within the Regulation. But this need not stand in the way of our passing the Bill in its present form. The Regulation can be amended suitably on some future occasion.

The question has been thoroughly examined by the British Indian Legislature and after careful consideration they have passed the Act there and our Bill is drafted on the basis on that Act.

I therefore heartily support the Bill and commend it for the acceptance of the House.

MR. K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY.—Sir, I am also in favour of the Bill for several reasons. The reasons put forward by the Government Advocate, I am afraid will not in any way alter the conditions prevailing in the issue of loans referred to by him, because probably he does not know the circumstances under which the loan is made. I might give one instance how a money lender makes his interest.

A money lender goes to a market with a few rupees and lends money to the Thiglar women who are paid one or two or three each according to their requirements and by the time they finish their sales, they return his loan the same evening

paying one anna in the rupee as interest, themselves gaining a profit of at least 4 annas in the rupee, which would work out to about 180 per cent. This system is prevailing even now and this is done by mutual consent as it pays both the parties. This kind of transaction is quite different from those of marwaries and others who lend money at a high rate levying unconscionable interest on petty traders. There are others, mostly inexperienced young men, who have become possessed of properties and become easy prey to the marwaries. They charge them five per cent interest a month and the enforcement of such interest will be rendered impossible by the proposed legislation. I may state for the information of the House that in Travancore a Regulation has been in force for a long time limiting the interest to 12 per cent per annum and this beneficial legislation is a boon to the borrower whose needs cannot be exploited by the sowcar. At one time I contemplated introducing a similar Bill into the Mysore Legislative Council; but the circumstances of the money market, the larger interests of trade and industry and the economic conditions of the world, all these induced me to change my views.

The Bill now proposed will, I think, give sufficient authority to the courts, to fix the amount of interest in hard cases. A measure of this kind is already in existence in British India and I am sure would be of much help in this State.

I therefore heartily support the motion.

MR. M. C. RANGIENGAR.—Sir, I am in favour of the Bill with certain modifications. As I have had some experience in this matter I cannot help entertaining some misgivings regarding the operation of the proposed enactment. This measure will be more or less a legislation embodying a counsel of perfection. Its provisions can easily be evaded by money lenders in a score of ways.

If a limit of 12 per cent is taken by courts as a fair and reasonable rate I am afraid borrowers will find it very difficult to get money from money lenders. The rate of interest to be allowed is left in the Bill to the good sense of the judges and they are apt to decide each according to his individual discretion or whim. One judge will decide that 24 per cent is excessive while another judge will decide that 24 per cent is very reasonable and is not high in Mysore. In Bombay 24 per cent is held not excessive. Thus it becomes merely a matter of personal caprice. I would suggest that a provision may be inserted in the Bill declaring that interest at a higher rate than so much per cent, may be presumed to be unconscionable. In the Bombay High Court, a judge granted 72 per cent of interest.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—The Madras High Court in a certain case agreed to the levy of 188 per cent and even 200 per cent.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH.—Sir, considering the varying rate of interest now prevailing in the Mysore State, we cannot lay down any uniform rate. If the Government were to fix the rate of interest on loans, it will be very difficult for petty merchants and contractors to get money. I am of opinion that it is better to leave the matter as it it is in the discretion of the courts.

MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN.—Sir, I beg to submit that the Bill, does not give effective relief to the debtors. The Bill provides that a debtor can seek justice in a court of law; but very few will take advantage of this privilege. The others who are unable to go to courts will generally become the prey of their creditors and will have to abide by whatever terms or whatever interest they may charge. I therefore want that the Bill should be more effective in order that it may protect the interest of even the smallest debtor. Further, judges generally form their own decision and each man may differ from the other in fixing the rate of interest. The Bill should be framed in such a way so as to prohibit the creditors from charging exhorbitant rate of interest. Banks charge 9 or even 10 per cent and the rate of 12 per cent is normal. My object is that the Bill should be made more effective prohibiting creditors from charging enormous rate of interest.

With these observations, I beg to support the Bill.

MR. M. SHAMA RAO.—Sir, I heartily support the Bill. As a former Registrar of Co-operative Societies, I have also come across as Mr. Puttanna Chetty has mentioned, several cases of unconscionable bargains especially in the case of small traders. In several instances these petty traders I have noticed used to borrow Rs. 100 but receiving only Rs. 90 from Marwari money-lenders and undertake to pay one rupee a day in one hundred days, otherwise the whole money was liable to be recalled at once.

In Kortagere, Labbe merchants used to lend money to poor panchamas and levy one pie per day per rupee.

On the other hand, in Santemarahalli, in Chamarajnagar Taluk I have come across several cases where people used to make a profit of two annas on every 4 rupees on the weekly shandy days. This was not considered to be very high. In fact in such cases the lender and the borrower were more or less partners and it was never felt that the rate of interest was too high.

Relief however is absolutely necessary in the case of raiyats and petty traders. For want of such a provision, the creditors take advantage of the hopeless position of their debtors and begin to charge as much interest as they can extort.

In regard to the fixing of a rate of interest I oppose it as it is a question of demand and supply. There is no guarantee that a fixed rate can always be kept up. In Assam 36 per cent is considered to be a fairly equitable rate. In Berar it goes up to 40 or 45 per cent. So it is very difficult to fix any principle on which the interest can be regulated. But we all feel that a certain rate of interest which is equitable should be charged. With this change the Bill may be passed as it will certainly bring relief to the poor people.

Mr. N. S. Nanjundiah.—Sir, as observed by Rao Bahadur M. C. Rangaiengar, the Bill no doubt professes to be a beneficial piece of legislation. The money is generally taken on loan when the party is in need of it after undertaking to pay a certain amount of interest. This Bill, as we now see, is intended to protect the debtor from paying an enormous amount of interest to his creditor. But before we discuss the merits of this Bill, I think it is better to know the views of the debtor as to how far his undertaking to pay interest have proved difficult to him. It is not beneficial for creditors to go to courts and even others would avoid going to courts if they can help it. They have found it by experience that settling disputes out of court is always more advantageous than to have it settled in court. It is only in cases coming before courts that the judges will be able to say whether a certain amount of interest is reasonable or not and by fixing a certain amount of interest. I don't see how far they will be giving relief to the debtors. Considering the tightness of the money market, I am rather doubtful how far a measure of this kind would help the debtors. We may be hoping and indeed anxious to give relief to indiscreet or reckless debtors whose indiscretion or recklessness may be taken advantage of by wary or usurious money lenders. But I fail to see if we will, by passing this bill, be really gaining the object in view, instead of making the debtor's position worse.

This question cannot be easily answered unless we go a little deeper into the ways of some wary and greedy creditors who always devise ingenious means to successfully evade the inconvenient provisions of law. I may be pardoned for mentioning some interesting discussion between myself and a client of mine. Having come to know that the rates of stamp fees and court fees have been enhanced, when he wanted to enter into a sale transaction for a large value, finding that the consequent charges for stamp paper and registration, would be very heavy, he suggested the following course:—

"I will pay the money and obtain possession. This under the law completes my title. Then I will obtain a receipt for the payment of money on a receipt stamp of one anna only but take care to recite therein the fact of previous oral sale and delivery of possession. Thus one anna stamp will be the stamp fees payable—next as the Court Fees Act provides that in suits for possession between a land-lord and tenant, the amount of court fee payable will be calculated on one year's rent, I will file a suit for possession on that basis alleging his sale and subsequent lease for a nominal rent and refusal on the part of the vendor as tenant to deliver possession. The fee payable to Court for the institution of the suit would be not more than a rupee or two. Then of course the defendant-vendor would come to Court and admit the claim. Then I will get a decree of the judical tribunal for a nominal fee and, as a result of defendant's admission I will get a refund of even half the nominal court fee I have paid. Thus the small Court fee is avoided. Then I will apply for execution and obtain formal delivery through Court. Thus the need for a stamp paper and registration is avoided, expenses saved and in fact a Court's decree and possession through Court secured."

I could not help wondering at the man's ingenuity and the suggestions he made.

We will see what is being done in the Gold Fields close by. There was a time when the Marwaries used to obtain promissory notes payable on demand from needy contractors, stipulating interest at one anna per rupee per month. This worked out at 75 per cent per annum. But they get it renewed every three months or even earlier. In one case actually when a small sum had developed into a very

big sum in this manner and interest itself had accumulated to many times the principal and a suit had been filed on the latest of such promissory notes for the accumulated sums, and I happened to appear for the defendant and questioned the Marwari plaintiff about the equity of such an enormous demand, he put me the question, whether children did not beget children! And of course the case was ultimately compromised by the intervention of certain common friends of both parties when the creditor was threatened with debtor applying for insolvency. In this connection I may add that the practice there prevailing was, that after lending the money at this exhorbitant rate, the creditor would file a suit just a day or two before the pay day in the Gold Fields, which I believe, still is the second Saturday of each month. The suits would be accompanied by an application for the attachment before judgment of the defendant's pay or other moneys due to him. Of course the attachment order did issue, and on Monday or Tuesday following, there used to be almost a corresponding number of applications objecting to the attachment and praying for release of attachment on production of sureties. Release warrants would issue, and ultimately of course decrees would be passed. These kinds of suits, and applications and counter-applications swelled the file of the court, and when the presiding judges gradually gained a knowledge of local conditions and consequent hardship to the debtors at the hands of the Marwaries, some restraint was exercised in the matter of granting applications for attachment before judgment, in the hope of giving some equitable help to the debtors. But the actual result is that the Court's goodness has made the debtor's position worse than before. While till then, the man lent money on a promissory note and waited some time to file a suit and sought by application for an attachment before judgment, and the order of Court passed a conditional order of attachment to attach the property only if the defendant debtor failed to furnish security, the whole course had now been made worse. The creditor to avoid the risk of the Court's refusing the application for attachment, or its being made ineffectual by giving the debtor the option of furnishing sureties, now obtains a promissory note, files a suit thereon, obtains an admission decree thereon, arms himself with a decree ever ready at hand to be executed without any risk or conditions, and then pays the balance to the debtor after deducting the court costs therefrom. Thus every minute thence the debtor remains to stand at the mercy of the creditor. It may be noted that heaven only knows what all the amount mentioned in the pro-note covers and how much of interests is added on to the proposed principal. Is there any one to doubt the unfortunate plight of the debtor?

When in one of such cases, a Munsiff refused to pass a decree, the Chief Court reversed his decision and observed that on the face of the admission of the defendant, the court had no business to go into the *bonafides* or realities of the transaction, as no contest had been raised. Thus the debtor fell from the frying pan into the fire.

MR. MIR HUMZÁ HUSEIN—That was only in one case.

MR. M. S. NANJUNDIAH.—I am glad that Government has however come to know of at least one case of the kind. But I fear that has become the practice, if my information is correct.

We have got another set of creditors, who are called (ಕಾಸಿನ ಬಡ್ಡಿ) Sowcars. His capital is but a few hundreds at the most. He lends only in units and tens and not in hundreds. The arrangement is that the debtor must every week pay interest at one pie per rupee per day until he repays the principal. If on any one single week day he fails to make the payment, all the previous payments till then must go out of court, and a fresh payment according to the rate of interest of one pie per rupee per day should be paid over again. Unless these terms are agreed to no loan is given.

Now when Government has taken large sums of money by way of loans at the rate of 6½ per cent and even 7 per cent interest, money market has become tight and loans are not easily available to the people at large who may have to borrow it. The needy debtor is always at the mercy and in the clutches of the creditor. The present Bill moreover provides that even payments previously made even six years before may be reopened and a fresh account struck between the parties. In view of such provisions in this Bill, the original bonds will be given to represent bogus principals, to evade the law about rates of interest. In such cases the consequences to the debtor are woeful. If the debtor makes part payments, by way of principal

or interest, no credit would be given to the same, and no vouchers would be given and the creditor puts him off. If he insists upon a receipt or voucher, then the creditor threatens the debtor with an immediate suit and execution which makes the debtor's position worse. The debtor cannot find funds readily to discharge the debt, and if he goes to another creditor for a loan to discharge this debt he goes to a worse creditor perhaps, and his position is not in the least improved. So, he must put up with the whims and fancies of the creditor.

Granting however for the sake of argument for a while that the debtor allows the matter to go to Court to defend himself by resorting to the generous provisions of this benevolent measure, is it not in our experience that rarely a case of want of consideration or non-payment of full or partial consideration or a case of full or partial discharge of consideration has succeeded in a Court of Law. So then what is the actual use of this measure, which we suppose would be of use to relieve the debtor from the usury of greedy and unscrupulous creditors? The only result of passing this measure into law would be to create complications, increase fraudulent transactions, reduce the chances of loans being obtained easily on fair terms, and render the position of the debtor much worse than before. It will be something like the remedy being worse than the malady and wary money lender will not require much thought or advice to evade the provisions of this piece of pious legislation, and I am strongly of opinion that instead of an elaborate Bill of the kind in question, a slight amendment of the provisions of the Contract Act giving the courts greater discretion in the matter of awarding or allowing interest would meet the requirements of the public, who feel oppressed by creditors, and anything more than this, particularly this Bill with its elaborate provisions is altogether unsuited and if it be passed into law, it will unsettle the course of money lending in the State, and will be unwelcome both to the creditor as well as the debtor.

Mr. B. V. Ramaswamy Setty.—Sir, I support the Biil. Several years ago I tried to see that our Government would pass this Act which has already been passed in British India. In the Representative Assembly also attempts were made to see that our Government would pass this Usurious Loans Act. I remember Mr. Vijayadeva in one of our meetings, I think, it was, by asking a question was also anxious about this Usurious Loans Act being passed here for our Province. The objections taken by my Honorable friends Messrs. Nanjundiah and Venkatesiah do not seem to be tenable. It was said by them that the passing of this Act would dislocate business as if creditors can get on without there being debtors. They cannot allow their money to remain with them and get locked up. In regard to the settling of the rate of interest, it should be left to the discretion of courts and decided by them when the point arises for their consideration.

An idea was expressed that it is good to fix the rate of interest. If we go on considering the fixing of the rate I don't think this House will be able to settle this matter either to-day or in three more meetings to come. It is a very difficult matter, because there will be difference of opinion in regard to the rates of interest to be fixed in the contracts whether they are of usurious nature or not. The best thing would be to leave this matter to the courts to decide. I think that will be a very safe course to adopt. Fixing the rate is not only a difficult matter, but as has been suggested by previous speakers it will put the money lenders on their guard. They may hesitate to lend money. As it is the matter will be left is doubt. They may take their chance. Therefore it is not good to fix the rate.

With regard to the objections taken by two previous speakers I don't think they are tenable; the people are asking for this Act again and again both in the Representative Assembly and in the Legislative Council and they are very anxious about it; I am speaking from my own experience. I may be pardoned for saying that I have been working as a lawyer for a long time. Many other lawyers are of the same opinion; in fact there is a general opinion that it is high time for such a measure being passed in our Province, and there is not even one person who has objected. It is a great surprise to me that two of my learned friends Messrs. Venkatesiah and Nanjundiah for whom I have very high regard and who are practising for several years should not have made up their minds to see that this Act is introduced in the Mysore Province. Excepting those two gentlemen others have not objected to this Bill.

The idea is that the Bill should be passed into Law at once. In the first place it should be proposed for acceptance and after accepting the principle of the Bill we will go to the next stage.

In regard to the accepting of the principle of the Bill I accept it.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—My task in this matter is very easy. The objections raised by some of the members have, I think, been met by the supporters of this measure.

MR M. C. Rangiengar said, that the working of the Act in British India, may be watched before legislation is undertaken here. Even the best laws that may be framed will be evaded by various subterfuges. That is no reason why a good measure of this kind should be stopped and Government should not take action to give relief to the persons who are suffering a good deal on account of the levy of very exhorbitant rates of interest.

The principle of the Bill has been explained by Mr. Vijayadeva and I need not further explain it. The right to give relief to some extent has been accorded to the courts, but the question as to what rate of interest should be considered unconscionable has not been settled, with the result that the decisions of the High Courts are not uniform on the point. One High Court would allow 188 or even 200 per cent, another High Court would consider 100 per cent too high. Therefore there has been a conflict of decisions of the High Courts. In bringing forward this Regulation we are not introducing any new principle of law. We are introducing the principle of the Act which has been in force in British India for a long time and to which attention has not been paid here.

Mr. Abbas Khan proposed that there should be a penal provision made for preventing the interest being taken at a high rate; but I do not think that a provision of that kind can be introduced. Probably what he means is that when a man lends money at 24 or 50 % a penal provision should be made to prevent the lender from levying more than the interest that is reasonable; but such a penal provision will not be effective at all and it wlll not be possible to enforce a provision of that kind.

Mr. N. S. Nanjundiah deplored that the money market is very tight and if the measure is passed into Law, the people will greatly suffer in all probablity. But the Government of India passed the Bill in 1918, after the war. when the tightness of the market had begun and there is nothing to show that transactions have suffered on that account. On the whole, I think the measure is a good one and it does not require further consideration. I therefore commend the Bill for the acceptance of the House and request that it may be passed.

The motion was put to the vote and carried by a majority

MR. MIR. HAMZA HUSEIN.—SIR, in view of the insistent demand for this piece of legislation, it is considered desirable to pass the Bill at this sitting of the Council, so that the measure may be brought into operation as early as possible.

I accordingly beg to move that the rules of business be suspended and the Bill considered and passed.

MR. SHANKARANARAYANA RAO.—Sir, I beg to second the Motion. In doing so, I beg to make a few observations. There seems to be some difference of opinion among some of the members with regard to the passing of the Bill at one sitting of the House on the ground that it involves some very important questions for consideration. But in this connection we have to remember that the Bill which is now before the House is not a new one. The principles underlying this Bill were first enacted in England in 1900 as Money Lender's Act. On this is based the British Indian Usurious Loans Act of 1918. Prior to the passing of the Act of 1918 the only provision of law under which Civil Courts could deal with unconscionable rates of interest was Section 74 of the Indian Contract Act (read with Sec. 16 of that Act) and the Courts found themselves absolutely powerless to give relief in cases where care was taken to make it appear that the rate of interest was one which was agreed upon by the parties. But under the enactment proposed to be passed the court has powers where it has reason to believe that the interest is excessive and the transaction was substantially unfair, to give adequate relief to the defendant and for this purpose to reopen the transatction and to order the creditor, in a proper case, to repay sums received by him in excess of what is actually due.

In the course of the debate it was stated that in Travancore there is a maximum of 12 per cent interest recognized by courts. I admit that it is so, and this was also the case in British India until the repeal of the Usury Laws.

With the permission of the House I should like to say a few words about the course of Legislation in this direction. In the days of Edward the Confessor it was penal to charge interest at all. Lending out money was forbidden and recovery of interest was considered to be a sin. Then during the days of Henry VIII a maximum rate of 10 per cent was fixed. During the reign of James I the rate was fixed at 8 per cent and this rate was further reduced to 6 per cent during the reign of Charles I and still later to 5 per cent during the reign of Queen Anne.

This state of affairs continued till 1854 when it was found that this came in the way of the free circulation of money and trade was prejudicially affected. The Usury Laws were therefore repealed. There was then a reaction and rates of interest began to go up with the result that the Money Lenders Act of 1900 was passed in England.

The Usurious Loans Act which is modelled on the Act of 1900 has been working very smoothly in India and though it cannot be said to supply a perfect remedy it has to a very great extent brought relief to the unfortunate debtor.

When the Statutory limit was 5 per cent in England, the corresponding limit in India was 12 per cent and this is the limit that is still being observed in Travancore.

The maximum limit was apparently removed as it was found to interfere with free transactions. Indeed it is in several cases more in the nature of a share of profits than interest on money advanced. It is therefore impracticable and unnecessary to fix any maximum limit. Such transactions generally take place by mutual consent and it is only where the burden is unbearable that cases come up before a Court of Law and the proposed Bill gives the necessary authority to the Court to investigate the matter and give relief.

I would therefore commend the Bill to this House for kind acceptance. Even supposing that it requires some improvement it is always open to this House to amend it in the light of the experience gained during its working in the coming years.

I therefore beg to second the motion.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—Sir, I am also of the opinion that the Bill ought to be more effective, but considering the fact that the proposed Bill is evidently an improvement over the present Law, I am in favour of it.

MR. H. VENKATARAMAYYA.—Sir, I oppose the Bill on the ground that the usual procedure of passing the Bill through various formalities have not been adopted, but it has been rushed through without sufficient reasons. Suspension of the rules of business is generally urged on very extaordinary grounds and with very good reasons. But in the present case there does not seem to be any such urgency in having this measure passed in a single sitting. There is no doubt about the importance of the Bill, but that very fact also must induce the Government to give all possible consideration that is necessary. We cannot say that the Bill has immediately to be introduce because the non-introduction of this Bill would create a very great hardship to the people. I don't suppose that is the reason at all. I am also of opinion that the passing of this Bill will put the debtors in a more difficult position than they are at present. As a matter of principle I quite agree with the objects of the Bill. As a matter of principle also I wish to emphasise that the Bill should take its usual course according to the rules of business. Under these circumstances I beg to oppose the Bill being passed at a single sitting of this House thereby suspending the rules of business.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH.—Sir, this is a very good measure and I heartily support the same. Since most of the Hon'ble Members of this House admit the importance of the Bill and its principles it is inconceivable why it should be postponed. By the passing of this Bill the debtors would really got some relief, and therefore the sooner it is passed, the better. There is no reason why this Bill should be deferred simply because the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council are going to be reconstituted under the Reforms. In the interest of the suffering debtors, I would certainly support the Bill being passed immediately.

MR. N. S. NANJUNDIAH.—Sir, I rise to oppose the motion. The Government Advocate has given a long account of the history of this Bill in England and India. He has carried us back to the period of Edward the Confessor to Queen Anne and traced its development up to the passing of the Bill in 1918, in British India. He has pointed out how money market became tight in England as a consequence of a similar measure, and how again the law had been repealed and how again it was reintroduced and finally became law in 1918, after the lapse of several decades. All these changes were experienced in British India and in England too, in the course of centuries. But now we are asked to feel all so many centuries' experience here in a day, nay in a few hours or even minutes, and enact the Bill into law in but one sitting of the Council. The whole of the Government Advocate's elaborate arguments support my contention that this piece of legislation ought to be passed after much deliberation and should not be rushed through in haste. Though the subject was urged by a member of this House in the Representative Assembly, the members of that House were not apprised of the drastic nature of the provisions of the Act, and I cannot believe that with eyes open and their minds directed to the provisions of this Bill the Assembly assented to the introduction of the passing of a Bill of this sort. The mere representation by a member or two does not go far to dispense with a calm and detailed examination of the Bill itself in this House. I as a member of this Honourable House very strongly feel the weight of the responsibility on my shoulders and I feel from the bottom of my heart that I will be failing in my duty if in the interests of the public whose cause I represent, I do not raise a strong protest against the passing of this unwholesome measure of legislation in such hot haste. I cannot possibly comprehend why we should depart from the usual course of procedure, namely referring to a select committee, publishing and considering its report, considering the amendments etc., in due course, etc., but suspend the rules of business or pass it into law with a stroke of the pen or a single word of the mouth. This is not an emergency measure, nor a finance measure, but a measure supposed to give relief to debtors when usurious transactions will be attempted to be enforced against a helpless but involved debtor. Quite recently the Dewan was pleased to announce the other day that all important Bills would be placed before the Representative Assembly for scrutiny and expression of views before being passed into law. This Bill is not an insignificant one and cannot be trifled with. Instead of placing this important Bill before that august body, we are endeavouring to rush it through in one sitting of ours. If as a matter of fact, Government in introducing this Bill and urging its being passed into law, believe that they are doing a service to the country and that they are giving effect to the expressed views of the Representative Assembly and are hopeful of their support I fail to see why they should now hesitate to place it before the very same Representative Assembly and obtain their definite opinion about the Bill. That large body which consists of people of different shades of thought, varied experience, and practical knowledge of things in the distant parts of the State will have the opportunity of discussing the effects of the Bill threadbare and this opportunity should not be denied to them. In fact we have not consulted the debtors themselves in this respect, and we have yet to see whether they themselves would and if so how they would appreciate a Bill of this sort, neither Government nor we need feel any compunction to place the Bill before the Assembly at its next sitting, and I am strongly of opinion that the passing of this Bill should be postponed, and I appeal to the Hon'ble members of this House, to rise to the occasion, feel with me the responsibilities we have, and vote for the postponement of the passing of the Bill to a sufficiently future date, and give the Representative Assembly members and the public a sufficient opportunity of placing their views before the Government. With these observations, I beg to oppose the motion for the suspension of the rules of business.

MR. RAMASWAMI CHETTY.—The measure is not only important but is also urgent. The Bill was circulated among the members and I dare say that every one of them has understood what is contained in it. There are four sections, the first is with regard to the definition of the term loan and how it has to be brought into use. This is a matter which gives relief to the debtor and enables the courts to reduce usurious rates of interest which the money lenders have been demanding and securing under the contract system. This measure which has been pending for a very long time past should be brought into force immediately. The principle of

the Bill has been accepted and it does not appear fair to postpone the passing of the same into law. Even the two gentlemen who opposed the motion sympathise with the debtors but they want that the passing of the Bill should be postponed till the Reformed Councils are formed. I do not see any reason to wait till then. Let the credit of passing such a Bill go to this Council alone. We are no strangers to this Council and many Bills of the kind were passed into law and we are quite competent to deal with such matters. It is said that the local conditions of the country do not admit of such a Bill being passed. The local conditions of our country are in no way dissimilar to those of the adjacent territory namely British India where a Regulation of this kind has been passed. This motion was first brought before the Representative Assembly and then it was being pressed in this Council again and again. This is not a measure which was considered only once. This is a long standing grievance which does not admit of further postponement. Much difficulty will be felt if the passing of the Bill is postponed *i.e.* the rush of suits in Civil Courts will be too great as the money lenders will be eager to get the higher rates of interest they have already secured. It will take time for the Reformed Councils to form. The Reforms have to be first sanctioned, the public opinion has to be invited upon it and elections will have to take place. After the Reformed Councils are formed the measure has to be first placed before the Representative Assembly and then before this House and afterwards the Government also will have to consider. All these would mean time. The members who opposed the motion have not made a strong case for the postponement of the same. I therefore agree with the Government Advocate who supported the motion. I am for the passing of the Bill into law at once. There is no difficulty about it.

MR. ABDUR RAHMON.—This is not the first time that such a discussion has taken place in this Council. When the Income-tax Bill was introduced the same difficulty was experienced, but now the Regulation has been passed and it is working. At a time when a new Regulation comes into existence there are *pros* and *cons*. Either the people or the Government have to take the initiative. Either the debtor or the creditor will have to suffer a bit. If we take all this into consideration the Bill will never be passed. The Regulation in some way should be introduced. When the Regulation was passed in 1885 the rate of interest was fixed and hence the creditors began to stop lending money as the rate of interest was low. Now it is left to the judge to consider the condition and situation when the case is brought before him and the rate is to be settled by him. Thus there will be no such trouble or inconvenience experienced either by the creditor or the debtor as the judge will use his discretion in allowing a reasonable rate of interest. I support the Bill.

RAO SAHIB CHENNIAH.—I see no reason why the passing of the Bill should be postponed till after the coming into existence of the new Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly. This House is as competent as any other that may come into being hereafter to deal with a Bill of this kind. The introduction of an enactment of this sort has been urged for a long time both by this House and the Representative Assembly. It will give the courts some power to afford relief to the debtors, which they are unable to do at present. The Bill has been framed on the lines of the British Indian enactment and the conditions prevailing here are similar to those in British India. The Bill has been published for the information of the public and the formalities need not be gone through again. The principle involved in the Bill has been accepted and the postponement will not improve matters in any way. For the various reasons already mentioned I am in favour of the Bill and I support the passing of it.

DEWAN.—The motion before the House is that the rules of business be suspended and the Bill published under Rule 32 of the Rules of Business of this Council be considered and passed into law. I need only say a very few words before I put the motion to vote. This is not a measure in which Government are in any way directly interested. They are not very anxious to pass this measure in a hurry to secure some advantage either by way of revenue or by way of gaining any facilities for the administration of the country. I may also add that I have, during my recent tours in the malnad, come across the harassing difficulties which the poor and the needy in those districts, suffer, under the clutches of the money lenders from generation to generation. Government have also given an implied

promise to the people through their representatives that they would take up a legislation of this nature and all I can say therefore is that they are trying to fulfil their promise and seek your co-opration in passing this measure into law. Let the credit be to this House to pass a measure of this kind which is long overdue and which has been adopted in every civilised country.

The motion was then put to vote and carried by a large majority.

5. Bill to amend the Minor Tanks Restoration Regulation.

MR. K. R. SREENIVASA IYENGAR.—SIR, the object and scope of the proposed measure have been so fully explained by Rajamantra Pravina Dewan Bahadur Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao in his speech at the last session of the Assembly asking for leave to introduce the Bill that I consider it unnecessary to recapitulate them in detail. As this House is well aware it has been a long established and well-recognised custom in Mysore for the raiyats to contribute a portion of the cost of restoration of minor tanks. Till the year 1914 it was the practice for the raiyats to do the necessary earthwork to the tanks, the Government bearing the cost of the stone-work including revetment, sluice, wasteweir etc. As, under this arrangement, the ryots' liability was uncertain and did not bear any definite proportion to the total cost of the work and it often happened that the cost of the earthwork was so heavy as to throw an unduly large burden on the ryots, the Government issued orders in 1914 fixing the proportion of the contribution payable by the raiyats at one-third of the total cost of the estimate, the remaining two-thirds being borne by the Government. The payment of the contribution by the raiyats is, however, purely voluntary at present though under Regulation XIII of 1916, when the holders of not less than ⅔rd of the irrigated area under the tank agree to pay the contribution, such agreement is binding on the occupants of the remaining lands from whom it can be recovered as a compulsory levy. Since this arrangement came into force, almost all the tanks for which the raiyats readily and voluntarily came forward with their contributions have been taken up for restoration. There are still, however, many thousands of tanks left unrestored, and it has been the experience of Revenue Officers that it is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to secure voluntary contributions from the raiyats for their restoration. If we wait till the raiyats themselves come forward with the required contributions, the restoration of these tanks will have to be put off indefinitely; and such postponement will, owing to the steady deterioration of the tanks, be most undesirable in the interests of the Government as well as the raiyats. To make rapid progress with the restoration of these tanks it is necessary that some measure of compulsion should be adopted by which the customary liability of the raiyats to contribute to the work may be enforced instead of being left entirely to their will and pleasure. The Representative Assembly before which the question was placed has, in the circumstances, unanimously agreed to the compulsory recovery of the raiyats' contribution, provided it was reduced from one-third to one-fourth of the total cost. The Bill now placed before the Council is intended to give effect to this proposal and it is a matter for gratification to Government that this Council has given its general approval thereto by granting leave for its introduction at the last Session.

While the general principles of the Bill were agreed to certain suggestions were made by some of the Hon'ble Members of this House at the last session in respect of particular provisions. The most important of the suggestions were:—

(1) that no increase should be made in the raiyats' contribution on account of the revision of the estimates,

(2) that the contribution payable by the raiyats should not be unduly heavy, regard being had to the assessment under the tank and

(3) that suitable rules should be made for the selection of tanks for restoration so that it may not be left entirely in the hands of the Public Works Department.

As you will see from a perusal of the Bill now placed before you all these suggestions have been taken by Government into full consideration in preparing the Bill. In the first place the proposed Section 4, (2), of the Bill provides for the recovery from the ryots of one-fourth of the cost of only the first estimate as

published under Section 3 (1), so that they will not be liable, as they are under the existing rules, any additional payment on account of any increase in the estimate consequent on its revision. Secondly, it will also be observed that, where as under the existing rules no limit is placed on the amount of contribution payable by the raiyats in terms of the assessment, it is now proposed to fix the maximum amount of contribution leviable from the raiyats at eight times the assessment and water-rate on the irrigable lands under the tanks, so that any excess in the estimate over and above this limit will have to be entirely borne by the Government. Thirdly I may bring to your notice that while at present the contributions are ordinarily payable by the raiyats in advance before the work is sanctioned and in exceptional cases at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner, as a loan recoverable with *interest* in not *more than five instalments* from *the date of sanction of the work*, section 4 (3) of the Bill provides for the recovery of the contribution in *every case* in not *less* than *five annual instalments* commencing from the *year after the completion.*

With regard to the suggestion (which was I believe made by Diwan Bahadur Mr. Puttanna Chetty) that the selection of tanks to be taken up for restoration should not be left to the arbitrary discretion of the Public Works Department and that the Revenue Officers of the local bodies as representing the interest of the raiyats concerned should have a voice in the matter, I would invite your reference to Section 5 (1) of the Bill which provides among other things for rules being made for the selection of tanks for restoration and I may assure you that in framing these rules every care will be taken to safeguard the interests of the raiyats in the selection of the tanks.

From what I have said above it will be evident that under the provisions of the Bill as now framed the raiyats will be much better off than at present in every respect,—*i.e.*, the amount of contribution payable by them, which is reduced from ⅓rd to ¼th, their liability to pay additional contribution on account of revision of the estimate, the date from which the recovery of the contribution is to commence; the period of its recovery which may be spread over 10 years; and these are substantial advantages which should more than compensate them for any little hardship or inconvenience they may feel on account of the compulsory nature of the levy of the contribution. The Bill while materially lightening the burden of the raiyats is expected to ensure rapid progress being made by Government in the restoration of minor tanks which is a matter of vital importance to the people and which has formed the subject of repreated representations and complaints by them. With these words, I beg to place the motion before the House with the hope that it will meet with its unanimous approval and consent.

The motion was seconded by Mr. S. Cadambi.

MR. K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY.—I am glad to see that the suggestions at the last meeting of this Council have been taken seriously into consideration by His Highness' Government and the Bill has been revised setting aside all that was objectionable in the first draft. I should like to know whether the Bill as now drafted would be applicable to Inam villages also.

DEWAN.—That will require a Regulation. It will be considered with reference to the disposal of the Inam Commission Report. There is a report before the Government receiving active consideration of the recommendations made by the Inam Commission not only in regard to the restoration of tanks, but also in regard to other facilities.

MR. K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY.—Although this is a measure of compulsion, the compulsion is solely intended for the benefit of the raiyats population. The provisions are not very stringent and I think the amount that will be charged as contribution will bear no interest.

DEWAN.—No interest will be charged.

MR. K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY.—That also will be a concession though it is not provided for. It is a very good measure and I think one for which the raiyats population will be deeply grateful to Government. I heartily support the motion.

MR. ANANTHIAH SETTY.—Some of the provisions of the Bill are very advantageous. In the proposed Bill they have to pay only one-fourth of the total cost of restoration of the tank and for paying this amount the Bill provides payment by easy instalments. I therefore think that the raiyats will be glad to welcome this

Bill. But I see that no provision has been made in the Bill under which, the Deputy Commissioners can decide whether a tank is to be taken up for restoration or not after hearing the objections of the raiyats. In the absence of such a provision I think the decision of the Deputy Commissioner may sometimes be very arbitrary and it will work very hard on the raiyats.

DEWAN.—Objections are provided to be heard.

MR. K. R. SRINIVASIENGAR:—Objections will be heard by the Deputy Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner's decision is appealable to the Revenue Commissioner.

MR. ANANTHIAH SETTY.—When the raiyats do not like to have their tank restored, the Deputy Commissioner may over rule their objections and the Government may take up the work against the wishes of the raiyats.

DEWAN.—The main provision is included in clause 3 of the draft Bill. It provides for objections being heard. It gives sufficient safeguards and there is also provision for rules being made in this behalf.

MR. K. R. SRINIVASIENGAR.—The Government will have to pay ¾ of the cost of construction, if not more and they are, therefore, not likely to sanction a work unless they are fully satisfied about its utility and necessity. But the raiyats' objections may be based on various grounds, and they may rest assured that if their objections are valid they will receive every consideration.

MR. ANANTHIAH SETTY.—The raiyats' consent should also be taken into consideration. Of course there should be no compulsion.

DEWAN.—The raiyats' wishes will certainly be taken into consideration.

MR. ANANTHIAH SETTY.—There is no provision in the Bill.

MR. K. R. SRINIVASIENGAR.—The selection of tanks to be taken up for restoration will be made in accordance with the rules to be issued by Government in this behalf and as such there will not be much difficulty. The local bodies will be consulted and the representations of the raiyats will be also considered in the matter of selecting tanks. If a particular tank is selected, people will be given notice as to the cost likely to be incurred thereon. If objections are raised by the raiyats, they will be heard by the Deputy Commissioner. Even if they are over ruled by the Deputy Commissioner, there is an appeal to the Revenue Commissioner. There need therefore be no fear at all that the interests of the raiyats will be ignored. Government are as much interested as the raiyats in seeing that the tanks are properly restored.

MR. ANANTHIAH SETTY.—There must be some provision in the Bill itself to safeguard the interests of raiyats.

DEWAN.—There is provision.

MR. ANANTHIAH SETTY.—If two-thirds of the holders of the land under tank do not want the restoration of a particular tank the work should not be taken up.

MR. K. R. SRINIVASIENGAR.—If the objection to restoration is based merely on the ground that they are not prepared to pay contribution, then Government may not be prepared to accept it. It will be noted that Government have made the burden on the raiyat very light. Moreover, the contribution will be spread over a number of years and collected with the assessment. As has already been explained the whole measure will be worked in the best interests of the raiyats, and Government do not anticipate any difficulty or opposition from the raiyats. It is with the unanimous consent of the Assembly who represent the raiyat population, that this motion has been brought forward.

MR. K. CHANDY.—There are tanks whose restoration the Government and the Public Works Department will consider necessary for the safety of the railway lines and roads. Raiyats may think that repairs of such tanks are unnecessary and it is only in such cases that the objections of raiyats will be over ruled by the Deputy Commissioner.

MR. K. R. SRINIVASIENGAR.—The Deputy Commissioner will receive all objections and will not over rule them unless there are very strong grounds.

The rules will make suitable provision for the Deputy Commissioner to receive applications in this behalf from the raiyats and decide which of the tanks

should be given preference. Preference will be given to tanks in respect of which raiyats readily come forward with money and desire to have their tanks taken up.

MR. ANANTHIAH SETTY.—The selection of tanks should rest with the raiyats themselves, because they know which tank is in need of repairs.

MR. K. R. SRINIVASIENGAR.—The raiyats' representations will also be considered.

MR. ANANTHIAH SETTY.—A rule to that effect may be embodied in the Bill. Then there will be no difficulty.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH.—I would suggest that the tanks for the restoration of which contributions have been already paid be taken up first and completed, necessary funds being provided for the same in the budget.

DEWAN.—Certainly. Every year some amount is set apart in the budget for the restoration of minor tanks.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH.—If two-thirds of the raiyats owning lands under a tank desire that a tank should be taken up for restoration it should be taken up and completed immediately.

DEWAN.—We cannot guarantee that Government will take it up that year alone.

MR. NANJUNDIAH.—I offer my thanks to Government for this piece of beneficial legislation which solves many difficulties regarding the restoration of minor tanks; and I am also glad that the suggestions made at the last meeting of the Council have been duly considered and substantially adopted in the published Bill. I should be very much obliged to Government if it should be made compulsory on the part of Government to take up the restoration of a tank whether the raiyats come forward with their quota of contribution or not and make adequate provision every year in the Annual Budgets for restoration. So long as that principle is adopted, it is immaterial whether the works suggested by my friend Mr. Vijayadeva are added to the section or not. What I urge is that tanks for the restoration of which villagers have paid their contribution in a lump sum should have preference over other tanks. If so, it will be a great relief and will result in substantial justice to deserving raiyats.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—My friend says that all tanks in respect of which the people have paid their contribution in advance should be taken up for restoration. The final say in the matter should be left to Government as explained by the Hon'ble Member in charge because they pay ¾ of the sum required. Rules must be made by Government for the selection of tanks for restoration. Under the provisions of the Regulation one-fourth of the actual cost of the restoration of a tank is to be collected from raiyats not in advance, but in instalments varying from 5 to 10 years after the completion of the work. As Diwan Bahadur K. P. Puttanna Chetty has said this concession has been a great benefit to the raiyats. For this reason I am not in favour of making any amendment.

MR. RAMASWAMI CHETTY.—The main point that arises for consideration in this connection has been lost sight of. What is it that is urging the Government to bring forward a measure of this kind? Several tanks have deteriorated and their repairs have been neglected for a long time with the result that the raiyats are put to much difficulty. The state of affairs is due to the voluntary system under which the repairs to the tank are executed. The object of the proposed Regulation is to remove this defect and make it compulsory on the part of the raiyats to restore minor tanks in their villages. My friend Mr. Vijayadeva would restrict the execution of repairs to tanks to the wishes of the raiyats. I fail to see the use of such a condition. His amendment is to leave the initiative to the people, but this is not likely to command general support. It has frequently been represented before the Representative Assembly and before this House that the repairs to minor tanks in the State are not properly attended to. Government would be ready to undertake the restoration of such tanks where the raiyats have paid their share of contribution. That is sufficient. The Bill is all right in every respect and it may be passed.

DEWAN.—The motion before the House is to introduce the measure to amend the Minor Tank Restoration Regulation of 1916. In the light of the discussions that took place, important modifications have been made in the draft Bill and I do

not wish to say very much more than this. In actual practice the Minor Tank Restoration Regulation of 1916 has not produced any beneficial results to the raiyats. The voluntary system under which the contributions are levied and the fact that two-thirds of the raiyats have to agree to bear a share of the cost of restoration, have all resulted in slow progress in the restoration of minor tanks. The paper that I have got before me, which was issued in 1919, contains the discussions during the past four years on the subject, giving the full history of the whole case from the early eighties. The amended Regulation is intended to improve the agriculture of the State. The various schemes that have been considered from time to time have not produced the results the Government had in view. After considerable discussion and free debate on the principles involved, they propose to lay down by statute that the contribution leviable from the raiyats should be made compulsory and fixed at a lower rate than that fixed under the old sytsem. It may perhaps be possible to show better progress and also have a regular programme of execution of these works from year to year. In these matters we have to look to a practical solution of existing difficulties, having the agricultural situation of the country in view. We have tried to meet the interests of the raiyats and as for committing Government to any definite scale of expenditure under the new scheme of restoration, I feel that the public should be satisfied with the assurance of Government to provide the necessary funds according to the circumstances prevailing from year to year. With these few words I put this motion to the vote.

The motion was put to vote and passed.

6. Bill further to amend the Mysore University Regulation 1916.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—Sir, while asking for leave to introduce the Bill further to amend the Mysore University Regulation, 1916, at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, I explained the object and scope of the measure. The Bill has since been published in the Gazette and copies have, I believe, been furnished to the members.

The Bill is a simple one and contemplates the insertion of an additional proviso to Section 10 of the Regulation, providing for a separate representation to a Faculty in cases in which the Dean of the Faculty happens to be an *ex-officio* member of the University Council in any other capacity.

With these remarks I beg to move that the Bill further to amend the Mysore University Regulation be read in Council.

MR. K. MATTHAN.—Sir, I beg to second the motion.

The motion was put to vote and passed.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—Sir, As the University authorities want the measure to be brought into force at an early date, it is proposed to pass the Bill at this sitting of the Council. I accordingly beg to move that the rules of business be suspended and the Bill considered and passed.

MR. K MATTHAN.—Sir, I beg to second the motion.

MR. N. S. NANJUNDIAH.—I would like to suggest an amendment. I suggest that the word "non-official" be added in the Bill.

DEWAN.—What is the point, will you please explain?

MR. N. S. NANJUNDIAH.—The object is, instead of having both offices combined in one individual we may have two individuals. That is the reason why this Bill is introduced. My meaning is that the faculty which seeks representation in University Council should elect from among its members a representative who should be not an official but a non-official member.

MR. M. SHAMA RAO.—As far as University is concerned, I do not think there is any distinction between officials and non-officials as they meet on a common platform.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH.—As far as University education is concerned official and non-official are the same.

MR. RANGA IYENGAR.—In connection with the election of a member from the University to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council the distinction between officials and non-officials is maintained. At the last election the

official members were not allowed to elect. We should like to see that no difference exists between officials and non-officials.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

7. Bill to amend the Workman's Breach of Contract Act 1859.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—Sir, in presenting to the Council the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Workman's Breach of Contract Act 1859, I beg to say that leave to introduce the Bill was granted by the Council at the meeting held in March 1921. The Bill was read in Council on the 29th June 1921 and was referred to a Select Committee consisting of Rao Bahadur M. C. Ranga Iyengar, Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Rao Saheb H. Channiah, Mr. H. Krishna Rao, Mr. K. Matthan, the Government Advocate and myself. The Select Committee met on the 5th November 1921 and examined the provisions of the Bill. Lt. Col. W. L. Crawford and Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao, who were invited to attend the meeting on behalf of the Planting Community, were also present. Certain amendments to the provisions of the Bill were suggested by the Select Committee, whose report was published in the Gazette in February 1922. After the publication of the Select Committee's report Mr. N. S. Nanjundiah sent certain amendments to the Bill as revised by the Committee and such of them as are pressed by him after discussion of the questions with me since, are now included in the agenda and will come up for consideration later.

I have already explained the provisions of the Bill in detail at the meeting of the Council held on 29th June 1921. The changes recommended by the Select Committee are:—

(i) to extend the period of limitation for the institution of complaints from 3 to 6 months.

(ii) to require contracts to be in writing in cases where the money advanced exceeds Rs. 15; and

(iii) to omit the proviso in clause 4A *re* the applicability of the Act to contracts entered into by women before the promulgation of this Bill.

In signing the Select Committee's report Mr. H. Krishna Rao has added a note stating that the period of limitation for the institution of complaints should not be increased to 6 months, as that would extend the danger zone of the labourer and take away the little freedom he has now got. He has also added that in view of the importance of the Bill it should be republished and further public opinion invited in the matter.

The Select Committee's report has been before the public for over a year and no criticisms or suggestions have been received except the amendments of Mr. Nanjundiah referred to already. The point raised by Mr. Krishna Rao was thoroughly discussed by the Select Commitee and the proposal to fix the time for institution of complaints at 6 monts from the date of refusal or neglect was accepted by the majority.

With these remarks I beg to move that the Select Committee's report and the Bill as amended by them may be taken into consideration.

The motion was seconded by Mr. K. Matthan.

MR. N. S. NANJUNDIAH.—I beg to propose an amendment as follows:—

1. (i) In clause 1 (2) (i) omit the word 'and' after 'inserted', (ii) add a sub-clause (*a*) as follows.—

(*a*) after the word 'or' after the comma following the word 'perform' and before the words 'to get performed by any other etc', insert the words 'an advance of money not exceeding rupees one thousand on account of any work which he shall have contracted"; and (iii) Renumber sub-clause (b) as (c).

2. In section 2 (i) substituted by clause 2, after the words 'hundred rupees' add the words 'or one thousand rupees as the case may be'.

At present, under the Act, two classes of persons are dealt with. One is, the labourer who directly takes the advance and repays the same either by doing work

or by repaying the amount in cash. In this case, the advance is now limited to a maximum of Rs. 300. Under the old Regulation, there was no limit to the amount of advance. It is now in the new Act that a limit is so fixed. The other class is of mestries who contract to get work performed by getting a large number of coolies. In this case also the amount of advance is fixed at a maximum of Rs. 300 as in the case of individual labourers, without any distinction being maintained between the two classes of cases at all. As regards the individual labourer, there is no change needed, but as regards the mestries or other persons who contract to get work performed and therefore receive large advances, an amendment in the existing Bill is necessary.

The importance of securing sufficient labour on estates is too well-known and it has also been found by practice that the employer is not always able to deal directly with the labourers, but has to employ either a mestri or other person to supply him with labour, who also happens to be a workman and supplies labour in addition. The practice is that thousands of rupees are advanced to him. He goes down the ghats where he has got his own set of men and brings those people on the estate for work, and he directly advances money to them. Unless and until the employer advances large sums of money to the mestri and through him makes arrangements to get labour on an estate, it is practically impossible to carry on the work in the estates, as the local labour will not be sufficient. This is the experience of the people who live in the neighbourhood of large estates and it is a routine practice that people are imported from below the ghats through these sub-contractors or mestries. They are the persons who contract to get work done by a set of labourers and they get their commission also. If in their case, the advance is limited to Rs. 300 it practically becomes impossible to procure sufficient labour. Because, he is not himself a man with capital, he takes large advances and brings a large number of coolies. So, I would like to suggest that a distinction must be maintained in the Regulation between a labourer and a labour supplier, and the advance of Rs. 300 limited in the case of individual labourers. In their case, I am not even particular that the sum should be so high as Rs. 300; it may even be reduced. But as regards those who have to go out and get labour, the sum of Rs. 300 is not sufficient. It will not do even for distribution of wages to one set of labourers for a week or sometimes even for a day. My amendment is that this distinction may be maintained. I therefore suggest that the section might read as follows:—

> "An advance of money not exceeding Rs. 300 on account of any work which he shall have to perform or an advance not exceeding Rs. 1,000 on account of any work which he shall have contracted to get performed."

It is this distinction I would like to be adopted in the interest of good and uniform supply of labour. If at a particular time, sufficient labour is not forthcoming on the coffee estate, the owners will be doomed for the whole year. Since the limit of Rs. 300 operates to the prejudice of owners of estates, I submit for the acceptance of this House to make a distinction and extend the advance to at least Rs. 1,000 in the case of labour suppliers.

MR. ABBASKHAN.—May I know whether the middle man comes under the purview of this contract? I think the contract is between a labourer and his master. A owner deputes his agents to secure labourers and he does not come under the contract. He is only a paid or commission agent. I think the Bill is intended for contracts between master and servant. For a person who agrees to work for a specified period, the amount of advance is restricted to Rs. 300 and it cannot extend to the middle man who secures labour.

MR. N. S. NANJUNDIAH.—This has been recognised in a number of decisions under the Breach of Contract Act. I can invite attention to the ruling of the Chief Court, dealing with the provisions of the Act. There will not be any difficulty if the person comes within the purview of the Act.

MR. ABBASKHAN.—If it is the middle man, I do not think there can be any express or implied contract for the purpose of securing labourers. If it is intended that a man should be bound up to do a certain amount of work, that is a different thing. In the case of a middle man who is expected to supply a certain number of coolies and who fails to do so, Mr. Nanjundiah thinks that this Regulation must be put in operation against him. I do not think it extends to the middle man who

promises or undertakes to secure labour from the labouring districts. On this ground, I oppose the amendment.

MR. K. SHANKARANARAYANA RAO.—So far as the question raised by Mr. Abbas Khan is concerned, I believe the section itself has made the position very clear, apart from the decisions referred to by my friend Mr. Nanjundiah. The section as it already stands contains the words:—"on account of any work which he shall have contracted to perform or to get performed by any other artificer, workman or labourer" and the matter is not open to any doubt at all. As regards the question of enhancing the limit of Rs. 300 which has been recommended by the Select Committee to Rs. 1,000, I do not think that any good case has been made out for such enhancement. The sum of Rs. 300 has been fixed after very careful consideration. Mr. Crawford and Mr. Srinivasa Rao who represented the European and the Indian interests before the Committee were also consulted in this matter. The question appears to have also been discussed several times in the Representative Assembly, which has amongst its members some European and Indian Planters. The gist of the discussions in the Representative Assembly is that Rs. 300 is a very fair limit. The increase of this amount to Rs. 1,000 appears therefore to be very arbitrary. Nor do I see any reason why a distinction should be made between the advance given to individuals and to cooly mestries. It is better to have one uniform standard.

Even in British India, the sum fixed is Rs. 300 *vide* Act XII of 1920. There also various interests appear to have been consulted. There are tea, coffee and other industries which require a large amount of labour and yet the limit of advances fixed is only Rs. 300. The figure having thus been fixed after very careful consideration both here and in British India, no enhancement is desirable.

I beg, therefore, to oppose the amendment.

MR. N. S. NANJUNDIAH.—Sir, as regards the reason why a distinction should be drawn between individual labourers and a man of the sort I mentioned, I have to say a few words. I think it is obvious that a distinction must be made between an individual labourer and a multitude of labourers who are imported by or through another individual, who gets the work performed. If an advance of Rs. 1,000 is given to an individual labourer, it is impossible for him to work or to repay the sum. Even Rs. 300 considering his wages at Rs. 25 per month can be said to be much in the case of an individual. But in the case of a man who advances money to so many of the labourers who turn out the work, a large sum is very necessary. Therefore, that distinction has been deliberately maintained in my amendment and ought to be maintained.

It is true that in British India also Rs. 300 has been accepted in both the cases. But the honourable members of this House will have to bear in mind that the discussions at the time the Act was introduced in the Indian Legislature, go to show that there was a strong feeling that the Act itself should be repealed. Many of the members urged that the Act itself should be repealed as it was defective in several respects and encroached upon the liberty of the Indians as a civilised nation and that a criminal punishment for a civil breach of contract was most humilating and indicated an utter disregard of the status of an Indian as a civilised being. It was replied that the question of repealing the Act would be taken up after consulting the Local Governments, and the House was asked to go one step in advance towards ameliorating the condition of Indian labourers and that that piece of Legislation need not be delayed, but passed, and that the Local Governments would be consulted about the repeal of the whole Act. So, the figure Rs. 300 was accepted only as a temporary measure, by way of compromise. This is how that objection was met with. The honourable members who have raised the opposition have all failed to meet the points that I urged, *viz.*, how it is that the employer can secure labour on a large scale, if such large advances are not permitted.

The Breach of Contract Act was introduced in 1859, immediately after the Mutiny and in a way legalised a sort of slavery, and therefore the Act is being critically examined when applying to cases coming under the Act. We are not going into those particulars at all now. If there is any measure which gives rise to slavery, I would be the foremost man to oppose the same. We are now proceeding with this Bill and considering the same and as such the matters must be made clear and a rational position adopted.

As regards the usual objection that British India has adopted Rs. 300, may I now ask why amendments have been introduced into the Bill, which we do not find in the British Indian Act in other respects? According to the British Indian Act, women labourers are not excluded from the operation of the Act; but our Bill has accepted such an amendment and gives exemption to women labourers. The next point is that, for agreements where the advance exceeds Rs. 15, the documents should be in writing as per the existing provisions here. This is not the case in British India. Again, in the British Indian Act, the period fixed for preferring a complaint for breach of contract, is three months; but we have fixed the period at six months. Why is this? These will all go to show that the analogy of British India is not always a sure ground, but often a treacherous one to rely upon. We have to take into consideration our local conditions. I would submit that none of the arguments made by the hon'ble members have solved this question, *viz.*, getting large labour through another man. In these circumstances, I would submit for the acceptance of this House the amendment suggested by me, with a view to avoid the practical difficulty that exists otherwise.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—Mr. Nanjundiah's proposition was before the Select Committee. It was carefully considered and was rejected. The Committee consisted not only of gentlemen with sound knowledge of business affairs, but also of coffee planters who employed large labour. Lt. Col. Crawford for the European planters and Mr. Srinivasa Rao for the Indian planters were invited to attend. The opinion of the Indian planter was for further reducing the limit of Rs. 300; the European planter who was employing large labour did not object to this limit.

The object of the Bill is to avoid perpetuating slavery as far as possible. Under the old Act, no limit was prescribed for the money that might be advanced and the labourer had to serve the planter or the employer for the money received. Now, to avoid this state of things, a maximum has been fixed and that at Rs. 300.

Mr. Nanjundiah wants to create a distinction between the labourer and the person who engages other persons for labour, and he wants in the case of the latter the limit to be raised to Rs. 1,000. What would be the result of it? The man who receives Rs. 1,000 will be a perpetual slave, as it will be difficult for him to discharge his obligations. So, it is going against the spirit of the Bill itself to accept the amendment of Mr. Nanjundiah. The man who will borrow the sum of Rs. 1,000 will have to serve perpetually his master. That is not the intention of the Bill.

The motion was put to vote and was lost.

The second amendment was withdrawn by the mover in view of the sense of the House regarding amendment No. 1.

Mr. N. S. Nanjundiah. Sir, I beg to move the following amendment:—

In clause 2, add another proviso as follows:—

"Provided also, that no complaint as regards non-compliance with an order under Section 2 (2) shall be entertained unless the complaint be brought within one month of the date allowed for the repayment of money or for performing the work or getting the same performed or within one month from the date of making default in complying with any such orders."

In respect of the breach of contract, when complaints had to be preferred for the fraudulent breach on the part of the labourer, till now there was no period of limitation within which complaints had to be made. In some cases where the employer demanded repayment of the money, according to the Limitation Act, the period of three years applied; but generally under the Breach of Contract Act, no period is fixed. In the new Bill that is under consideration, a period of limitation is fixed for preferring a complaint in the first instance, while in the original draft Bill a period of three months was fixed for such complaint for neglect of work on the part of the labourer, which he had contracted to perform, the Select Committee has extended that period to six months to give time to the labourer to return and do the work, and also considering the conditions of the Malnad. What we find is, if the employer is to prefer a complaint in the first instance alleging that the advance has not been repaid or worked out, a limitation period of six months is

fixed. Next, if the labourer disobeys the order of the Magistrate directing him to work or repay the advance, there is disobedience which constitutes an offence, for which imprisonment should be awarded. In this respect, no limitation is provided at all in the present Bill. The order of the Magistrate directs a man either to repay the money or do the work according to the contract. Under the new Bill, certain period so as not to exceed one year, can be allowed by the Magistrate for payment of the sum or he may vary the instalment and thus give a great deal of latitude so that the work may be done or the money repaid. If, for instance, a labourer does not work according to the order, or if he works for sometime and goes away, or if he pays only a part of the advance and goes away, when is it that the employer who obtains an order in his favour to prefer a complaint for disobedience? These labourers come from different parts, and if an order is passed by a Magistrate, they sometimes work on the estate or go away repaying the advance. If feelings arise between two rival planters or one planter likes to have a labourer to work on his estate, nothing prevents the filing of a complaint before a Magistrate. The labourer may defend himself and say—"I have already worked according to the order passed by the Magistrate" or "I have repaid the advance or balance due by me". In both these cases, he will have to prove these allegations. Proof on the part of the labourer as against a planter is indeed not an easy task. On the other hand it is quite easy for the planter to prefer his complaint the moment there is neglect of duty on the part of labourer. If after the expiry of the period that may be allowed by the Magistrate the labourer does not work or repay the advance, nothing prevents the employer from lodging a complaint against the labourer and prosecute him for disobedience then and there without delay. So, in these circumstances, I urge that the House may be pleased to accept an amendment that, just as in the first instance, a period of six months is given to the employer to prefer a complaint, a period of limitation may be prescribed within which, for disobedience of the Magistrate's order, a complaint must be filed. I have proposed the period of limitation as one month, but I am not very particular about the period. If it is acceptable to the House, one month may be accepted. If the House is willing to alter the period, I shall accept any other period which they may be pleased to fix. There must any how be a period of limitation fixed for the employer to prefer a complaint for disobedience of the order of a Magistrate.

MR. D. VENKATESAIYA.—I beg to second the motion.

MR. G. PARAMASIVAIYA.—Sir, I oppose the acceptance of this amendment. After the expiry of the period of one or two months which may be fixed, the order of the court becomes inoperative thereby affording scope to the labourers to escape easily. I do not think it will give any relief at all to the employers; on the other hand it will only help the labourers to go out of the jurisdiction of the court until the expiry of the time which is now proposed to be fixed, and it would practically render the order of the court null and void.

(At this stage, Mr. K. Matthan pointed out that there is a certain amount of indefiniteness about this amendment and it was not clear where exactly the words which Mr. Nanjundiah wanted, were to be inserted, unless clause 2 (2) was changed into 2 (i). Mr. Nanjundiah agreed that it must be 2 (i).

MR. K. SHANKARANARAYANA RAO.—I am inclined to think that the proposed amendment will place both the employer and the unfortunate cooly at a very great disadvantage. One month is too short a period for the cooly to make arrangements for payment and there are other contingencies like the man falling ill. Though the Magistrate has power to extend the time, still, on receiving a complaint from the employer he is bound to take action and, unless good cause is shown, to sentence the labourer to imprisonment. It is therefore a great hardship to both sides to fix a time limit.

The proposed amendment is sure to lead to many practical difficulties and I therefore beg to oppose the motion.

MR. N. S. NANJUNDIAH.—The point raised by Mr. G. Paramasivaiya was that it becomes difficult if the labourer goes away outside the jurisdiction of the Court. If the labourer goes away, even outside the State, nothing prevents the lodging of the complaint in time. Even after the man does the work, the employer may say that he was not present and has gone away.

As regards the other point raised by the Government Advocate, I have to say that the Magistrate has got discretion to extend the time up to one year. The Magistrate may extend the time and he may vary the instalments and there is thus plenty of latitude. I therefore consider it desirable to have a limitation period of about one month, prescribed for the lodging of complaints in respect of disobedience of Magistrate's orders.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—Mr. Nanjundiah's arguments are made on the assumption that all the labourers in our State are local men. If they are local men, I could understand the reason why they should be given time to comply with the order of the Magistrate; but unfortunately it so happens that 90 per cent of our labour is got from outside and they have to come from Malabar. They are somehow brought here. Then, the discretion is given to the Magistrate to order the performance of the work or the payment of the money within a year from the date of the order. The Magistrate generally acts upon certain facts which the labourer will have to prove to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that he will be able to do the work or repay the money as it falls due. When once there has been disobedience of the order, it is not apparent why any time should be given to that man, or any limitation prescribed for the employer to take action. Generally the man absconds; he may go away to British India. The employer will be at a loss to find out the whereabouts of the man and the order of the Magistrate will not be carried out. It is for this reason that no amendment is deemed necessary.

The motion was put to vote and the amendment was lost.

Motion that the Bill as amended be passed was moved by the MR. MIR HUMZA HUSEIN and seconded by Mr. K. Matthan.

The motion was put to vote and passed.

8. The Cinematograph Bill.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—Sir, on the motion of my learned colleague, Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur P. Raghavendra Rao, leave was granted to the introduction of the Cinematograph Bill at the meeting of the Council held on the 16th April 1923. It was read in Council at the meeting held on the 29th June last when it was considered unnecessary to refer the Bill to a Select Committee.

In the absence of my learned colleague the Bill has come to my charge, and I have nothing more to add to the elaborate explanation of the provisions of the Bill already given by him at the April meeting.

So I beg to move that the Cinematograph Bill be passed.

MR. K. MATTHAN.—Sir I beg to second the motion.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

9. Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906 (Miscellaneous amendments).

Mr. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—Sir, leave was granted for the introduction of the Bill on the 22nd November 1920 and it was introduced into the Council by Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur P. Raghavendra Rao on the 29th March 1921. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee and their report was presented by me to the Council at its last meeting. The House may remember that Mr. Abbas Khan proposed certain amendments to Sections 98A and 151A of the Bill and though his amendments were rejected, I promised to look into the matter and suggest suitable amendments at the 3rd stage of the Bill. Since then I have further considered the matter. It seems to me that there should be a provision in the Regulation for indemnity of the Muncipal Council in cases of wrong, payment of the mortgage amount. Again what if the municipality resumes the land but does not bring it to sale? No power has been given in the draft to compel the municipality to bring the property to sale. There are other minor defects in the Bill which need not be noticed here. To rectify these mistakes amendments of a substantial nature will have to be introduced and it is difficult to do so at this

stage. It is desirable therefore to withdraw the Bill and introduce a fresh one into the Legislative Council.

The Local Boards Conference has made certain suggestions which are now engaging the active consideration of the Government. If these suggestions are to be carried out, the Municipal Regulation will have to be amended. It is proposed therefore to introduce a consolidated Bill into the Legislative Council embodying therein many of the provisions of the draft Bill now under consideration.

With these observations I beg to move that leave be granted to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, under the provisions of Section 34 of the Rules of Business.

MR. K. MATTHAN.—Sir, I beg to second the motion.

MR. K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY.—I think under the circumstances there is no alternative but to accept the proposal made by Government. It is a very difficult Bill. It interferes with the private rights of the people, and cannot be passed in a hurry. But it is some consolation that it will be brought up again after further deliberation.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

IV. RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution *re* resettlement of Seringapatam.

RAO BAHADUR M. C. RANGIENGAR.—I beg to move the following resolution.

"In view of the action taken by the Government in connection with the resettlement of assessment of 69 villages referred to in the Government Notification No. R. 5495, dated 28th June 1923, contrary to the letter and spirit of the standing orders on the subject, this Council recommends to Government :—

(*a*) That the resettlement covered by the said notification may be ordered to be cancelled ;

(*b*) That before a fresh settlement is ordered, the provisions of the standing orders published at pages 159 and 160 of the Revenue Manual, Vol. I, may be ordered to be strictly followed ;

(*c*) That instructions may be issued to the settlement officer limiting the percentage of increase to 20 per cent on individual holding ; and

(*d*) That in all future cases of resettlement an opportunity may be ordered to be given to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council for discussing the proposals for resettlement and for making reasonable suggestions and representations for the consideration of Government."

(The Dewan pointed out that sub-division (*d*) did not come as a corralory to (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*). It was a comprehensive subject and must be a separate resolution.)

I beg to move these in separate parts (*a*) and (*b*) together and (*c*) and (*d*) together.

At this late hour, I do not propose to occupy the time of the Council for very long. I shall contend myself with a few observations, leaving the matter for discussion by my friends. I move this resolution not in any spirit of carping criticism of the action taken by the Goverment but solely with the object of placing before the Government the real hardship which an important community in the State suffers under the order in question. The important interests of a community which comprise more than 75 per cent of the population of the State, are affected by this order, and their well-being and their prosperity are at stake.

The question of survey settlement is taken up by Government, and the survey settlement is introduced in the interests of the agricultural community themselves and not so much in the interest of Government, though incidentally Government derive advantages. The survey settlement was introduced into Seringapatam Taluk so far back as the year 1889. At that time, the conditions that prevailed in that area have been very graphically described by Col. Grant and published in the Survey records.

(At this stage, the Dewan said that it was necessary to ascertain in the first instance what was the subject matter for consideration in the House, and that under the existing procedure the settlement of the taluk was not taken up for consideration before the Legislative Council on the merits.)

With reference to (*a*) and (*b*), I beg to submit that the Survey Superintendent sent up his proposals on the 14th May 1923 and Government passed orders on 27th June 1923. That order was published as a notification on 28th June 1923 and it appeared in the *Mysore Gazette* on 5th July 1923. Now the Survey Superintendent himself having sent up proposals on the 14th May, there could not possibly have been two months' time before the close of the official year for the publication of the proposals in accordance with the standing orders on the subject.

(The Dewan wanted to know which standing order it was and the mover said that an order was issued in 1919 prescribing for the first time a preliminary notification and fixing 2 months' time for hearing objections.)

The manner of publication is also set forth in the order. The proposals of the Survey Superintendent should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner and also to the Revenue Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner should cause publication in the village *Chavadies* (vide pages 159 and 160 of the Revenue Manual, Vol. I). That procedure could not possibly have been followed in this case; because the Survey Superintendent sent up proposals on the 14th May only. From the Government Order itself, I gather that the proposals went to the Deputy Commissioner, and it is said that the Deputy Commissioner has said nothing. Generally, the Deputy Commissioner stands in *loco parentis* to the raiyats, but in this case he seems to have accorded to the raiyats a step-motherly treatment. He has said nothing. The Revenue Commissioner has taken more interest and he recommends that he is of opinion that the rates for dry and garden lands are rather high,. But he accepts the rates for wet lands. What the raiyats themselves *i.e.*, the people that were directly concerned, had to say in the matter, what their grievances and representations are going to be, I submit, no opportunity was given to them to make their representations to Government through the Deputy Commissioner. Government has to order the settlement only after the receipt of representations from the raiyats and the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner and the Survey Superintendent. In this case, Government had not materials before it and it does not seem to have taken into consideration the economic condition of the people of these parts. From the order of Government, I can gather that Government is led away by two facts the rise in the value of paddy lands and also the rise in the price of paddy.

I am only pointing out to the Council that if the raiyats had been allowed to make representations, the full facts would have been placed before the Government. Since all the facts have not been placed before Government, Government have proceeded upon certain assumptions, without strictly following the rules, which were framed as a result of discussions in the Representative Assembly and not on the spur of the moment in a hurry. In the year 1918, a member of the Representative Assembly moved that the rule which obtains in Bombay might be introduced here also and opportunity given to the raiyats to make representations, and Government promised to consider the matter. In the year 1919, when the Representative Assembly again met, this subjeet was brought up, but it was said that the matter was under the active consideration of the Government and orders would soon issue. Thereupon the order of 1919 was issued. This rule has been framed not merely to be observed by the people. It is a rule which has been formulated for the guidance of the Government and its officers. Now in this case, the rules not having been conformed to, my submission to the Council is that the order of Government is defective, and the resettlement is liable to be cancelled. This is my submisssion with reference to (*a*) and also (*b*) of the resolution.

Now, with reference to (*c*), I have to bring to the notice of Government certain facts in connection with the resettlement. Before I proceed to place those facts before the Council, I should like to read an extract from a despatch from the Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. This is quoted in Survey Settlement Manual, Vol. III, Bombay.

(*The Dewan* asked whether he referred to a general recommendation or one with regard to Seringapatam Taluk.)

The point for consideration is with reference to the Seringapatam Taluk, and the larger question will be considered along with this. The extract from the despatch referred to above is this:—

"I am unable to satisfy myself that there has been any tendency on the part of your Settlement Department towards undue enhancement of assessment on revision. It is impossible to lay down nor is it desirable for reasons which you have stated very clearly, that you should lay down any hard and fast rule limiting the extent of future enhancement; but I desire that Your Excellency will carefully watch and restrain that tendency, always bearing in mind that the worst effect of increasing the assessment of land revenue on an excessive scale is sure to produce material deterioration of agriculture and general prosperity."

It is in this spirit of sympathy with the agricultural classes in India that the Secretary of State for India wrote to the Governor of Bombay. I wish to read another extract from the resolution of the Government of India laying down the policy of land revenue:

(The mover here read an extract from the Government of India resolution.)

Even here, Government are in deepest sympathy with the agricultural class and very solicitous about their interest, as is clear not only from past record, but also from the several speeches that have been made by the Members of Government. It is therefore with very high hopes that I move resolution (c), that the resettlement enhancement should not exceed 20 per cent upon individual holdings. The raiyats population is peculiarly entitled to the syampathetic consideration of Government. Because, it will be observed that so far as agricultural classes are concerned, the favour of concession which has been shown to the people of other occupations has not been extended to them. In the case of income-tax, a sum of Rs. 200 per mensem is taken as living wage and has been exempted. And with reference to gratuitous medical help in the Government hospitals, a sum of Rs. 50 per mensem is taken as being the minimum income of a person who will not be entitled to gratuitous treatment. But in so far as agricultural classes are concerned, no limit is placed, and even a man having only one acre of land and getting a few bushels of grain is taxed, so that no man is free from taxation.

Compare the extent of taxes that are levied from agriculturists with the taxes that are levied from persons following other occupations. Income-tax, for instance, taking it at its highest figure *viz.*, one anna in the rupee works up to only 6¼ per cent upon the assets, whereas in the case of agriculturists we find that they are required to pay, upon one acre of land a sum ranging from 8 to 10 Rs. according to the last settlement. And according to the new settlement, they are required to pay Rs. 14-8-0 or Rs. 15 upon one acre of land. The income of an agriculturist from one acre is about 3 candies on an average, valued at Rs. 36. So he has to pay as Government taxes nearly one half of what he gets. With these figures before you, I wish to point out the effect of the settlement.

There are 69 villages which have been resurveyed. Of these, 2 are in the Krishnarajapet Taluk, 6 in the Mysore Taluk and the remaining 61 in the Seringapatam Taluk all under *nalas*. The original maximum limit was Rs. 4 per acre, but now the maximum limit has been raised to Rs. 15 and Rs. 14-8-0. At the first settlement the maximum had not been reached in any case at all. At the time of the original settlement, Col. Grant states in his report that the wages stood as follows, for males 4 annas per day and for females 2 annas. At the present time, what the wages are, I cannot gather from the order of the Government. I do not know if the Survey Superintendent has made any reference in this behalf. We know a female cooly is to be paid not less than 6 annas per day and a male cooly not less than 10 annas. Then, it is said in the order of Government that the value of paddy lands has risen enormously. It must be admitted that in some cases the value has risen enormously. The reason for the rise in the price is to be taken into account. Kannambadi anicut was built and thousands of acres of wet and garden lands were submerged. Consequently all those landowners had to purchase lands elsewhere. Therefore there was a great demand for lands in the neighbouring parts and on account of that the values went up. Another reason for the rise in the price of the paddy fields was, the price of paddy went very high and people who had enough of money to invest were willing to pay more and purchase paddy lands. Persons who had

no money to invest and who wanted to purchase the lands for the purpose of living could not go into the market and buy. It is only the people who had plenty of money and who looked upon the purchase of paddy lands as an investment, that paid high prices for some time. Since the cessation of the war, the prices have been going down. Therefore the rise of value in the paddy lands and the rise in the price of the paddy also were of a merely temporary character and they ought not to be taken into consideration while fixing the percentage of enhancement. What ought to be the consideration in the enhancement is the income of the raiyat in normal years, striking the average for 15 or 20 years and not his income in exceptional fruitful seasons.

In the Government order, reference is made to railways and other communications. As regards railway, there is only one railway which is newly constructed. The other was in existence before the original settlement. The Mysore-Arsikere line does not pass through the tracts covered by these 69 villages. Therefore that ought not to be taken into consideration while fixing the revenue.

From the order itself it is very clear that the place is sickly, that the population is going down and there is insufficiency of labour. All these facts are in the order itself. Then it is said that the price of paddy has risen very much and the price of ragi also and that justifies enhancement. In this connection I wish to submit for your consideration, sir, that a raiyat who grows paddy cannot live entirely on paddy. He must sell a portion of it for the purpose of paying taxes to Government. He must also sell a portion for the purpose of enabling him to buy salt, dal and other necessary things. He must sell a portion also for the purpose of engaging coolies and paying wages. He has to meet all such items of expenditure. Again, the price of cloth, the wages of coolies and the cost of agricultural implements have all gone up. Therefore he is no better off to-day tnan he was before the price of the padby began to rise. Whether the Survey Superintendent has considered all these facts or not, is for the Government to see. What is the result so far as the raiyats are concerned? We will find that there has been a rise by 40 per cent in all the villages excepting Belgola, where the rise is only 36½ per cent. In one village, *viz.*, Kirangur, the rise is 48½ per cent, in Nelamane it is 47¼ per cent. I am excluding from consideration the excess income which has been derived from lands unauthorisedly occupied to which you were pleased to refer. Deducting that, we will find that the increase in Kirangur is 48½ per cent, in Nelamane 47¼ per cent. In all the villages except Belgola, it is not less than 36 per cent. These are really enormous increases, and if resettlement means such an enormous increase, it means people will be ruined. At the next revision what will be the fate of the people if there is to be a similar revision?

We find from the Survey records of 1888-89 that Col. Grant recommended an increase of only 13 per cent. That 13 per cent included excess lands which were found within the holding of each raiyat. The unauthorised cultivation of excess land was 33 per cent in the case of wet lands and 50 per cent in the case of dry lands. These had been subjected to assessment under the *Maji system.* Under that system it was Rs. 4-8-2 for lands under tanks and for lands under channels it was Rs. 6-10-3. Taking account of the excess in the holding of each raiyat, the Survey Superintendent calculated that the increase should be 13 per cent, and he made recommendations accordingly. The then Dewan was of opinion that it should be more and fixed 22 per cent, and the Survey Superintendent very unwillingly gave effect to it, so that an increase of 22 per cent was sanctioned by Government then. That included, as I submitted already 33 per cent of wet land excess assessment and 50 per cent of dry land kandayam. I beg you to take a very humane view of the matter, a view which is calculated to promote the interests of the agricultural class, at the present day, when they are subjected to so many difficulties. It is not fair that there should be an increase of more than 20 per cent. Even then, it will be considered as a great hardship to the raiyats. Therefore I submit that instructions may be issued that the increase should not be more than 20 per cent upon individual holdings, so that the average for the whole area might be about 15 per cent.

As regards the last proposition (*d*), the general principle must be that in all cases of resettlement opportunity may be afforded to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council to discuss the matter.

In this connection I beg to submit for the consideration of the Council that the Government of India is considering the question of placing before the Legislative Council the principles embodying the question of resettlement in the form of an enactment. If that idea is taken up by the Mysore Government, there is no necessity to give effect to this resolution now. In the event of its being not taken up, the general principles of revision may be placed before the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly for consideration.

MR. B. V. RAMASWAMY CHETTY.—I wish to second the proposition and also support it.

Sir, it is a well-known fact that India is mostly an agricultural country and the same thing holds good in the case of Mysore also. Formerly, there were, no doubt, many industries which have all deteriorated for reasons which are not necessary for me to state. Some of the industries are now being revived and when they will revive fully is a matter of time.

The subject of agriculture is a very important one to be considered, both in the interest of the people and the Government. We profess to be the representatives of the people, and it is our duty to bring forward their difficulties. The resolution of the learned mover should no doubt be seriously considered by this House. It may perhaps be the attitude of the official members, that because Government is subjected to financial stringency now, every possible ways and means must be found out to increase the finances. Of course, it is our interest to see that the financial condition of the State is improved, but the state of the people, the present condition and other circumstances should also be seriously taken into consideration. The recent levy of income-tax has no doubt enabled the Government to get financial support. Unlike the conditions in British India, a sum up to a limit of Rs. 2,400 which is the income of an individual is exempted from payment of the tax. In British India, the limit fixed for exemption of tax is only up to Rs. 1,000. The agriculturists who get small income are no doubt free from the payment of this tax.

The view of the mover is not unreasonable. Enhancement of assessment should only be up to a certain extent. That it should be inordinate and go as far as 50 per cent, will be very hard upon the raiyats. So, I think the resolution is to be viewed with favour and it deserves sympathetic consideration on the part of Government. I am very earnest about it and wish to give it all possible support. I have got my own experience in the matter. The raiyat is certainly contributing at present more towards the general revenues of the State than others and he should not be further burdened unnecessarily. There are other ways for the Government to get money, such as increasing the railway fare, etc. Fifty per cent of increase will certainly be a burden thrown on the raiyat and it will cause him great hardship. I support the resolution.

MR. K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY.—Sir, I rise to support the motion made by my Hon'ble friend Mr. M. C. Rangiengar. In doing so, I should like to state a few facts as briefly as possible, because, we are not going into any elaborate discussion of the merits of the resettlement.

The point at issue is that the Government themselves have given the cause for complaint. If they had gone about the settlement in the way in which it ought to have been done, I think there would have been no need to move this resolution in this House. They have prescribed for themselves certain rules and regulations with regard to the settlement and those rules, as Mr. Rangiengar pointed out, have not been hastily drawn up, but have been the result of deliberations extending over years both in the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly and based upon what obtains in the sister Presidency of Bombay upon which our own system of settlement is based. It is provided in the rules that the rates should be announced in the villages affected two months before they are finally passed and promulgated. That has not been done in the present case. At the budget session, I urged that the Government should speed up the settlement, but I had no idea that they would speed it up in this manner, with a vengeance. They should have taken time by the forelock and given a lot of time to the people to make representations and not introduced the new rates on the first day of the year in which they are to take effect.

The agriculturists are entitled to every consideration in this respect and I am sure the Government mean to show them the best consideration possible in these circumstances. It is unfortunate that the settlement should have been announced before the opportunity was given to the raiyats to make their case heard. I am not going to discuss the merits of the settlement; that is quite a different proposition. I feel confident that Government will give the raiyats concerned an opportunity to make the representation in the proper way. As the Government may be aware, a largely attended mass meeting was held at Seringapatam recently and resolutions were passed by the raiyats themselves which must have reached Government by this time. The complaint is that the resettlement was introduced without the prescribed safeguard and that the rates are excessive. I have some experience and knowledge of that taluk, because, I myself happen to possess some lands in it and I go there frequently, and have got some interest in the raiyats. I have no doubt that the rates now proposed to be levied are beyond the power of the raiyats to pay. If the circumstances are properly enquired into and all the data put forward before the Government in the light of the facts disclosed in the raiyats' meeting considered, Government will be able to come to a definite conclusion and see their way to grant the prayer of the landholders.

The increase of 40 to 50 per cent now ordered is very excessive considering the circumstances of the taluk. Now that Krishnarajasagara has got a large supply of water, tens of thousands of acres of new land have been brought under cultivation in that particular taluk, with the result that it is now difficult to find raiyats to cultivate those lands. There is also a great decrease in the raiyat population on account of plague. Such being the case, when the cultivating population is scarce and labour is scarcer, because, it is to be imported from outside, and labour rates have gone high, and the price of wet lands has fallen in sympathy with the fall in price of paddy, it is strange that the Survey Department have raised the rates to such an abnormal degree as 40 to 50 per cent. In individual cases, it might have been even more. I dare say that these matters will engage the attention of Government. What I submit is that the settlement which has now been introduced works a great hardship in the case of raiyats. It is therefore requested that the Government will kindly take the matter into serious consideration and reconsider the settlement in the light of the facts which will be placed before them by the deputation of raiyats which will shortly wait upon them.

As regards the larger question of bringing the revision of assessment before the Legislative Council, that is a matter which requires serious consideration and I do not think this is the proper time for its discussion. The question should be placed before the Legislative Council and the Representative Council and I dare say it will receive consideration in its own time by the new reformed council.

The immediate object of this resolution is to urge upon Government the reconsideration of the new rates of the channel lands in the light of the representations the raiyats will make and the various other factors which should determine the rates to be levied. The raiyats consider the new rates excessive and I for one consider them also excessive and beyond the capacity of the raiyats to pay. The price of lands has gone down. I can say this without fear of contradiction. The increase in the price of lands was only transitional and I am afraid the prices are going down still more. The price of paddy has also gone down and it is likely that it will go down still further. I shall indeed be glad if the price does go down, because it is so advantageous to the consumer. With all these facts before them, Government should be able to arrive at an equitable decision which while giving a fair increase of revenue will not bear heavily on the raiyat.

Sir, please contrast the settlement now made, with that of Col. Grant who, with his vast experience of the raiyats of this State and the conditions elsewhere and in the Madras Presidency, proposed an increase of only 13 per cent, at the last settlement but which had to be raised to 22 per cent by the Government of the day. It was only 30 years ago, now I do not see any reason why we should make a much larger increase than that which was made on the last occasion, *viz.*, 22 per cent.

I am sure the Government have got the interest of the raiyats at heart even more than any private citizen or body of citizens in the State; and in their eagerness to help the raiyats, I feel confident that they will view this resolution with

favour and adopt such measures as will give satisfaction to the raiyats who are seriously disturbed at the very large and oppressive rates that have been levied upon them.

DEWAN—GENTLEMEN,

I think it will help matters a little if, before I allow further discussion on the subject of this resolution, I am permitted by this House to make a statement. The resolution has been moved by my friend Rao Bahadur M. C. Ranga Iyengar with great ability and has also been supported by other members with equal ability. It involves really three points at issue and it constitutes in fact three separate resolutions which, under the rules of business of this House, one member is not ordinarily allowed to bring forward. Further, the first two parts of the resolution cannot strictly be considered as representing a matter of general public interest. It may, I think, legitimately be argued that it is a matter of local interest in the sense that it relates to 61 villages of the Seringapatam Taluk, 2 villages of the Krishnarajpete Taluk and 6 villages of the Mysore Taluk. However, irrespective of these, which I may describe as technical objections, Government have deemed it fit to allow the resolution to stand in the agenda in the form in which it has been submitted to them.

I am very glad to find that the opportunity of this meeting of the Legislative Council, which has been convened in so short an interval after the last one with the main object of passing some of the important legistative measures which would otherwise have been held up in view of the interregnum that will occur pending the reconstitution of this Council next year, has been availed of to give vent to what is felt at present as a grievance by the raiyats of these villages in which resettlement has been introduced with effect from the current official year. For, this opportunity enables Government to state the facts clearly which are otherwise likely to be misunderstood. The resettlement of the villages in question was due in 1919. It is a matter of common knowledge that these villages constitute the most valuable tracts of wet land in the whole State irrigated by the channels drawn directly from the river Cauveri. The order of Government sanctioning the resettlement of these villages was issued on the 27th of June last, that is, three days before the commencement of this official year from which the revised rates were ordered to be levied. The resettlement of this tract involved many difficult considerations and took longer time than was expected; otherwise, the order would have been passed two or three months earlier thus enabling the Settlement Department to conform to the procedure that has been laid down on pages 159 and 160 of the Mysore Revenue Manual, Volume I. This procedure which was introduced in 1919 affords only an additional opportunity to the raiyats holding lands under any common source of irrigation to prefer objections either individually or in a body to the grouping of their village or villages and the maximum rate or rates thereof. So far as I recollect, at least during my experience of the revenue adminstration of the State during the last four years since this new order was passed, this additional opportunity given of preferring objections before the introduction of settlement has not been of much practical use to the raiyats, for, the petitions received were, for the most part, too vague and general and Government could not find any reason or justification to modify the maximum rates or averages. So the rule is really a mere rule and has not worked in practice. Now, at the very outset, I must confess that Government sanctioned in the present case the resettlement rates for these villages dispensing with the preliminary notification, deliberately, for the simple reason that otherwise they would have had to lose the additional revenue due from these villages on account of the resettlement for another year, and this could not be justified in view of their present financial difficulties considering that the State has already lost such revenue for the three years for which the resettlement was overdue. Besides, the course adopted does not in any way prejudicially affect the interests of the raiyats as I shall presently show. In answer to the argument that the procedure was contrary to the departmental orders, I may give briefly the circumstances under which such an order came to be passed. If the Council will refer to page 162 of the Revenue Manual, Vol. I, it will be observed that it has been laid down distinctly by Government that "the issuing of a notification before the introduction of survey settlement calling for objections merely encourages the presentation of numerous petitions containing a great deal of irrelevant matter and erroneous statements of facts and conceptions about the proposed settlement, as the

raiyats gather no clear ideas from a preliminary notification as to how their holding would be individually affected. Appeals on broad grounds within a period of three months from the date of the introduction of any settlement may be allowed. This course enables the raiyat to know the exact position in which he stands and allows any representation made by him to be easily disposed of; it does not cause any material change in a settlement already introduced". I am quoting from the order itself.

This order was passed in 1905 and allowed appeals on particular grounds within three months from the date of the introduction of the settlement and this order which is wider in its application than the one of 1919 is still in force. The additional facilities that have been granted to the raiyats in the order of 1919 refer to objections regarding the maximum rates as also to the grouping of villages in the taluk prior to the sanctioning of the rates. Neither of these rules prescribed in the Revenue Manual have been issued under the Revenue Code and they have really no statutory force. Besides this, the exceptional circumstances of the moment justify a departure from the rule referred to, which has really given no great boon to the raiyats as past experience has shown. They appreciate the second order more than the first. Government do not consider that such a departure materially affects the privileges and the interests of the raiyats in the villages in question as they still have the opportunity of preferring objections now for which three months' time is allowed on particular grounds. I wish to point out that by the procedure followed in the present case which was deliberately adopted on the ground of financial necessity and the general interests of the State, the raiyats are in no worse position than they would have been if the order sanctioning the rates was issued three months prior to the date it was actually issued. Without going into the merits of resettlement, I may at once say that Government will be prepared to accept either from a body of raiyats or from individual raiyats, representations in regard to this resettlement and carefully consider all the objections that may be put forward not only in regard to matters which have been limited by the Standing Order referred to by me, *viz.*, the grouping of villages and the maximum rates, but also in regard to other matters outside of and inclusive of those provided in the order of 1905, under which they wish to make a representation; and I am ready to announce this additional concession in the present case in view of the special circumstances under which the resettlement was introduced.

In regard to Parts (*c*) and (*d*) of the Resolution, it is impossible for Government to accept them for the simple reason that they cannot commit themselves to any definite maximum limit of increase, nor do they consider it possible to give any direction to the Settlement Officer to fix his revised rates according to such a limit. The limits already fixed in regard to resettlements are those prescribed in Government Order No. R. 1645-54, dated 9th December 1903. These limits are as follows:—

1st—The increase of revenue in the case of a taluk or group of villages brought under the same maximum dry crop rate shall not exceed 33 *per cent.*

2nd—No increase exceeding 66 *per cent* shall be imposed on a single village without the circumstances of the case being specially reported for the orders of Government.

3rd—No increase exceeding 100 *per cent* shall, in like manner, be imposed on an individual holding.

The last part of the Resolution introduces a very general question of policy which may necessitate legislation and further raises the point of additional privileges to the constitutional bodies of the State. The only answer that suggests to my mind at present is that the discussions in the Representative Assembly or the Legislative Council on matters relating to the resettlement of villages would not, in the opinion of Government, serve any useful purpose. Such matters are not matters of legislation affecting the whole State and it is difficult to see how the local interests of the raiyats of a particular area, taluk or village which may be affected by the resettlement involving many technical and other considerations can be gone into in any detail by the members of these two Houses to enable them to submit reasonable suggestions and representations for the consideration of Government. They may make suggestions or representations of a general character which can only be embodied in the standing orders of Government for [illegible] of the officers of the Settlement Department. If the groups of raiyats [illegible]yats are given every facility to prefer objections and make

representations before the new rates are actually levied (and these are not going to be levied till next February or March), Government do not consider that any further opportunities are necessary and the procedure now suggested will only lead to further delays and discussions without any appreciable advantage. Moreover in view of the impending constitutional developments, the question may very well lie over and be brought up again for consideration if necessary. There are many practical difficulties in accepting the proposition in the form in which the mover has worded it.

In the circumstances that I have explained in detail, I hope that the member who has moved the Resolution will see no reason now to press it or make any recommendation which may cause some embarrassment to Government. I earnestly appeal to the good sense of the non-official members to consider the case in its essential aspects noting the assurance of Government under which the interests of the raiyats concerned will in no way be prejudiced. On the other hand, they will be given the fullest opportunity to make their representations to Government, before the resettlement rates are actually enforced.

MR. M. C. RANGIENGAR.—I thank the President of the Council for the generous assurance given, that the raiyats will be allowed to represent their cases either individually or collectively, and I feel I ought to withdraw the proposition in the firm belief that Government will substantially modify the rates now fixed.

DEWAN—GENTLEMEN,

It is already a very late hour, but still I do not feel I will be doing my duty to this Council if I dissolved it without making a few remarks.

As I observed in another connection, this meeting of the Mysore Legislative Council, so soon after the last one, was necessitated by the reason that there would be an unavoidable interregnum between the expiry of the term of this Council and the commencement of the term of the newly constituted Council and that some of the measures that were taken up for consideration with the consent of the House for the suspension of the rules of business and passed at one sitting, could not be deferred till the next Council meeting owing to their importance and urgency. They were all of a non-controversial character and intended in most cases for the protection and furtherance of the interests of the people. The Government must express gratification that the formalities necessary to introduce constitutional changes will not now come in the way of the passing into law these beneficent measures.

This will be the last meeting of the Legislative Council as at present constituted and there will be no further meetings till the Legislative Council is reconstituted on the lines of the announcement made by me by command of His Highness the Maharaja last October. The term of the present Council commenced on the 17th of February 1920 and in the usual course should have expired on the 17th of February this year. By an emergent Regulation which operates only for a period of six months, the term was extended in view of the impending constitutional developments and the Council will therefore automatically cease to exist on the 17th of this month.

I may briefly narrate the various stages of development that are noticeable in the history of the Legislative Council of Mysore from the time it was first established in the year 1907. After considerable discussion during the years 1906 and 1907, when Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao was in charge of the administration and our friend, Diwan Bahadur K. P. Puttanna Chetty was one of his colleagues, the Mysore Legislative Council was established by Regulation I of 1907 with not less than 10 and not more than 15 as additional members to be nominated by Government and holding office for two years at a time, not less than 2/5ths of the additional members being non-officials. In 1908, two of the additional seats on the Council were thrown open for election by the Members of the Dasara Representative Assembly and it was not till 1914 that the number was increased to not less than 15 and not more than 21. Four seats instead of 2 were thrown open for election by the Members of the Representative Assembly and 4 seats for election by the 8 districts grouped into four electorates. In the same year, the privilege of discussing the budget and of interpellation accorded to the Legislative Council and in the next year power w[illegible] members of the Legislative Council to ask supplementary ques[illegible]

year after that *i.e.*, in 1916, the total number of questions that could be asked at a single sitting was raised from 12 to 20. The next stage was reached in 1917 when the term of the Council was extended to three years, and additional facilities were granted for the consideration of the budget proposals. In 1918, a Finance Committee for discussing the budget was constituted with a non-official member of the Legislative Council elected by them and the privilege to move and discuss resolutions relating to general public interests was conferred on the Council in the same year under the revised and amended Regulation VI of 1919. Later in the year, the maximum strength of the Council was increased to 30, with a larger proportion of non-officials which was raised to three-fifths, each district being allowed to return one member instead of groups of two districts and the University was also given the right of returning one member.

According to the announcement, the strength of the Council is now proposed to be increased and fixed at not less than 40 not more than 50 members, the number of members elected by the Representative Assembly is to be substantially increased, provision has to be made also for the representation of special interests such as Industries and Commerce, Planting, Educational and of minorities and the details were ordered to be worked out by a Committee appointed for the purpose. The recommendations of the Committee have been before the public and are now under the careful consideration of the Government. I will not, on this occasion, attempt to anticipate the final decision in regard to this important matter which would be announced very shortly. It is sufficient for me to indicate with reference to the evolution that has taken place in the constitution of the Legislative Council in Mysore, that the further advance that is now contemplated and the abundant scope that will in future be afforded by Government for the association with them of non-official gentlemen qualified by practical experience of local conditions and requirements in the work of legislation in particular and public administration in general, should rouse in the minds of all people of sober and moderate views, the liveliest anticipations.

The question of the relative position in the constitution of Mysore of the Legislative Council as well as of the Representative Assembly, which is an older body, is not only delicate but also an important one; for, at the time of the establishment of this Council, opinions were held in responsible quarters that the Legislative Council should only be purely a legislative body, and any powers by way of interpellations were unnecessary in Mysore, as this function was efficiently discharged by the Representative Assembly. Both these Houses have developed since 1907 in rapid strides, and each, in its own respective sphere, gradually extended, has shown noticeable aptitude and fitness for the functions that have been assigned to it by His Highness the Maharaja. The progress achieved is by no means to be characterised as disappointing. On the other hand, those who are intimately acquainted with the administration of the Mysore State and its purely constitutional character, the broader education of her people, and the general outlook that has been created by the educative value of the political institutions that have been vouchsafed to them by their enlightened ruler, need have no hesitation in declaring that the achievements in the direction of constitutional progress in Mysore are worthy of being recorded in her history as being substantial and solid in their foundations. It is this fact alone that has justified the policy of introducing further developments. The future Legislative Council will, according to the revised scheme, have larger functions and heavier responsibilities thrown on their shoulders and one need have no fear or doubt that this responsibility will be discharged to the fullest extent, with ability and patriotism.

Before concluding, I wish to make special reference to the important work that the present Council has done during the past 3½ years, as I feel that a word of acknowledgment from me as head of the administration is due to it for the cordial support and hearty co-operation that the Government have received from this Council in respect of all important questions, and specially those affecting the State's finances during its term of life which really constitutes a very critical period in the Mysore administration.

The total number of legislative enactments that were considered by the Legislative Council during this period is 50, including those that have been disposed of to-day. Besides the amendment of many of the important Regulations, I am bound to mention the law relating to the transfer of economic work to Local

Bodies and the several Money Bills, the most important of which are those relating to the levy of Income-tax, enhanced Stamp Duties, Court Fees, and Amendment of the Village Court Regulation. The Regulation relating to the levy of Education Cess was also one of the most important measures that this Council heartily supported and passed and it was only recently that this Council also passed the important Regulation which provides for suits against Government.

I acknowledge most heartily and sincerely the support that this Council has afforded to Government in passing the Money Bills at a time when they were labouring under severe financial stress. Representatives of the people who have sat in this Council have shown by their support of these measures a wider outlook and a true realisation of their responsibilities; for, no measure relating to additional taxation is agreeable to the people or likely to render the non-official representatives, who support them, popular in the eyes of their electorate. During the period I have had the honour of being associated with this Council both as First Member as well as the Dewan-President, I have had occasion to acknowledge more than once, the moderation, ability, as well as the knowledge of details and insight that have been displayed by the non-official members in the discussions and debates that have taken place during this period. In spite of controversies and differences that must necessarily arise in every sphere of activity in the administration of the Government of a country, we have maintained a most cordial and friendly relationship between the official and non-official members of this House which is reflected in the general tone of public life throughout the State. I gratefully acknowledge the consideration that has been shown to me personally. Everything that has taken place in the past and all the experience that both the Government as well as the two constitutional assemblies have gained, lead but to one conclusion, that both the Government as well as the people at large may well look forward to the future with great hopes; and when the Legislative Council in Mysore next meets under the auspices of the new Reforms, and is enlarged both in strength as well as in its functions, no one need have any manner of doubt that it will be a source of additional strength, support as well as inspiration to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja.

RAJASABHABHUSHANA DEWAN BAHADUR K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY, C.I.E.—SIR, I rise to perform the very pleasing task of acknowledging on behalf of the members of this Council the generous, appreciative terms in which you have spoken regarding their labours and achievements during the 3½ years of the term of the present Council. Your historical retrospect of the Council and its work is eloquent testimony to the wisdom and statesmanship of His Highness the Maharaja in bringing it into existence. Sir, the work that lies to the credit of this Council is not a mean record of its achievements. Many important measures of a far reaching character, some of them extending the bounds of popular liberties and rights and local Self-Government, have been passed. The Council has, in sympathy with financial stringency, gone as far as it could in responding to the Government's call for co-operation by improving the revenues and adding to its resources, the result of which is reflected in the State Budget passed at the last Session. Now that the term of this Council is about to expire, I should like to acknowledge publicly the sympathetic and conciliatory spirit shown by the Dewan and members of Government in meeting in every possible way the expressed wishes of the Council in matters where they could not see eye to eye with Government. On the whole the work of the Council has been marked by good sense, moderation and broad vision. One gratifying feature is worth mentioning, the harmonious and cordial relationship which has existed between the right and left wings, the official and non-official sections of the body. They have worked in unison, forgetting the thin partition that divides them and have never shown any antagonism or uncharitable feeling towards each other, a fact that is highly creditable to both.

Sir, as you reminded me in your farewell speech which was the swansong of this Council, I had the honour of sitting in this Council as its Vice-President when it was first inaugurated 17 years ago, and I have since sat continuously, only changing sides (laughter) from the Government *dais* to the not less honourable platform of the people's side. Being the oldest member of this important body I can claim the proved privilege of greatfully acknowledging your handsome reference to the work of this Council and in so doing, I may be permitted to convey respectfully the warmest thanks of this Council to you, Sir, as the Dewan-President and your

colleagues, for the unvarying courtesy, kindness, patience, and sympathy shown to us on all occasions as well as for the dignity and ability with which you have presided over our deliberations. We part from you with regret, but it is tempered with the reflection that though defunct, we are not dead and we are sustained by the hope that we shall with the suffrages of our countrymen return to our task reinvigorated after a seven months' holiday, with a higher status and greater responsibilities under the reformed constitution which is promised to be vouchsafed to us by our beloved sovereign, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

The Council was then dissolved.

APPENDIX. 386

(QUESTION 8.)

CENTRAL COLLEGE, BANGALORE.

Chemistry.

	Time-table hours.
Mr. F. L. Usher, Professor ...	18 plus general supervision.
,, M. G. Srinivasa Rao, Professor ...	17 plus do
,, C. Srikantia, Assistant Professor ...	16
,, B. Sanjeeva Rao, Demonstrator ...	17
,, M. Seshaiengar, Demonstrator ...	20
X. (New appointment) ...	12

Physics.

Mr. E. P. Metcalfe, Professor ...	9 plus general supervision, duties as principal, etc.
,, B. Venkatesachar, Professor ...	14 plus general supervision.
,, A. Venkata Rao Telang, Assistant Professor ...	18
,, N. Parameswaran, Demonstrator ...	15
,, C. K. Sundarachar, Lecturer ...	15
,, P. Srinivasa Rao, Demonstrator ...	15
X. (New appointment) about ...	10

Mathematics.

Mr. M. T. Naraniengar, Professor ...	12 plus general supervision.
,, V. Gopalaswami Iyengar, Assistant Professor ...	15
,, K. B. Madhava, Assistant Professor ...	17
,, M. Naraniengar, Demonstrator ...	14
X. (New appointment) ...	12

*Geology.**

Mr. P. Sampat Iyengar, Professor ...	11 plus general supervision.
,, L. Rama Rao, Lecturer ...	12

Zoology.

Mr. C. R. Narayana Rao, Professor ...	13 plus general supervision.
,, K. Karunakaran Nayar, Assistant Professor ...	15
,, B. Tirumalachar, Demonstrator ...	8

Botany.

Dr. M. A. Sampathkumaran, Professor ...	14 plus general supervision, duties as Warden.
Mr. L. Narayana Rao, Lecturer ...	11
,, K. Srinivasan, Demonstrator ...	16

English.

Mr. F. R. Sell, Professor ...	13 plus general supervision.
,, P. S. Annaji Rao, Asst. Professor ...	11
,, B. Nagesa Rao, Tutor ...	8
,, K. Devanathachar, Acting Tutor ...	8

* This department is without 2nd and 3rd B. Sc., Classes this year.

NOTE.—English work to be redistributed on appointment of additional men.

N.B.—This statement shows hours of work allotted to the members of the staff on the College time-tables and it does *not* include time spent on preparation and of experimental demonstrations, correction of note-books and of exercises, etc.

MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE, MYSORE. 387

Name	Designation	Total number of hours of work	Remarks
ENGLISH.			
Mr. A. B. Mackintosh ...	Professor of English ...	14	On leave— (last year's figures.)
„ J. C. Rollo ...	Do ...	14	
„ B. M. Srikantia ...	Do ..	14	
„ H. S. Nanjundiah ...	Assistant Professor ..	15	Temporarily till the return of Mr. Mackintosh.
HISTORY, ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.			
Mr. N. S. Subba Rao ...	Principal and Professor of Economics.	10	Also about 2 ho work a d hours for se
„ S. V. Venkateswara Aiyar.	Professor of History ..	10	
„ *S. V. Krishnaswamy Iyengar	Assistant Professor of History.	*13	*Also Warden o
PHILOSOPHY.			
Mr. A. R. Wadia ..	Professor of Philosophy	12	Also President c Union.
„ A. S. Govindarajulu Mudaliar.	Assistant Professor of Philosophy.	10	
SANSKRIT.			
Mr. M. Hirianna ...	Professor of Sanskrit ..	14	
„ D. Sreenivasachar ...	Assistant Professor of Sanskrit.	15	
COMMERCE.			
Mr. H. V. Srikantiah ..	Assistant Professor of Commerce.	8	Temporary for 1923-24. There is only one class in Commerce.
„ A. V. Krishna Murty ...	Do ...	8	
KANNADA.			
Mr. B. Krishnappa ..	Assistant Professor of Kannada.	13	
PERSIAN.			
Mr. Aga Mahomed Abbas Shoostry.	Assistant Professor of Persian.	14	

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1924.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Report on the Administration of Scholarships for the Backward Classes during the year 1923-24.

Read—

Letter No. C. 4802, dated 21st May 1924, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, submitting a report on the administration of scholarships for the Backward classes during the year 1923-24.

(Printed as annexure.)

ORDER NO. E. 565-6—EDN. 36-23-10, DATED 6TH AUGUST 1924.

Recorded.

K. MATTHAN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

ANNEXURE.

Letter No. C. 4082 of 23-24, dated the 21st May 1924, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, to the Chief Secretary to Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Adverting to para III (2) of Government Order No. E. 5030-3—Edn. 142-21-41, dated 17th February 1923 calling for the submission of the Reports on the administration of Backward Class scholarships of the several grades, I have the honour to submit herewith for perusal of Government a statement showing the distribution of these scholarships among the several Backward communities, the number of applications received, awards made and the applications that could not be favourably considered for want of allotments.

It will be seen from the enclosed statement that out of the total sum of Rs. 60,580 provided on this account as detailed below a sum of Rs. 60,520 has been utilised leaving a small balance of Rs. 60 for the whole year as against Rs. 12,120 during the last year. This is in a very large measure due to the revision of the rules for Backward Class scholarships sanctioned in Government Order No. E. 5030-3—Edn. 142-21-41, dated 17th February 1923, whereby facilities were provided for the transfer of unutilised scholarships from one community to another and to a larger measure of co-operation on the part of the various Committees.

a. Amount originally provided in the budget of 1923-24 for Backward Class scholarships excluding Depressed Class scholarships provision	50,200
b. Portion shared by these communities out of the additional grant of Rs. 17,000 sanctioned in Government Order No. E. 3846-9—Edn. 36-23-7, dated 23rd January 1924	10,380
Total	60,580

It will also be seen that in spite of the supplemental grant of Rs. 17,000 referred to above, which has been utilised for awarding additional scholarships to the students of these Backward communities, as many as 1,972 students could not be given scholarships for want of provision.

It may perhaps be mentioned in this connection that Government have in their Order No. E. 3909-10—Edn. 148-23-2, dated 22nd February 1924, been pleased to separate the Mohammedans from the other Depressed classes and to sanction the constitution of a scholarship fund exclusively for the Education of Mohammedan pupils so that from next year onwards the amount shared by the Mohammedan pupils in the Backward Class Scheme will be separated from Backward Class scholarships provision and added to the newly formed fund.

Statement showing the allotments, awards and applications that could not be considered out of the Backward Class scholarships of the several grades durihg 1923-24.

No.	Caste	Group	2nd Grade (U. E.) Allotment	Applicants	Awards	Lapses	Applicants not considered	(3nd Grade High Schools) Allotment	Applicants	Awards	Lapses	Applicants not considered	IV Grade Middle Schools Allotment	Applicants	Awards	Lapses	Applicants not considered	Remarks
1	Agasa	I	3	1	1	2		10	18	14		4	18	56	24		32	All the deserving applicants from these groups were given scholarships from the provision of the respective grades on the recommendations of the District and Taluk Committees concerned. The number of applicants shown under the last column in the 3rd and 4th grades against these groups refers to those that were rejected by the several committees themselves on the ground that either they belonged to fairly rich family or their progress was found to be unsatisfactory. Hence the lapses in the 2nd grade was utilised for other communities in the same grade as per para 5 of Government Order No. E. 5080-3—Edn 142-21-11 dated 17th February 1923.
2	Nayinda																	
3	Kumbara																	
4	Banajiga																	
5	Dasari	II	2	18	8		10	9	73	15		58	16	117	25		92	
6	Satani																	
7	Darji																	
8	Mahratta	III	3	13	6		7	12	58	19		39	19	165	37		128	
9	Ganiga																	
10	Neygi																	
11	Beda	IV	16	17	16		1	55	94	61		33	99	219	112		107	
12	Besta																	
13	Golla																	
14	Kuruba																	
15	Idiga																	
16	Tigala																	
17	Uprara	V	4	2	2			14	18	14		4	26	72	29		43	
18	Meda																	
19	Jogi																	
20	Lingayet	VI	12	44	17		27	45	205	54		151	76	416	94		322	
21	Vokkaliga	VII	23	35	26		9	85	189	103		86	141	332	157		175	
22	Komati																	
23	Nagartha	VIII	3	6			2	9	26	15		11	15	66	22		44	
24	Panchala																	
25	Kshatriya																	
26	Vaisya	IX	1	18	5		13	4	79	9		70	8	92	19		73	
27	Jain																	
28	Mohamedans	X	5	25	9		16	19	172	26		146	32	192	45	...	147	
29	Indian Christians	XI	1	5	2		3	3	33	6		27		28		...	28	
30	Minor communities	XII	1	7	2		5		46	10		36		35	12	...	23	
	Reserve		7					20					30			...		
	Out of additional grant		16					57					96			...		
	Total		98	191	98		93	342	342	1,011		665	576	1,790	576	...	1,214	

Total No. of scholarships available	1,020
Total applications received	2,992
Total awards made	1,020
Total No. of applications not considered	1,972

Abstract of Backward Class scholarships 1923-24.

	2nd grade. Rs.	3rd grade. Rs.	4th grade. Rs.	Total Rs.
Allotment	9,840	27,700	23,040	60,580
Awarded	9,800	27,690	23,040	[illegible]

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LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Levy of Pilgrim Tax.

READ—

Resolution No. XXXVI of the Local Self-Government Conference of 1923 "that the levy of pilgrim tax is objectionable on various grounds and should not be introduced."

ORDER No. L. 1165-76—L. B. 58-24-4, DATED 6TH AUGUST 1924.

Recorded.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT.

Training an Officer in Sanitary Engineering.

READ—

Note dated the 6th June 1924, by the Chief Engineer of Mysore, submitting proposals for training an officer in Sanitary Engineering.

ORDER No. P. W. 557-9, DATED 8TH AUGUST 1924.

There are no Engineer Officers at present in the Mysore Public Works Department who have had special and expert training in Water-supply and Sanitary Engineering, except Mr. J. Bhore, Chief Engineer.

2. Government consider it necessary to have in the Department, officers equipped with the requisite scientific training to deal with the several important problems and projects, connected with Water-Supply and Sanitary Engineering and to train one or two officers immediately in this special line of Engineering. They are accordingly pleased to direct that Mr. B. R. Garudachar, Officiating Executive Engineer, be selected for foreign training in Sanitary Engineering.

3. The period of training will be not more than two years. The details of the course and the particular firm in England to which the officer will be attached should be settled by the Chief Engineer in consultation with the Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Rendel Palmer and Tritton, and approval of Government obtained thereto.

4. Government are pleased to convey sanction to the cost of deputation which is estimated at £1,380 for two years' course as detailed below:—

		£.	s.	d.	
Furlough on half pay Rs. 250 a month at 1 sh. 6d.	£18 15 0 ...	450	0	0	for two years.
Scholarship for two years		400	0	0	
Second class passage by sea to London and return Rs. 800 x 2 or Rs. 1,600.		107	0	0	
First class railway fare to and from Bombay Rs. 96 Rs. 96	...	13	0	0	
Tuition fees (Premium) including Examination fees ...	...	250	0	0	
Travelling allowance at £5 per mensem, for visiting works for two years.		120	0	0	
Cost of books, premia and outfit		40	0	0	
	Total	1,380	0	0	

The conditions of deputation will be regulated generally in accordance with G. O. No. 11121-94—Edn. 5-19-119, dated 25th May 1920, para 4. The officer will be entitled for privilege leave at his credit and the period of deputation will be treated as furlough on half pay plus a sum of £200 per annum and other charges as detailed above.

The expenditure to be incurred during the current year on the above account should be met by reappropriation of sanctioned grants under works in the Public Works Department Budget.

5. The Chief Engineer is requested to have an agreement taken from the officer binding himself to serve the Mysore Government for a period of not less than five years after his return from training and in default to pay to Government the full expenditure incurred by Government on his account. The officer should also be required to submit a monthly diary of his work to the Chief Engineer during his period of deputation.

The Chief Engineer is also requested to take any further action *in re* arranging the deputation.

K. R. SESHACHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Flood Relief Measures.

ORDER No. R. 1020-1228—R. M. 3-24-54, DATED 8TH AUGUST 1924.

During the last month the South West Monsoon was unprecedentedly strong and during the second and third weeks, there was continuously heavy rainfall in the Malnad parts of the State and in the adjoining British Territory of the Wynaad and Coorg. There were consequently high floods in all the important rivers like the Cauvery, the Hemavati, the Kapini, the Thunga and the Bhadra. The rivers rose much higher than the highest levels ever previously reached, and a considerable extent of land on either side of them became inundated. Communications were interrupted owing to erosion and submersion of roads, landslips and damages to bridges and culverts. Standing crops on the lands by the banks of rivers were washed away. In many villages, houses were flooded and a large number of them damaged or destroyed. In the early stages of the floods it was difficult to gather any definite information as regards the nature and extent of the damages, owing to the interruption of communications. With the restoration of communications, which was effected by the Executive Engineers of Districts with commendable promptitude, Government have been able to obtain fuller information and this has already been made available to the public in the daily communiques issued by the Publicity Officer. During the last week, the Dewan toured in the affected areas of the Mysore District and the First Member of Council in parts of the Mysore and Hassan Districts. The Second Member of Council visited some of the affected areas in the Kadur and Shimoga Districts. From the information so far collected by Government, the districts that have suffered most are Mysore and Shimoga in both of which there has been extensive loss of property. In the Mysore District, the area most affected was the Kapini Valley and the towns of Nanjangud, T. Narsipur and Yedatore suffered considerable damages. The total number of houses that have collapsed in the Mysore District is estimated at 4,000, distributed among 72 villages and the total loss of property has been estimated at 3½ lakhs of rupees. A considerable portion of the town of Shimoga was flooded and 485 houses were damaged and 250 collapsed. Government desire to place on record their high appreciation of the promptitude and energy with which the District Officers and many leading non-official gentlemen took steps to afford relief to the people who were in distress and it was entirely owing to their efforts that there has been no loss of life, except one solitary instance of the death of a boy by the collapse of a house. A great deal of temporary relief has already been given to the sufferers; but in view of the magnitude of the damages caused, Government consider that the reconstruction of the affected areas should be taken up in a systematic manner and desire that prompt action should be taken on the lines indicated below.

2. *Public Works.*—Much damage has been caused to roads, bridges, anicuts, irrigation channels, tanks and public buildings. In regard to damages to roads and interruptions of communications in general, prompt action has already been taken by the Executive Engineers to execute the most urgent items of repairs and to restore com-

District classified under communications, irrigation works, public buildings, etc., with estimates of the amounts that will be required to execute the necessary repairs, which will be taken up forthwith and completed as early as possible.

In regard to damages to irrigation works and channels particularly, Government direct that immediate action should be taken by the Chief Engineer to repair them so that water may be made available for the lands as early as possible during the present cultivation season. The standing crops on a considerable extent of land including nurseries and seedlings are reported to have been washed away and it is necessary that the replanting of these areas should be carried out expeditiously. The irrigation season will have to be extended by an additional month so as to make up for the time that has already been lost. Repairs to irrigation works should be carried out urgently in anticipation of the sanction of Government. The estimates should be submitted as soon as they are prepared but the execution of the works should not be delayed on this account.

In regard to other works, the Chief Engineer will prepare detailed estimates and submit proposals to Government regarding the amount that will be required in addition to the provision in the current year's budget.

A separate account should be maintained of all expenditure connected with repairs of damages caused by the floods. The Chief Engineer is also requested to submit to Government fortnightly reports of progress in the execution of works.

Government also consider that early steps should be taken to construct new Taluk Offices at Yedatore and T. Narsipur as the existing buildings are in great disrepair and have been seriously damaged by the floods. As regards T. Narsipur, a suitable site should be selected above the highest flood level. In regard to Yedatore, the question of constructing a new Taluk Office on the site which has already been selected above the channel on the Hunsur Road should be taken up immediately. Arrangements should also be made to allot sites for building the new houses in this area according to the plans already prepared. The Chief Engineer is also requested to investigate the question of the protective measures that may be necessary to prevent inundations in future of the Shimoga Town and submit a report to Government with definite proposals before the end of October next.

3. *Damages to Houses.*—A large number of houses in the flooded areas have collapsed. The damages in this respect have been heaviest in the Mysore District. The condition of affairs in Shimoga Town is equally serious. The local authorities have, for the present, made temporary arrangements in most cases for giving shelter to the homeless people. Government consider that immediate steps should be taken to shift low-lying villages which are exposed to danger from floods to situations higher up, if this has not already been done. The sites for the new villages should be selected without loss of time and laid out in a proper manner, site plans being approved by the Deputy Commissioners. A well should be provided for each new village at Government cost so that the people may not be put to any inconvenience. The sites should be given free to the poor, and to others at cost price. The amount required for the purchase and lay out of the sites will be provided by Government in the first instance as an advance and the difference between the outlay incurred by Government and the amount realized by the sale of sites will be debited to the State Grant for flood relief. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts will take the necessary action for the selection and lay out of the new village sites in consultation with the Local Boards in rural areas and Municipal authorities in towns. An estimate of the amount of advance that may be required for the affected districts should be submitted to Government by the Revenue Commissioner immediately. Government consider it necessary that adequate steps should also be taken to prevent houses which have been damaged by the floods, being reconstructed on their present sites. The Local Boards and Municipalities within their areas and the Deputy Commissioners in others, will be requested to see that licenses are not issued for rebuilding such houses. The sites may, however, be left to their present owners. With a view to encourage the rapid construction of houses, Government direct that the Deputy Commissioners should arrange to open depots at suitable centres for the sale of building materials. The supplies should be obtained from the Forest Department and sold at cost price. Materials may be issued to the very poor free of cost. In urban areas like Shimoga where there has been extensive damage to houses, it has been represented

that some substantial financial aid should be given to the people so that they may rebuild their houses early in a suitable locality. In regard to such areas, Government will be prepared to advance loans to Co-operative Building Societies that may be organized. The Municipal Councils of such towns may also be requested to consider the question of providing model houses to the poor, the cost being recovered from them in a fixed number of annual instalments. If proposals in this respect are formulated, Government will be prepared to consider the grant of a part of the required amount as a loan to the Municipalities. Government have separately issued orders as regards the grant of house building advances to Government officials drawing pay not exceeding Rs. 50 per mensem whose houses have been damaged by the floods. As regards rural areas, loans may be advanced under existing standing orders by the Amildars from the funds placed at their disposal by the Revenue Commissioner. Government are further pleased to direct that the existing concessions relating to the free grant of building materials to people who suffer losses by accidental fires be extended to cases of losses by floods also.

4. *Damages to Lands.*—Damages to lands situated by the side of rivers have been reported from all the affected Districts. Government direct that a detail d inspection of them should be promptly made by the Local Revenue Officers. Sheikdars should be required to visit each village and prepare, after inspection, a list of all the lands damaged with particulars of survey numbers, their total extent, the extent damaged probable amount required for repairs, the names of the owners, etc. Not less than 50 per cent. of the lands should be inspected by the Amildar and not less than 25 per cent by the Sub-Division Officer. A sketch showing the lands affected in each village should also be prepared. The lands that have suffered damage may generally be classified under one of the three following groups :—

(1) Lands which have been eroded or otherwise rendered unfit for cultivation permanently.

(2) Lands which have been filled with sand or silt and will require some expenditure to make them fit for cultivation.

(3) Lands on which the standing crops have been damaged but which may be recultivated during this reason.

As regards lands falling under the first group, their extent is not likely to be great. As regards the second group, the remedy will consist in the grant of loans for removing the sand or silt and rendering the lands fit for cultivation. A sliding scale of remissions with reference to the extent of damage and the cost of restoration may also be necessary in regard to these lands, and separate orders will be issued on this point on the receipt of information as regards the nature and extent of the damages. As regards the last class of lands, the relief required is the quick supply of seed so that the lands may be recultivated immediatly. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to issue immediate orders for the inspection of lands and the collection of information on the lines indicated above. The inspection should be completed before the end of September next. As regards the supply of seed, the Director of Agriculture has already made arrangements to supply seed of a quick-growing variety of paddy to the affected owners. The seed should be given free to the poor and to others at the ordinary market rates prevailing in the locality concerned. The loss on this account, if any, may be debited to the State Grant for flood relief.

5. *Loans.*—Government have already sanctioned a sum of Rs. 22,000 for the grant of Land Improvement and Takavi Loans to persons who have suffered from the floods, in addition to the ordinary grants provided in the budget. In view of the large extent of the damages as disclosed in subsequent reports, Government are pleased to sanction an additional sum of Rs. 50,000 for granting loans. The existing rules relating to the grant of Takavi and Land Improvement Loans apply only to the occupants of Government land, but Government consider that the grant of loans should be extended to others, like shikmidars, cultivators, petty traders, labourers, artisans, inamdars, jodidars, etc. Loans may be granted to such people also, provided they offer adequate security either in the shape of property or personal security. In all such cases, a proper *mutchalika* should be taken so that in the event of non-payment, the amount might be recovered as an arrear of land revenue. Further, some relaxation is necessary as regards the terms of repayment. Government are pleased to direct that

loans given for relief to persons who have suffered losses on account of the floods be made repayable in five annual instalments, the first instalment commencing from 1926-27. The loans will carry interest at the rate of three and one-eighth per cent per annum; but the Deputy Commissioners may in their discretion grant loans free of interest, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 in each individual case. The above concessions will be in force till the end of December 1924.

3. *Gratuitous Relief.*—Government have already sanctioned a sum of Rs. 22,000 for gratuitous relief to the poor people who have suffered losses by the floods. Arrangements have since been made to organise a Central Relief Committee and also District and Taluk Relief Committees in the affected districts, and to raise public subscriptions. The total Government grant and the amount of public subscriptions raised may be constituted into a Relief Fund. Separate instructions will be issued later regarding the administration of this fund, through the Central and District Committees and specifying the functions and the jurisdiction of these bodies in respect of relief both in Municipal and Rural areas. In the meantime, the orders of Government already issued may be continued to be carried out.

7. *Special Establishment.*—In connection with the selection of sites for shifting submerged villages, the organisation of Depots for the sale of building materials, the preparation of detailed lists of damaged lands, and all other measures of relief generally, it is necessary that some additional establishment should be given to the Amildars. Government are therefore pleased to sanction for a period of three months the establishment as noted in the margin for the several taluks affected. Only trained Sheikdars or Mojnidars should be posted for this special work so that they may be able to measure the lands and prepare proper sketches of the affected localities.

TALUK.	SHEIKDARS.	ON Rs.
Manjangud	2	45+10
Hole-Narsipur	2	
Heggaddevankote	2	
Hunsur	1	
Yedatore	1	
Arkalgud	1	
Saklespur	1	
Koppa	1	
Mudgere	1	
Narasimharajapura	1	
Shimoga	1	
Honnali	1	
Tirthahalli	1	

8. In conclusion, Government desire to impress on all Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners and other District Officers the importance of taking action on the foregoing lines with the utmost possible promptitude. The efficacy of all relief measures that may be adopted will depend on the quickness and sympathy with which they are administered and Government trust that every officer entrusted with the administration of relief measures will keep this object prominently in view. In regard to any other matters of importance on which further orders of Government may be necessary, Heads of Departments are requested to submit definite suggestions for the consideration of Government.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Registered No. M.—1175.

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PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Mysore Upper Secondary Examination.

READ—

1. Subject No. 20 of the Proceedings of the Representative Assembly at the Birthday Session of 1923, suggesting that the compartmental system be extended to the Upper Secondary Examination also.

2. Letter No. H. C. 267 of 23-24, dated the 17th April 1924, from the Inspector General of Education submitting his proposals in the matter.

ORDER No. E. 651-3—EDN. 131-23-6, DATED BANGALORE, THE 18TH AUGUST 1924.

The Inspector General of Education considers it desirable to give additional facilities to Upper Secondary candidates by providing for the compartmental system in the Upper Secondary Examination and reports that the Local Examination Board are in favour of dividing the subjects prescribed for the Upper Secondary Examination into two groups with rules as follows:—

Group A	Group B
1. 1st Language—Kannada, Urdu or Sanskrit	4. Arithmetic and Algebra
2. 2nd Language—Kannada, Persian, Arabic, English or Sanskrit.	5. Geometry
3. History and Geography	6. Physics and Chemistry

1. Candidates should appear in the first instance for both the groups till they have passed in either of them, after which they can appear for the remaining group. No candidate will be permitted to appear for one compartment unless he has already passed in the other compartment.

2. To pass in A Group only, a candidate should obtain not less than 40 per cent of the maximum marks for the First Language and not less than 40 per cent of the total maximum for all the subjects of that group. (In the case of those who are entitled to exemption from taking English, Sanskrit or Persian as Second Language, on the ground of their having passed the Lower Secondary with *any* of these three as First Language, the Group A will be one of *only two subjects*,—(1) First Language and (2) History and Geography.

3. To pass in the B Group only, a candidate should obtain not less than 40 per cent in any one subject of the group and not less than 40 per cent of the total maximum for all the subjects of Group B.

4. The fee for the Examination *in each compartment* will be Rs. 3 for teachers and school candidates and Rs. 4 for private candidates.

2. The Inspector-General of Education has submitted for approval a copy of the rules of the Upper Secondary Examination with necessary additions and modifications embodying the proposals above referred to. The rules as revised are approved and appended to this order.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

REVISED REGULATIONS OF THE MYSORE UPPER SECONDARY EXAMINATION.

I. The Mysore Upper Secondary Examination will be held annually on the first working day in April and the following days at the headquarters of each district.

2. The examination will be open to the following classes of candidates, provided they have passed the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination.—

(*a*) Teachers employed in Government, Aided, Municipal and other recognised schools.

(*b*) Pupils of Upper Secondary Classes of Government or recognised schools.

(*c*) All other persons who will be regarded as private candidates.

N.B.—The President of the Board for the Management of the Mysore Local Examinations may, hower, exempt deserving candidates from the condition requiring them to have passed the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination, if they have been teachers in Government, Municipal, Aided or other recognised schools for a period of not less than three years.

III. Under-graduates of the Madras University will be allowed to appear for the Mysore Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination in the language and Science subjects.

IV. Applications for admission to the examination shall be sent so as to reach the Secretary, Local Examinations Boards, Bangalore, not later than the 15th December, on printed forms which may be obtained from the Local Examinations Office at Bangalore.

V. No candidate shall be registered for the full examination unless he has previously paid a fee of Rs. 5, if he be a teacher or pupil candidate, and Rs. 7, if he be a private candidate. The fees for either the A Group or the B Group will be Rs. 3, in the case of teachers and school candidates and Rs. 4 in the case of private candidates.

VI. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :—

1. *First Language.*—*Kannada.*—There shall be three papers, one of three hours' duration on the prescribed text-books including explanation of selected passages and questions on Grammar, idiom, and analysis, etc., one paper of 2½ hours' duration on Advanced Grammar, Poetics and Prosody as treated in Shabdamanidarpana, Panit Srinivasa Rāgahavacharya's Chandomalike and Essay of Kannada Upanyasamanjari of R. Raghunatha Rao; and one paper of 2 hours' duration on composition.

or

Urdu.—There shall be three papers, one paper of 3 hours' duration on the prescribed text-books including explanation of selected passages and questions on Grammar and analysis, etc., one paper of 2½ hours' duration on Advanced Grammar, Poetics and Prosody as treated in (1) Misbah-ul-quaid revised by Anjumani-Targqui-urdu and (2) Tazkera-tul-balagat, two parts of Bayan and Badi and one paper of 2 hours' duration on composition.

or

Sanskrit.—Nataka Standard. Three papers of 3, 2½ and 2 hours' duration respectively.

First paper.—Text books. One Nataka and 3 Sargas of Kvaya.

Second paper.—Grammar and Poetics.

Third paper.—Translation.

N.B.—In composition, both in Kannada and Urdu, candidates shall be required to write short essays on (1) a general subject, and (2) a subject or subjects chosen from text-books for non-detailed study.

2. *Second Language.*—(*a*) *Sanskrit.*—There shall be two papers, one of 3 hours' duration on the prescribed text-books and elements of Practical Grammar and one paper of 2 hours' duration consisting of unseen passages for translation from Sanskrit into Kannada, and Kannada into Sanskrit.

or

(*b*) *Persian.*—There shall be one paper of 3 hours' duration on the prescribed text-books and Grammar, idiom, analysis, etc., as treated in the parts on Etymology and Syntax in Ahsan-ul-quaid and one paper of 2 hours' duration consisting of unseen passages for translation from Urdu into Persian, and Persian into Urdu.

or

(*c*) *Arabic.*—There shall be one paper of 3 hours' duration on Dirayath-ul-adab and grammar, structure and idom of the language as treated in Mifta-ul-adab and one paper

of 2 hours' duration consisting of unseen passages for translation from Arabic into Urdu, and from Urdu into Arabic.

(d) *English.*—There shall be two papers: one of 3 hours' duration on the prescribed text-books and grammar; and one paper of two hours' duration on composition and translation from English into Kannada or Urdu; and Kannada or Urdu into English.

(e) Kannada.—There shall be two papers; one of 3 hours' duration on the prescribed text-books and Grammar; and one paper of 2 hours' duration on composition.

N.B.—The examination in English will be of the Lower Secondary Standard only those who have read up to the *Third Year Middle School Course*, before joining the Upper Secondary Class will be permitted to take English as a Second Language.

11. "Candidates who have passed the Lower Secondary Examination with English or Sanskrit or Persian as First Language, will be exempted from the Examination in the same subject taken as Second Language for the Upper Secondary Examination. But they will, however, have to undergo the class tuition in that subject. Exemptions under this rule should be applied for before 1st November preceding the examination.

3. *Elementary Mathematics.*—There shall be two papers, one of 3 hours' duration on Arithmetic and Algebra; and another of 2½ hours' duration on Geometry—Experimental and Theoretical.

4. *Elementary Science.*—There shall be two papers, one of 1½ hours' duration on Physics and another of 1½ hours' duration on Chemistry. (Practical work to form part of the course.)

5. *History and Geography.*—There shall be two papers one of 3 hours' duration on Indian and English Histories; and another of 3 hours duration on Geography. (English History—Tudor Period to end. General survey.)

VII. The subjects of the examination will be divided into two groups A and B, the A Group comprising—

1. First Language—Kannada, Urdu or Sanskrit.
2. Second Language—Kannada, Sanskrit, English, Persian or Arabic.
3. History and Geography.

and the B Group comprising—

1. Arithmetic and Algebra.
2. Geometry.
3. Physics and Chemistry.

VIII. Candidates should appear for both the groups till they have passed in either of them, after which they can appear for the remaining group. No condidate will be permitted to appear for one compartment, unless he has already passed in the other.

IX. The examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table.

	Day	Time	Subjects
A. Group	First day	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	*First Language.* 1. Kannada or Urdu or Sanskrit Text Books.
		2 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.	2. Advanced Grammar and Prosody.
	Second day	10 A.M. to 12 P.M.	3. Composition in Kannada or or Urdu or Translation in Sanskrit.
		1 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Geography. History.
	Third day	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	*Second Language.* 1. Text and Grammar.
		2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	2. Translation or Composition or both.
	Fourth day	10 A.M. to 12 P.M.	
		1 P.M. to 4 P.M.	
B. Group	Fifth day	10 A.M. to 12-30 P.M.	Arithmetic and Algebra.
		1-30 to 3 P.M.	Geometry.
		3-30 to 5 P.M.	Physics. Chemistry.

X. Candidates for the full examination shall not be allowed to pass unless they obtain not less than (1) 40 per cent of the marks assigned to the First Language and (2) 35 per cent of the marks assigned to each of the other subjects.

But a candidate for the full examination that passes in the First Language and obtains 50 per cent of the total number of marks will be considered to have passed, even if he has failed in any one of the remaining subjects.

Such of the successful candidates as obtain not less than 60 per cent of the aggregate number of marks shall be placed in the first class and all the others in the second class.

To pass in A Group only, a candidate should obtain not less than 40 per cent of the maximum marks for the First Language and not less that 40 per cent of the total maximum for all the subjects of that group. (In the case of those who are entitled to exemption from taking English, Sanskrit or Persian as a Second Language, on the ground of their having passed the Lower Secondary with *any* of these three as First Language, the Group A will be one of *only two subjects*—(1) First Language and (2) History and Geography).

To pass in the B Group only, a candidate should obtain not less than 40 per cent in any one subject of the group and not less than 40 per cent of the total maximum for all the subjects of Group B.

XI. A certificate, signed by the President of the Local Examinations Boards, shall be given to each successful candidate who passes the full examination setting forth the date of the examination, the First and Second Languages and the other subjects in which the candidate was examined and the class in which he was placed.

SYLLABUSES.

I. SANSKRIT—Second Language.

Elements of Practical Grammar to be taught with special reference to prescribed reading books and through translation exercises. Simple Sandhi Rules; Declension of familiar Subantas including Nouns, Adjectives, Numerals and Pronouns; Conjunction in the special tenses of the roots belonging to first, fourth, sixth and tenth classes. Participles Gerunds, Infinitives. Easy Samasas.

II. ARITHMETIC.

The first four rules. Contracted methods of Multiplication and Division, Factors, H. C. F. and L. C. M.; Relation between H. C. F. and L. C. M.

Fractions :—

(*a*) Vulgar.

(*b*) Decimal :—Non-recurring and recurring, conversion into vulgar fractions and *vice versa*.

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division. Problems involving fractions.

The Metric system.

Approximations to a specified degree.

Simple and Compound Practice

Simple and Compound Proportion.

Square Measure. Area of Rectangles, Squares and Circles. Cubic Measure.

Volumes of Simple solids like the Cube, Parallelopiped, Cylinder, Cone and Prism.

Square Root and Cubic Root of Integers and Fractions.

Percentages. Profit and Loss. Simple and Compound Interest.

(In Compound Interest examples to be very simple.)

Present Worth and Discount. Bankers and True Discount.

Stock and Shares, Simple Problems on Time and Work. Time and Distance.

Average and Exchange. Graphical Arithmetic :—

Straight Line Graphs, Solution of Problems by such Graphs. Statistical Graphs.

III. ALGEBRA.

Symbolical Expression of general results in Arithmetic. Algebraical laws and principles and their applications. Simple factorisation. Equations of the first degree in one, two and three variables and the principles involved in their solution. Solution of problems by means of such Equations.

IV. GEOMETRY.

Introductory—

Elementary notions of solids, surfaces, lines, points as illustrated from a cube, a pyramid, a prism, a cone and a cylinder.

Experimental—

Straight lines—Drawing or measuring to given lengths. Division into two or more parts (1) by estimation, (2) with the straight edge and (3) by construction. Describing triangles, squares and other quadrilaterals with given data. Drawing straight lines to scale. Drawing perpendiculars on straight line from points on or without them. Drawing a straight line parallel to a given straight line (1) with set-squares and (2) by construction.

Circles.—Describing circles of given radii, intersecting circles, circles touching one another. Inserting chords of given lengths in a circle. Drawing tangents to a circle. Direct or transverse tangents to two circles. Inscribing or circumscribing regular polygons in or about a circle.

Angles.—Use of the protractor; construction of special angles with ruler and compasses only. Constructing an angle equal to a given angle.

Bisecting an angle.

Theoretical—

1. (*a*) If a straight line stand on another straight line, the sum of angles equals two right angles, and the converse.

   (*b*) If two straight lines cut, (i) the vertically opposite angles are equal and (ii) the sum of the angles formed equals four right angles.

2. Proofs of the three important and general conditions required to get that two straight lines are parallel to one another. Converse cases.

3. Straight lines parallel to same straight line are parallel to one another.

4. If straight lines are drawn from a point parallel to the arms of an angle, the angle between those straight lines is equal or supplementary to the given angle.

5. Sum of three angles of a triangle equals two right angles. Sum of exterior angles formed by producing the sides of a Polygon in the same order equals four right angles. Sum of interior angles of a Polygon plus four right angles equals twice as many right angles as the figure has sides.

6. Proofs of the conditions of the congruence of two triangles.

7. Base angles of an isosceles triangle are equal and the converse.

8. The greater side in a triangle has the greater angle opposite to it and the converse.

9. Congruence of two right angled triangles.

10. Sum of two sides of a triangle is greater than the third side.

11. Inequality of two triangles having two sides equal but not included angles or third side.

12. The perpendicular is the shortest distance between a point and a straight line.

13. Parallelograms have (i) opposite sides equal, (ii) opposite angles equal, (iii) diagonals bisecting one another, (iv) diagonals bisecting the parallelogram.

14. Conditions for a quadrilateral to be a parallelogram.

15. If distances between three or more parallel straight lines be equal, then the intercepts of transversal are equal.

16. Locus. Loci of points equidistant from (i) two given points, (ii) two intersecting straight lines.

17. Areas of parallelograms on the same base and between the same parallels are equal and *vice versa*.

18. Relationship between areas of prallelogram and triangle on the same base and between the same parallels.

19. Triangles on same base and between same parallels are equal.

20. The Theorem of Pythagoras and its converse.

21. Geometrical illustrations of the following identities:—

    (1) $p(a-b-c) = pa-pb-pc$...

    (2) $(a+b)^2 = a^2+2ab+b^2$.

    (3) $(a-b)^2 = a^2-2ab+b^2$.

    (4) $a^2-b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)$.

    (5) $(a+b)^2+(a-b)^2 = 2(a^2+b^2)$.

    (6) $(a+b)^2-(a-b)^2 = 4ab$.

22. The square on the side opposite an obtuse angle in an obtuse-angled triangle is greater than the sum of the squares on the sides containing the angle by twice the rectangle contained by one of those sides and the projection of the other side upon it.

23. The square on the side opposite an acute angle in an acute-angled triangle is less than the sum of the squares on the sides containing the angle by twice the rectangle contained by one of those sides and the projection of the other side upon it.

24. Appollonius Theorem.

25. The straight line bisecting a chord and passing through the centre is at right angles to the chord, and the converse.

26. One and only one circle can pass through three points.

27. In equal circles, equal arcs subtend equal angles at centre, and converse.

28. In equal circles, equal chords cut off equal arcs, and the converse.

29. In a circle equal chords are equidistant from centre, and the converse.

30. If two circles touch, the centres and points of contact are in the same straight line.

31. Angle at centre is double the angle at circumference.

32. Angles in the same segment are equal.

33. Angle in a semi-circle is a right angle. Angle in a segment greater than a semi-circle is an acute angle and angle is a segment smaller than a semi-circle is obtuse.

V. PHYSICS.

Measurement of length, angle, area and volume.
Measurement of time.
Velocity and acceleration.
Matter and force, measurement of mass and density.
Forces in equilibrium, gravity, momentum.
Newton's Laws of Motion.
Principle of work.
Simple machines in equilibrium.
Fluid pressure.
Floating bodies. Principle of Archimedes.
Density: Methods of determining relative densities.
Relation between volume and pressure of gases.
The pressure exerted by the atmosphere.
The principle of the mercurial barometer.
Some instruments depending upon fluid pressure, the Air pump, the Common pump and Siphon.

HEAT.

Examples of expansion by heat:—(1) Expansion of solids, (2) Expansion of liquids, (3) Expansion of gases. Change of size. Measurement of change of temperature, Thermometers, construction and use of mercury thermometers. Change of state, melting point, boiling point, vapour.
Effect of pressure on the boiling point.
Water does not always expand when heated.
Changes in volume and density as water is cooled.
Results in nature of the peculiar expansion of water.
Quantity of heat and its measurement.
Specific heat, Latent heat.
Calorimetry.
Transference of heat, conduction, convection and radiation.
Heat considered as a form of energy.

SOUND.

Production and propagation of sound.
Nature of wave motion.
Amplitude, pitch, and wave length.
Experimental determination of the velocity of sound in air.
Reflection and refraction of sound.

LIGHT.

Propagation of light. Light travels in straight lines. Laws of reflection of light. Formation of an image by a plane mirror. Reflection from spherical mirror.
Refraction of light. Refraction at plane surface.
Rules of refraction. Various effects of refraction.
Refraction through a prism.
Refraction through a lens. The principal focus of a lens.
Convex lens.
The photographic camera in its simplest form, the simple microscope, the telescope.
The eye.
Analyses of light, dispersion by a prism.
Decomposition of white light.
Colour. Coloured bodies, and transparent bodies, and opaque bodies.

MAGNETISM.

Lodestone. Its properties.
Magnets. Their properties. Magnetic induction.
Lines of Force.
Terrestrial magnetism. The mariners compass and the dipping needle.

ELECTRICITY.

Development of electrification by friction.
Electrical attraction and repulsion.
Two kinds of electrification.
During electrification two kinds of equal and opposite charges are produced.
The gold-leaf electroscope.
Conductors and insulators.
Electric induction. The Electrophorus.
Simple electric machines. The leyden jar.
The electric current.
The simple cell. Local action and polarisation.

Types of Voltaic cell, Daniel's cell, Bunsen's cell, Grove's cell.
Magnetic action of electric currents. Electromagnets.
Galvanometer.
Electro-motive force.
Electric resistance.
The ampere, the volt, and the ohm.
Ohm's Law.
Simple methods of comparing current strength and resistance of conductors.
Heating and chemical effects of currents.
Application of electricity in common use.
Electric lamps, bells, telegraph and telephone.

VI. CHEMISTRY.

Methods of separating constituents of mixtures (illustrated by sand and sugar; sulphur and iron filings; salt and water). Difference between mixtures and compounds. Decomposition of compounds into simpler substances (illustrated by action of heat on read oxide of mercury and lead nitrate) and of sodium on water). Elements. Occurrence in nature of mixtures, compounds and elements; nature of some common materials such as wood, sugar, water, air and iron. Chemical combination (illustrated by sulphur burning in air; magnesium burning in air; sulphur combining with iron; quicklime combining with water). Characteristics of chemical change. Detailed investigation of some common changes; (i) rusting of iron; (ii) burning of a candle. Oxidation. Products formed during oxidation always heavier than original substance. Properties of air before and after rusting of iron or burning of a candle or phosphorus in it. Active constituent removed by phosphorus, etc., one fifth of total volume. Residue inactive. Composition of air. Active constituent can be removed by heated mercury, with formation of a red powder; action of heat on this powder and discovery of oxygen. Other ways of preparing oxygen. Properties of oxygen. Nature of products formed by burning sulphur, phosphorus, carbon, candle, sodium and iron in oxygen. Behaviour of these products towards water; acid and alkaline properties. Investigation of action of sodium on water. Liquid product the same as that obtained by burning sodium in oxygen and dissolving in water. Properties of new gaseous products. Hydrogen. Other methods of preparing hydrogen. Action of metals on acids. Relation between weight of metal and of hydrogen produced. Equivalents. Laws of constant proportions and of combining proportion. Combination of hydrogen and oxygen. Composition of water. Ways of ascertaining composition of compounds; analysis and synthesis illustrated in the case of water. Properties of water. Temporary and permanent hardness. Properties of solutions. Acids and bases. Quantitative interaction of acids and bases. Salts. Carbon; its occurrence, properties and importance in natural processes. Product of combustion, carbon dioxide. This gas is formed during combustion of all carbon-containing substances, and is exhaled by all living organisms. Action of green plants and sun light on carbon dioxide. Properties of solution of carbon dioxide. Properties of carbon monoxide. Physiological action of carbon dioxide, and carbon monoxide. Silicon. Chief compound, silica; its occurrence in nature free and as silicates. Nitrogen, the principle inactive constituent of air. Preparation and properties. Compounds with oxygen. Law of multiple proportions. Nitric acid, preparation from saltpetre and sulphuric acid. Properties. Ammonia, preparation and properties. Solubility in water and properties of the solution. Power of neutralising acids, and forming salts. Behaviour of these salts on heating. Phosphorus; properties of different modifications. Allotropy. Sulphur, occurrence and modifications. Compounds with oxygen, sulphurous and sulphuric acids. Action of sulphuric acid on common salt. Hydrochloric acid. Properties of the gas and of its solution in water. Action of manganese dioxide on the latter. Chlorine. Chemical activity of chlorine, Bleaching action. Bromine and Iodine. Their compounds with hydrogen general character of the non-metals and their difference from metals.

An elementary experimental study of the more important metals, *viz*, Iron, copper, lead, aluminium, mercury, calcium, sodium and potassium.

VII. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

(*a*) *Geography*.—(1) Geikie's Primer of Physical Geography. (2) General Geography and the Geography of India in particular. (3) Map-drawing—Map of some country or portion of a continent on prepared projections without outlines. [A new Geography of the Indian Empire by Morrison, and Longman's Geographical Series, Book III, are recommended for the teacher's use.]

(*b*) *History*.—(i) Outlines of the History of India up to 1876 A. D. with Chapters I, II, III (paragraphs 18 and 19 only), V, VI, VII, VIII, XIII, and XVI, in "The Citizen of India" by Sir William Lee-Warner (Revised Edition, 1906).

(ii) *English History*.—Tudor Period to end. (A general survey of the portion prescribed.)

Admission and Re-admission Fees.

READ—

Government Order No. 12121-2—Edn. 47-19-18, dated the 26th June 1920, prescribing the rates of admission and re-admission fees in Lower Secondary Schools and the procedure for levying the same.

2. Government Order No. E. 5040-9—Edn. 121-24-87, dated the 17th February 1923, directing among other matters that Primary and Middle Schools be remodelled so as to constitute each of them into a separate four year course.

3. Letter No. Gl. C. 4056—23-24, dated the 9th June 1924, from the Inspector-General of Education suggesting revised scales of admission and re-admission fees in Middle and Incomplete Middle Schools.

ORDER No. E. 796-8— EDN. 320-23-2, DATED 26TH AUGUST 1924.

The Inspector-General of Education reports that the remodelling of Primary and Middle Schools each on a four years' basis in accordance with the Government Order dated 17th February 1923, has necessitated a revision of the rates and procedure regarding the imposition of admission and re-admission fees prescribed in Government Order dated 26th June 1920, read above. He has accordingly submitted the following proposals in the matter:—

(1) That no admission or re-admission fees need be levied in Primary Schools.

(2) That in Primary and Incomplete Middle Schools under the same Head Master, all pupils passing from the Primary to the Middle School stage of education, should be required to pay an admission fee.

(3) That pupils in Middle or Incomplete Middle Schools, should pay an admission fee when they change schools.

(4) That the scale of admission and re-admission fees in Middle and Incomplete Middle Schools, may be fixed as follows:—

	Admission fee.	*Re-admission fee.*
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I. Year Middle or Incomplete Middle School class	0 8 0	0 0 0
II. Year do	0 12 0	1 8 0
III. Year Middle School class	0 0 0	2 0 0
IV. Year do	0 0 0	2 8 0

2. Government agree with the Inspector-General of Education that no admission fee need be charged in Primary Schools in areas in which the Compulsory Education Scheme is in force, as the Compulsory Education Regulation makes ample provision for securing regularity of attendance of pupils etc., but they consider that a re-admission fee of annas eight should be charged in Primary Schools in non-compulsory areas. As regards the Primary and Incomplete Middle Schools under the administrative control of the same Head Master, Government observe that the levy of an admission fee from pupils passing from the Primary to the Middle School stage will be felt as a hardship, as the change will be regarded only as a promotion from one class to another and therefore direct that no fee need be charged in such cases. With these modifications the proposals of the Inspector-General of Education are approved. The scale of fees as revised will have effect from the 1st July 1924.

C. MATTHAI,
Chief Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Medical Examination of female proposers for Insurance by Lady Medical Graduates.

Read—

Letter No. 1438, dated 31st July 1924, from the Secretary, Insurance Committee, forwarding for sanction an amendment to Rule 10 of the Public Branch Rules with the approval of the Insurance Committee.

ORDER No. FL. 1297-8—G. F. 36-24-3, DATED 29TH AUGUST 1924.

Sanctioned. The amended Rule 10 will stand as under:—

"All officers of Government who are medical graduates of a University, and who are of not less than five years standing in the Medical Department, are competent to examine proposers for Life Insurance in the Public Branch. Female proposers should undergo medical examination by lady medical graduates."

M. N. KRISHNA RAO.
Financial Secretary to Government.

Enhanced rate of interest at 6¼% per annum be levied on all arrears of premium.

READ—

Letter No. 1559 dated 30th July 1924, from the Insurance Secretary, forwarding for sanction the following Resolution of the Insurance Committee passed at their Meeting held on the 19th July 1924 regarding the enhancement of the rate of interest leviable on all arrears of premium, and proposing that the increased rate be brought into force from 1st August 1924, including all arrears of premium remaining unpaid on that date:—

RESOLUTION.

"Resolved that enhanced rate of interest of 6¼ per cent per annum be levied on all arrears of premium."

ORDER NO. FL. 1324-6—G. F. 36-24-6, DATED 1ST SEPTEMBER 1924.

The Resolution of the Committee is sanctioned. The enhanced rate of 6¼ per cent will be brought into force from 1st October 1924 and will apply to the arrears of premium remaining unpaid on that date, both in the Official and the Public Branches.

2. The Insurance Rules will be amended accordingly.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.

Registered No. M.—1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1924.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Dasara Festivities, 1924.

ORDER No. O. 508-14—O. E. 32-24-1, DATED 1ST SEPTEMBER 1924.

Mr. C. E. Rama Rao, Registrar, General and Revenue Secretariat, is with effect from the 15th September 1924, placed on Special Duty in connection with the arrangements for the reception and entertainment of Indian Guests during the ensuing Dasara Festivities (and also for the meetings of the Representative Assembly).

2. Gentlemen invited to Mysore as guests are requested to be good enough to place themselves in communication with that officer for any information or assistance they may require in connection with accommodation, conveyance, etc., at Mysore.

3. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, the President, Mysore City Municipal Council, and the Executive Engineer, Special Division, Mysore, are requested to be good enough to render all reasonable help to the Officer on Special Duty.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Separation Scheme.

READ—

Government Order No. 4550-600—Cts. 312-12-1, dated 10th May 1918, sanctioning a scheme for the separation of judicial and executive functions in the State.

2. Government Order No. G. 7962-69—Cts. 27-18-3, dated the 1st November 1918, establishing two First Class Magistrates' Courts excluding the City Magistrate's Court at Bangalore and four Second Class Magistrates' Courts under the scheme in Bangalore and Shimoga Districts.

3. Government Order No. G. 27798-805—Cts. 157-18-2, dated the 12th June 1919, establishing two First Class Magistrates' Courts excluding the City Magistrate's Court at Mysore and five Second Class Magistrates' Courts under the scheme in the Mysore and Kadur Districts.

4. Government Order No. P. 1974-2038—Cts. 21-22-6, dated the 5th October 1923, revising the scale and cadre of the Special Magistrate under the scheme.

5. Government Order No. P. 2040-52—Cts. 21-22-7, dated the 5th October 1923, establishing two First Class Magistrates' Courts excluding the Special Magistrate's Court at Kolar Gold Fields and one Second Class Magistrate's Court under the scheme in the Kolar District.

6. Government Order No. P. 710-26—Cts. 209-22-19, dated 16th August 1924, establishing one First Class Magistrate's Court and two Second Class Magistrates' Courts in Hassan District.

7. Correspondence ending with letter No. J. C. 659, dated 25th July 1924, from the District Magistrate, Tumkur, submitting proposals for the extension of the separation scheme in Tumkur District.

ORDER No. P. 1106-19—CTS. 37-24-5, DATED 29TH AUGUST 1924.

Government are pleased to extend the scheme of separation of execution and judicial functions to Tumkur District with effect from 1st October 1924.

2. Four Special Magistrates' Courts will be established in the district, of which one will be a First Class Magistrate's Court and the others Second Class Magistrates' Courts any or all of these Second Class Magistrates may, according to the discretion of Government, be invested with First Class powers as circumstances may require. Government have considered carefully the question of the location of these Courts and are now pleased to direct that the First Class Magistrate's Court be located at Tumkur and the Second Class Courts at Tumkur, Tiptur and Maddagiri respectively.

The following scale of expenditure is sanctioned for the introduction of the scheme as above:—

Items	Average cost	Actual cost for eight months in the 1st year
	Rs.	Rs.
Pay of Magistrates four in grade 150-25—2-250 average cost 212-2—9.	10,187	4,800
Establishment for one First Class Court and three Second Class Courts.	7,008	4,672
Contingencies for four Courts	200	200
Building rent lump sum provision	420	420
Extra Police and Lock-up Staff	5,472	3,648
Books and furniture	2,500	2,500
Total	25,787	16,240
Net deductions as shown below	3,516	2,344
Net cost	22,271	13,896
DEDUCTIONS.		
Cost of District Excise Officer to be abolished	220 p. m.	
Establishment	420	640 p. m.
Pay of the three Judicial Gumastas of three sub-divisions at Rs. 30 each.		90 "
Do ten taluk offices at 28½ average pay ...	....	285 "
Total	.....	1,015 "
Against this set off —		
For ten Bench Courts at Rs. 40 each ...	400 p. m.	....
Establishments for Deputy Commissioner's Office and Sub-Divisional Office for Excise work as per Hassan scale.	322 "	.....
Total	722 p. m.	

Net savings 1,015 minus 722-293 per mensem or 3,516 per annum or 2,344 for eight months.

3. A Notification establishing the several Courts of Magistrates in the district and defining their jurisdiction will be issued separately.

4. Sanction is accorded to the entertainment of establishment costing Rs. 7,008 per annum as noted below and to the purchase of furniture and books at a cost not exceeding Rs. 2,500 for the four Courts. The District Magistrates will select competent officials for these new Courts in conformity with the rules of recruitment. The officials selected should be able to join the new appointments in time for starting the work of the new Courts on the date of their opening.—

Item	Annual cost	Cost for eight months
FIRST CLASS MAGISTRATE'S COURT (1)	Rs.	Rs.
1 Head Clerk on Rs. 50 per mensem	600	400
1 Clerk on Rs. 35 "	420	280
2 Clerks on Rs. 25 each	600	400
1 Daffedar on Rs. 11	132	88
3 Peons on Rs. 10 each	360	240
Total ...	2,112	1,408
SECOND CLASS MAGISTRATES' COURTS (3)		
1 Head Clerk on Rs. 40 per mensem	480	320
1 Clerk on Rs. 30	360	240
1 Clerk on Rs. 25	300	200
1 Daffedar on Rs. 11	132	88
3 Peons on Rs. 10 each	360	240
Total for 1 Second Class Magistrates' Court	1,632	1,088
Total for 3 Second Class Magistrates' Courts	4,896	3,264
Grand Total	7,008	4,672

5. The Superintendent, Government Stationery Depot, is requested to supply the required registers, forms and stationery on the indents of the District Magistrate, Tumkur.

6. The Inspector-General of Police is requested to submit if necessary proposals for the appointment of extra police staff for the lock-ups and prosecution work not exceeding the cost mentioned in paragraph 2 *supra*.

7. Orders in regard to the appointment of presiding Magistrates have issued separately.

8. The actual cost of the scheme will be met from the provision made for the introduction of the Separation Scheme in Hassan and Tumkur Districts in the Criminal Courts in current year's budget.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

Levy of Lighting and Sanitary Cesses.

READ—

The decision of the Committee appointed to revise the Municipal Account Manual in regard to the suggestion of Mr. K. Rangaiengar, that it is advisable to introduce lighting and sanitary cesses in all municipalities uniformally.

ORDER No. L. 1978-99—MUNI. 105-24-1, DATED 8TH SEPTEMBER 1924.

The Committee have resolved that each Municipal Council may apply to Government for the imposition of lighting and sanitary cesses. Under Section 59 of the Municipal Regulation it is open to any Municipal Council to levy, among other taxes, the lighting tax and a sanitary cess. This section sets forth the various ways by which Municipal revenues may be raised and it is open to individual Municipal Councils to raise the required revenue by the adoption of all or any of the items of taxation mentioned. As a matter of fact, Municipal Councils are being urged now and then to develop their direct sources of taxation to a fuller extent. It is the duty of the Municipal Councils to provide lighting and special sanitary conveniences and their proposals to levy lighting and sanitary cesses will be duly considered by the Government. The decision of the Committee is accordingly accepted and communicated to the Municipal Councils for necessary action.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Flood

READ—

Letter No. D. 1—24-25, dated the 21st—22nd August 1924, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, requesting sanction to the Mysore Deputy Commissioner's recommendation to authorise the Treasuries in all taluk and district headquarters to receive and credit subscriptions to the District Flood Relief Committee Funds in view to afford facilities to the Honorary workers who have been collecting funds for relief of distress caused by floods.

ORDER No. R. 1819-26—R. M. 3-24-85, DATED 4TH SEPTEMBER 1924.

Sanctioned. The subscriptions may be received at all Treasuries and may be transferred at par to places to which they have to be remitted.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Secretary to Government
Revenue Department.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Rate of interest on arrears of Insurance Premium.

READ—

Letter No. 1559, dated 30th July 1924, from the Insurance Secretary, forwarding for sanction the following Resolution of the Insurance Committee passed at their meeting held on the 19th July 1924, regarding the enhancement of the rate of interest leviable on all arrears of premium; and proposing that the increased rate be brought into force from 1st August 1924, including all arrears of premium remaining unpaid on that date:—

RESOLUTION.

"Resolved that enhanced rate of interest at 6¼ per cent. per annum be levied on all arrears of premium."

ORDER No. FL. 1324-6—G. F. 36-24-6, DATED 1ST SEPTEMBER 1924.

The Resolution of the Committee is sanctioned. The enhanced rate of 6¼ per cent will be brought into force from 1st October 1924, and will apply to the arrears of premium remaining unpaid on that date, both in the Official and the Public Branches.

2. The Insurance rules will be amended accordingly.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Curricula of Panchama Boarding Schools

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. H. C. 508—22-23, dated 16th April 1924, from the Inspector-General of Education regarding the revision of curricula of Panchama Boarding Schools.

ORDER No. E. 1056-8—EDN. 374-22-6, DATED 4TH SEPTEMBER 1924.

The Central Panchama Institute at Mysore and the Panchama Boarding Institution at Tumkur, provide for the teaching of certain industrial subjects such as Leather stitching, Carpentry, Smithy, Weaving, Rattan work and Tailoring, in addition to general education and arrangements have been made for industrial training in the local Industrial School for the pupils of the Chikmagalur Institution. The question whether a combination of the Industrial and general subjects was desirable in the case of the pupils of these institutions was discussed at the Educational Conference in 1922, when it was pointed out that as a result of such combination, the pupils of the Panchama community were placed at a disadvantage so far as their General Education was concerned, since they were expected to turn out more work than the pupils in ordinary schools. The Inspector-General of Education who was requested to submit

a special report regarding the revision of the curricula of the Panchama Institutes with reference to the discussions at the Conference has, in consultation with the Managing Committees of the three Boarding Institutions referred to above and certain Departmental officers, reported that such a combination of Industrial and General Education especially in the Boarding Institutions meant for the Panchama Community with a long tradition of Industrial and Agricultural pursuits behind it, is very desirable. Keeping in view, however, that such a combination should not act as a disadvantage to the pupils of these Boarding Institutions or necessitate the extension of the course for Middle School Education, the Inspector-General has submitted the following proposals:—

(1) That the curricula for General Middle Schools approved in Government Orders No. 873-5—Edn. 121-21-71 and No. 5252-3—Edn. 200-22-7, dated 2nd August 1922 and 27th February 1923, respectively may be adopted in these Institutions also.

(2) That every pupil in these Institutions may be made to undergo a course in some industry or other for two hours every day, the working hours being somewhat as follows subject to slight variations according to the needs of individual Institutions:—

Industrial subjects 2 hours a day between 7 and 11 A. M.
General subjects 4½ hours a day between 12 noon and 5 P.M. with a half hour interval.

(3) That the Boarding Institutions may be confined to Middle School and Higher Education.

(4) That pupils in these Institutions may be permitted to offer an industrial subject as an optional for the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination as this will save them four periods a week from the general course which will make up for half an hour a day lost by them.

The Inspector-General has also reported that the above proposals do not involve any additional cost so far as industrial education is concerned but that as regards general education, it may be necessary to strengthen the staff of the Chikmagalur institute in view of the separation of the Primary classes from the Middle School classes. He has however, stated that he would meet this need by a reallocation of the staff of the three institutions and added that should there be any extra cost even after such allocation, the same will be met from the provision made under additional requirements.

2. On a careful consideration of the special features of the Education of the Panchama Community, Government are of opinion that the scheme proposed by the Inspector-General of Education is suitable and are accordingly pleased to sanction the same.

3. The proposals to minimise wastage of materials in the Industrial Section of the 1st and 2nd year classes of the Middle School by providing for the completion of the work done by the students of these classes by the more advanced pupils of the III and IV year classes so as to render the articles saleable, are also approved. Suitable instructions may be issued to the different institutions in the matter.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Registered No. M.—1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1924.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Study Leave to Officers.

ORDER No. 635-85—C. B. 59-24-1, DATED 10TH SEPTEMBER 1924.

The higher officers of Scientific and Technical Departments require opportunities for the study of the latest developments in the subjects in which they have specialised, in countries where there are facilities for such study. The members of the superior staff of the General Department have to study problems of administration under Governments which have made much progress in the solution of such problems. Government consider it, therefore, desirable to offer inducements to officers of all departments for encouraging them to undertake tours for purposes of study in or outside India.

2. The following rules are accordingly sanctioned to be in force for a period of three years, in the first instance, commencing from 1925-26:—

(1) Officers who have not less than eight years service and who are not within three years of the date on which they attain the age of superannuation will be eligible for the benefit of these rules.

(2) An officer who proposes to pursue a course of study will be allowed privilege leave and furlough on full average salary which is at his credit.

(3) The period of furlough on full average salary or combined privilege leave and furlough on full average salary shall not ordinarily exceed eight months. In special cases in which a longer period is necessary, an extension up to one year will be allowed, the excess over the period of leave to the officer's credit being treated as anticipatory furlough on full average salary.

(4) Single passage and railway fare from the officer's headquarters to the place of his study, and back to his headquarters, will be allowed. First class rates will be given to officers on pay of Rs. 800 and above, and second class rates, to others.

(5) Tuition and examination fees will be allowed.

(6) The courses of study which an officer proposes to take require to be approved by Government.

(7) Progress reports of study should be submitted to the Head of the Department at intervals fixed by him.

(8) On his return from leave, an officer should submit a report on the studies pursued by him and the suggestions he would make for improving the work of his department.

(9) Applications for availing of the benefit of these rules in any year should be submitted in the month of December preceding that year.

(10) The number of applications which can be sanctioned under these rules will be limited by the amount provided for the purpose in the budget of each year.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Facilities to the Representatives of Newspapers.

READ—

Para 9 (V) of Government Order No. O. 3071-9—Cash. 95-21-1, dated 26th June 1922 stating that accredited representatives of newspapers of recognised standing will be given residential facilities during the Birthday and Dasara Celebrations in a Press Camp at Mysore.

ORDER No. G. 1985-2025—G. M. 61-24-1, DATED THE 15TH SEPTEMBER 1924.

As the demand for residential and other facilities at Mysore for the Birthday and Dasara is steadily increasing, Government consider it necessary to issue the following instructions in the matter.

(1) Admission to the Press Galleys will be given to representatives of all papers bearing credentials from the Editors or Managers, to the extent to which there is room available, preference being given to representatives of papers on the Government Exchange List.

(2) As regards the number of Railway Passes and the provision of residential facilities at Mysore which are limited Government having regard to the fact that several papers published in the State are published from Mysore City and that the more important papers published outside have their representatives at that place consider that it will be sufficient to provide these facilities to representatives of 12 papers, of which six may be papers published outside the State.

(3) Applications on behalf of papers for Railway Passes and residential facilities to their representatives during the ensuing Dasara should be made so as to reach the Chief Secretary to Government not later than the 30th instant.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Simplification of the Procedure for Acquisition of Lands.

READ—

Resolution No. XI of the Local Self-Government Conference of 1923—

"That the procedure for the acquisition of land for the formation of new villages and the extensions of the existing ones be simplified and the Deputy Commissioners empowered to sanction such acquisitions on their own authority, subject to such limitations as the Government may prescribe."

ORDER No. L. 2113-23—M. 79-24-4, DATED 11TH SEPTEMBER 1924.

Recorded with the observation that the existing procedure is simple enough and calls for no change.

T. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

House-building advances to the employees of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.

READ—

Subject No. 44 dealt with by the Committee appointed to revise the Municipal Account Manual in the matter of the grant of house-building advances to the employees of the Municipal and Local Boards.

2. The recommendation of the Committee in the matter.

ORDER No. E. 2298-317—L. B. 80-24-1, DATED 15TH SEPTEMBER 1924.

The question of the grant of house-building advances to the officials employed by the Municipal Councils and Local Boards has been under consideration for some time past. Article 263 of the Mysore Account Code prohibits the grant of advances from general revenues to Municipal servants and there is no provision either in the Municipal or in the Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulations authorising the grant of house-building advances to the employees of these Local Bodies.

2. Government consider that employees of the local bodies should not be deprived of the benefit of the rules relating to house-building advances. They are therefore pleased to direct that Municipal Councils and Local Boards may be authorised to make house-building advances from their own funds to their employees, subject to sanction of Government in each case.

3. Necessary action will be taken to introduce legislation to amend the Municipal and Local Boards and Village Panchayet Regulations accordingly.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Relief of Distress in the Tumkur District.

READ—

Memo No. D. 5 of 1924-25, dated 30th August 1924, from the Revenue Commissioner forwarding report No. O. C. 1840—1922-23 of the 26th August 1924, from the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, reporting on the seasonal conditions in Pavagada and Maddagiri Taluks and requesting the sanction of Government for :—

1. Permission to take up fresh works.
2. Grant of Rs. 800 for gratuitous relief.
3. Grant of Rs. 5,000 for issue of loans to weavers.
4. Additional allotment of Rs. 4,000 for Village Improvement Works.
5. Grant of Rs. 30,000 for Tank Maintenance and other works.
6. Additional allotment of Rs. 75,000 for Takavi and Subsistence loans.
7. Continuance of the Distress establishment.

2. Revenue Commissioner's letter No. D. 5—1924-25, dated 1st September 1924, forwarding the Tumkur Deputy Commissioner's D. O. letter No. O. C. 1840—1922-23, dated 30th August 1924, reporting on the seasonal conditions in Maddagiri, Pavagada and parts of Gubbi and Sira Taluks.

ORDER No. Dis. 153-7, DATED 6TH SEPTEMBER 1924.

The Deputy Commissioner's report shows that seasonal conditions in Pavagada, Maddagiri and parts of Sira and Gubbi still continue to cause anxiety.

2. Government have already sanctioned a sum of Rs. 200 for gratuitous relief for the Tumkur District. They are pleased to sanction a further sum of Rs. 800 for the purpose.

3. A sum of Rs. 5,000 is also sanctioned for the grant of loans to weavers. The amounts should be advanced through the medium of Co-operative Societies.

4. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,887 for completing incomplete tank maintenance works in the Tumkur District. In view of the demand for labour which is reported to exist, the Chief Engineer is requested to arrange in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, to commence Tank Maintenance Works, Tank Restoration works as the case may be, in the affected areas in order to provide employment to the people. A sum of Rs. 15,000 for Tank Maintenance Works and an equal amount for Tank Restoration are sanctioned.

5. A further allotment of Rs. 75,000 is also sanctioned for Takavi loans. Government have already expressed the undesirability of the indiscriminate grant of subsistence loans.

The relief to the affected people should, as far as possible, be given in the shape of wages for work done.

6. Separate orders have already been passed as regards the continuance of the Distress Establishment till the end of the current month. As regards the funds required for Village Improvement, the Revenue Commissioner is requested to provide additional funds for the Tumkur District by redistributing the Budget grant.

7. The total amount of Rs. 1,10,800 sanctioned in this order will be met out of the grant for Distress Relief operations during 1924-25, which will be separately provided.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Relief of Distress in the Taluks of Maddagiri and Pavagada.

READ—

Government Order No. 131-5—D. dated 28th August 1924, passing orders regarding the continuance of Distress Relief Operations in the Tumkur District and directing the discontinuance of the services of the Special Deputy Amildar, Maddagiri, and requesting the Revenue Commissioner to tour in the affected areas of that district and submit a report regarding the actual conditions prevailing therein.

2. Government Order No. 153-7—D., dated 6th September 1924, sanctioning certain further measures for the relief of distress in Maddagiri and Pavagada.

3. Letter No. D. 5—24-25, dated 9th September 1924, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting a report on the actual conditions prevailing in the affected Taluks namely Gubbi, Maddagiri, Pavagada and Sira of the Tumkur District and recommending certain measures.

ORDER No. 162-4—D., DATED 13TH SEPTEMBER 1924.

The Revenue Commissioner who recently toured in the affected areas of the Tumkur District, *viz.*, Gubbi, Maddagiri, Pavagada and Sira, reports that in Gubbi Taluk the crops are good except in the Nittur and Chelur Hoblies where conditions have not completely improved. The Sira Taluk also is not seriously affected except some villages in Baragur and Chikkanahalli Hoblies. Conditions in Pavagada and Maddagiri and also in a few villages in Koratagere are reported to be worse than they were this time last year.

2. Government have already in their order of the 6th instant sanctioned additional grants for relief measures such as Loans, Gratuitous Relief and Works to provide employment to the people. Government are pleased to sanction the following further measures which have been recommended by the Revenue Commissioner.

1. The appointment of special Deputy Amildar which was abolished with effect from the 1st instant will be revived and it will be continued till the end of December 1924.

2. The existing temporary establishment as noted in the margin will be continued till the end of December and in addition a Sheikdar each on Rs. 35 plus 10 is sanctioned for this purpose.

Maddagiri and Pavagada Taluk Office, 1 Clerk on Rs. 25 each.
For Maddagiri, A Special Sheikdar.
District Office, Tumkur, A Clerk on Rs. 40 per mensem.

3. A sum of Rs. 1,200 is sanctioned for gratuitous relief in addition to the sum of Rs. 1,000 already sanctioned for this purpose.

4. A sum of Rs. 2,500 is sanctioned for the grant of subsistence loans, the amount being met out of Rs. 75,000 sanctioned for grant of Takavi loans in the order of 6th instant read above.

3. Government do not consider it necessary to open any experimental kitchens at present.

4. The additional expenditure incurred on account of the above measures will be debited to the grant for Distress Relief Operations during 1924-25 which will be separately provided.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Income-tax Cases.

READ—

Subject No. 34 mooted at the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly of 1923, and the reply of Government as noted in the margin.

Subject—Hearing of Income-tax cases at taluk or hobli head-quarters.

Reply—"We shall investigate the question of accounts and production of documents."

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 330, dated 18th February 1924, from the Commissioner of Income-tax in Mysore, forwarding copies of opinions of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts in the matter.

ORDER No. FL. 1532-49—I. T. 39-23-5, DATED 13TH SEPTEMBER 1924.

Government consider that some amount of hardship is certainly caused to the assessees by their having to attend the District or Sub-Division headquarters for the hearing of their cases and the production of their accounts for examination. Government are therefore pleased to direct that the income-tax cases be heard and the examination of the accounts made by the officers concerned as far as possible in the taluks to which the parties belong.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Registered No. M.—1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1924.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Mysore Civil Service.

READ—

1. Government Order No. G. 3528-75—G. M. 232-12-1, dated the 6th January 1913, issuing revised rules for the Mysore Civil Service.

2. Government Order No. Finl. 4613-52—G. F. 92-17-3, dated the 26th February 1918 and No. Finl. 6491-504—G. F. 113-17-2, dated the 3rd May 1918, sanctioning a re-organisation of the Comptroller's Office and reserving three posts of Assistant Comptrollers for recruitment from the subordinate ranks of the Accounts Department.

3. Government Order No. 11053-63—Cts. 247-18-1, dated the 17th November 1919, laying down rules for the recruitment of Special Magistrates under the scheme for the separation of judicial and executive functions.

4. Government Order No. O. 788-95—Cash 29-21-1, dated 27th September 1921, directing that two appointments of subordinate Secretariat Officers be reserved for Superintendents of the General and Revenue Secretariat, these posts being excluded from the Civil Service Cadre.

5. Government Order No. 5836-54—C. B. 194-21-1, dated 21st March 1922, fixing the cadre of Assistant Commissioners at 76, and subsequent orders making further reductions in the Cadre.

6. Government Order No. L. 4769-73—C. S. 37-22-2, dated 6th January 1923, fixing the number of Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies at four and their pay at Rs. 250—$\frac{25}{2}$—450.

7. Government Order No. Fl. 3526-36—I. T. 10-22-3, dated 6th February 1923, sanctioning the appointment of an Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax on a salary of 250 per mensem.

8. Government Order No. 17-61—C. B. 98-18-3, dated 3rd July 1923, fixing the pay of Assistant Commissioners at Rs. 250—$\frac{25}{2}$—450.

ORDER No. 757-807—C. B. 210-23-1, DATED 22ND SEPTEMBER 1924.

Questions relating to the organisation of the Mysore Civil Service have been under the consideration of Government for some time past. The Civil Service rules as they now stand were issued more than eleven years ago, and during this period several orders affecting the strength, composition and prospects of this service have been passed, calling for a re-examination of the rules and their modification in important respects.

2. Under the original Civil Service Rules issued in the year 1891, the Mysore Civil Service consisted of Officers holding the following appointments:—

Assistant Commissioners including those attached to the Secretariat, as well as those who may be lent to the Survey, Police or other Departments; Sub-Division Officers (Revenue); Town Magistrates; Sub-Judges and Registrar, Chief Court; Deputy Commissioners; District Judges; Under Secretary; and Chief Secretary.

The rules provided for future admissions being made by selection of candidates through a competitive examination open to all India, as well as by nomination, the candidates thus selected being enrolled as Probationary Assistant Commissioners and confirmed as Assistant Commissioners after undergoing certain departmental and other tests during the period of probation. No distinction was made between the executive and the judicial branches, both of which, on the analogy of the Indian Civil Service rules, were open to Assistant Commissioners, and the cadre of the Civil Service was fixed with reference to the requirements of the general executive and judicial service and the headquarter offices and loan to Survey and Police Departments. Subsequently, in the year 1894, a separate grade of Extra Assistant Commissioners on salaries on a lower scale was created to meet the cases of officers of the general line who, though not qualified to be admitted to or retained in the Civil Service, had rendered in the subordinate grades meritorious service deserving of recognition. A grade of Senior Assistant Commissioners was also created in lieu of that of Sub-Division Officers which was abolished. No substantial modification was made in these rules till 1906 when (1) the minimum period in which an Assistant Commissioner could rise to the first class was raised from six to ten years, (this was subsequently further raised to fourteen years); (2) but at the same time candidates recruited by competition (A Schedule) were given a more favourable scale of increment than that for candidates entering service by nomination or by promotion from the lower ranks (B Schedule); (3) the grade of Extra Assistant Commissioners was abolished; and (4) appointments in the Excise, Survey, Police and Accounts Departments were also brought within the scope of the Civil Service. The Civil Service scheme again came under revision in 1912 and 1913 and in the result the appointments of Subordinate Judges were removed from the Civil Service cadre, every alternate vacancy among them being, however, declared open to Assistant Commissioners, and recruitment to the Civil Service was confined to natives of Mysore.

3. During the eleven years that have elapsed since the rules were last revised, there have been further important changes. The disparity between the two Schedules in the matter of promotion was completely removed and the prospects of both classes of officers equalised by fixing the same period of 14 years (inclusive of the period of probation) for rising to the first class. The scheme of separation of judicial and executive functions was introduced in 1918 and magisterial appointments have been thrown open to the members of the civil judicial service and to the members of the bar as well as to the Civil Service. In 1920, the rule throwing open alternate vacancies among Subordinate Judges to the members of the Civil Service was abrogated. The retrenchment orders issued during the years 1921 and 1922 have affected the strength of the gazetted staff in the several Departments manned by the Civil Service. Recently all Assistant Commissioners, who were hitherto in five classes on Rs. 250, 300, 350, 400 and 450, rising from class to class after three years approved service, have been placed in one class on Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 450 by annual increments of Rs. 25, thereby reducing the time taken to reach the first class from 14 to 10 years inclusive of the period of probation.

4. According to the orders now in force, the scale of appointments of Assistant Commissioners in the Mysore Civil Service (including Senior Assistant Commissioners) is 70 and these are mainly distributed between the General Administration and the Revenue, Excise, Survey, Police, Magisterial and Accounts Departments. Owing to a large proportion of these officers being drafted for special appointments, a correspondingly large number of acting appointments have been made and there are at present as many as 24 men who are classed as provisionally permanent, *sub pro tem* or acting, some of whom have been in the Assistant Commissioner's grade but without confirmation for more than five years. Further, besides the permanent and acting Assistant Commissioners, a special class of officers has been constituted who have been given the rank and status of Assistant Commissioners but without the incremental scale of pay of Assistant Commissioners.

5. The present state of affairs is unsatisfactory in several respects. The amalgamation of the departmental cadres which was effected in 1906 has affected to some extent the homogeneity of the Civil Service and led to difficulties in allocating officers to its several branches. Junior officers are frequently transferred from one department to another, with the result that there is lack of continuity in training and in the exercise of responsibility, and consequently difficulty is experienced in selecting suitable candidates for the higher administrative appointments when they fall vacant. The Heads of some of the special Departments have from time to time urged the necessity of making those departments self-contained, and dissociating them from the Civil Service. It is no doubt a fact that the present practice of including all superior appointments in the Civil Service affords little or no scope for advancement to deserving officers in the subordinate ranks of the several departments.

6. Government have carefully considered this important question in all its aspects and are of opinion that it is necessary to form a non-Civil Service cadre (as has already been done in the case of the General and Revenue Secretariat and the Accounts Department) and thus give adequate opportunities to deserving subordinates of each department to rise to higher positions in them. Under the scheme, the function of the Civil Service should be to provide a trained staff for general administrative work and to maintain a high standard of efficiency in all departments. Instead of being a mere combination of several cadres, the Civil Service will in future consist mainly of officers in the General Administration and in the Revenue Department and a few posts only in the other departments will be included in the Civil Service cadre to keep up the tone of those departments at a high level as well as to afford scope for varied training to civilian officers.

7. Applying these principles and taking into consideration the requirements of the main allied departments of administration, Government are now pleased to re-distribute the gazetted posts in the several departments and fix the Civil Service cadre as follows:—

8. *Revenue Department.*—The gazetted staff of the Revenue Department will mainly consist of Civil Service officers. In order, however, to provide for promotion to members of the subordinate ranks who have rendered long and meritorious service deserving of recognition but who are ineligible for admission to the Civil Service, a few posts in the Gazetted ranks will be reserved for them. These will be outside the cadre of the Civil Service and the incumbents will not be styled "Assistant Commissioners" but will be known as Sub-Division Officers or District Treasury Officers according to the charge they hold. Nine such posts will be thus reserved. One of these nine appointments will carry the pay of a Senior Assistant Commissioner, provided that an officer who has reached the maximum pay of an Assistant Commissioner is available for promotion to this grade. The number of appointments in the Revenue Department now held by Assistant Commissioners is 27. Excluding nine posts reserved for non-Civil Service Officers, the number of appointments to be held by Assistant Commissioners of the Civil Service will be 18. The appointments of Deputy Commissioners are under existing orders included in the cadre of the Civil Service. The appointment of Revenue Commissioner will also be now included in the cadre.

9. *General Administration.*—The appointments of Registrar of the General and Revenue Secretariat and of one Assistant Secretary to Government will be open to the ministerial staff of the Secretariat. Of the remaining 6 appointments of subordinate Secretariat officers, five (one Under Secretary and four Assistant Secretaries) will be reserved to the Civil Service. The remaining one place of Assistant Secretary will be filled by an officer of the Civil Service or of the Judicial or any other Department. It will be open to Government to appoint a non-Civil Service Assistant Comptroller as Assistant Secretary to Government against one of the posts of Assistant Secretaries reserved to the Civil Service. In such a case, his place in the Comptroller's office will be filled by an officer of the Civil Service. The appointments of Chief Secretary and Revenue Secretary to Government are included in the cadre of the Civil Service. The appointment of Local and Legislative Secretary will ordinarily be held by a Civilian but when an officer of the Judicial Department is appointed to that post, it will be competent to the Government to fill up the vacancy in the Judicial Department by the appointment of an officer of the Civil Service. The appointment of Assistant Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja is already included in the Civil Service Cadre. The appointment of Private Secretary to the Dewan which is now outside the cadre will also be now included.

10. *Excise Department.*—Out of 3 appointments now existing *viz.*, the Headquarter Assistant to the Excise Commissioner and 2 District Excise Officers, one is held by an officer of the Civil Service and two by men promoted from the subordinate ranks. The appointment of Headquarter Assistant to the Excise Commissioner (who is also Assistant to the Income-tax Commissioner and Inspector-General of Registration) will continue as a Civil Service post. When the scheme of judicial separation is introduced into all the districts, there will be no District Excise Officers under the existing orders. Government consider, however, that in the interests of the Excise administration of the large revenue yielding districts of Bangalore and Kolar, the Deputy Commissioners of these Districts should each have a separate gazetted Assistant for excise work. These officers will be placed outside the Civil Service cadre and will be recruited from the Department itself and this will provide an opening to the members of the subordinate executive staff of the Excise Department. The appointment of Excise Commissioner will also now be included in the cadre of the Civil Service.

11. *Survey and Settlement Department.*—Under the orders hitherto existing the number of appointments of Assistant Superintendents is five plus one temporary. There are also Sub-Assistant Superintendents (two permanent and two temporary) besides an Office Assistant. All appointments of Assistant Superintendents are included in the Civil Service cadre. Actually, however, two of the gazetted appointments are held by officers

who have been only given the rank and status of Assistant Commissioners. Recently, owing to retrenchments in the Department the number of Assistant Superintendents has been reduced by two. There has also been a reduction in the number of Sub-Assistant Superintendents by two. The number of subordinate gazetted officers now required for the Department, excluding the Office Assistant, is six. The total number of officers of the Department exclusive of the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent will accordingly be fixed at seven, *viz.*, six posts of Assistant Superintendents and one of Sub-Assistant Superintendent. Of the six Assistant Superintendents' posts, three will be held by civilians and three by men promoted in the Department. The appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey will be open to officers of the Civil Service as well as to the non civilian Assistant Superintendents of the Department.

The appointment of Superintendent may similarly be filled either by an officer of the Civil Service or by the promotion of the Deputy Superintendent, although he may not belong to the Civil Service.

12. *Police Department.*—Exclusive of the Superintendent of the Kolar Gold Fields, there are ten officers in the grade of Superintendents of Police (including the Head-quarters Assistant to the Inspector-General). There are, in addition, seven Assistant Superintendents of Police. All the appointments of Superintendents of Police (except that of the Superintendent of Police, Kolar Gold Fields) are now Civil Service appointments. With a view to provide adequate openings for the subordinate ranks of this important service, Government are pleased to direct that only four posts of Superintendents of Police be reserved for the Civil Service and the remaining six posts placed on a non Civil Service cadre. The post of Superintendent of Police of the Kolar Gold Fields will continue as a special appointment outside the regular cadre. The appointment of Inspector-General of Police will also be now included in the cadre of the Civil Service. The non-Civil Service appointments in the Department will consist of six posts of Superintendents (excluding the Superintendent, Kolar Gold Fields) and seven posts of Assistant Superintendents. Of the six non-civilian Superintendents' appointments, one will be designated "Senior Superintendent of Police" and will have the same scale of pay as Senior Assistant Commissioner, provided an officer who has reached the maximum pay of Rs. 450 is available for promotion to this grade.

13. *Accounts Department.*—The number of appointments of Assistant Comptrollers is eight besides certain temporary appointments for deputation to other departments. Of these five are Civil Service appointments and the remaining three are open to the Accountants of the Comptroller's office. The amalgamation of the Accounts Department with the general Civil Service and the reservation of the bulk of the appointments of Assistant Comptrollers to the Civil Service has not worked satisfactorily in practice. The Department requires special training extending over a long period and the transfer of the Civil Service Assistant Comptrollers, who are now holding the majority of the Assistant Comptrollers' posts, to the general service seriously affects the work of the Department. The Government now direct that the Accounts Department be constituted as a separate service and that only three places of Assistant Comptrollers be reserved to the Civil Service. As it is considered necessary to have always a junior civilian under training for the Accounts Department to take the place of Civilian Assistant Comptrollers reverting to the general line, one more post will be included in the cadre of Civil Service appointments in the Accounts Department to provide for such training. The posts of Deputy Comptroller and Auditor, Mysore Railways, will be open to civilian as well as non-civilian Assistant Comptrollers but one of these two posts will ordinarily be filled by a non-civilian. The post of Comptroller will similarly be open to officers of the Civil Service as well as to a non-Civil Service Deputy Comptroller or Auditor.

14. *Judicial Department.*—As regards appointments in the Civil Judicial line, as already indicated, when a District Judge or a Subordinate Judge is appointed as Local and Legislative Secretary a civilian possessing the requisite qualifications may be appointed as District Judge or Subordinate Judge. Government will also, in consultation with the Chief Court, arrange for the training of one junior civilian at a time, who is a graduate in Law, in Civil Judicial work by posting him as Munsiff for a period not exceeding three years. As regards the Magisterial branch, with a view to enable the officers of the Civil Service to obtain training in Magisterial work which is essential in order to fit them for higher administrative functions, four appointments of first grade Special Magistrates and four of second grade Magistrates will be reserved for the Civil Service.

15. *Municipal.*—Two posts of Chief Officers of the City Municipalities are now included in the cadre of the Civil Service. With the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner for the Bangalore City, the post of the Chief Officer has been virtually abolished. The appointment of Municipal Commissioner of the Bangalore City and of Chief Officer of the Mysore City Municipality will be open to but not included in the cadre of the Civil Service.

16. *Income-tax.*—The appointment of Deputy Commissioner of Income-tax will be included in the Civil Service cadre while the appointment of Income Tax Assistant Commissioner will be a non-Civil Service post reserved for officers of the Department with a view to afford an incentive to good and honest work among the Inspectors and Accountants of the Department.

17. *Co-operation.*—There are now four Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies, one of them being a member of the Civil Service. This arrangement will be continued and one place of Assistant Registrar will be included in the cadre of the Civil Service. The post of Registrar will ordinarily be held by a civilian, but will not be reserved to the Civil Service.

18. According to the orders contained in the preceding paragraphs the appointments to be reserved to members of the Civil Service in the several departments will be as follows:—

Department	No. of officers of the grade of Assistant Commissioners (including Senior Assistant Commissioners)	No. of Officers of grade higher than Assistant Commissioners
General Administration ..	1 Under Secretary ..	1 Chief Secretary.
	4 Assistant Secretaries	1 Local and Legislative Secretary
	1 Private Secretary to Dewan	1 Revenue Secretary
		1 Assistant Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja †
Revenue	18 Assistant Commissioners	1 Revenue Commissioner
		8 Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
Excise	1 Head-quarter Assistant to the Excise Commissioner	1 Excise Commissioner
Survey	3 Assistant Superintendents	
Police	4 Superintendents of Police	1 Inspector-General of Police.
Accounts	3 Assistant Comptrollers ...	
	1 Assistant Commissioner under training.	
Judicial	4 First Grade Magistrates	
	4 Second do.	
Co-operation	1 Assistant Registrar	
Income Tax		1 Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax. †
Total	45	16
Grand Total	61	

NOTES.—(1) It is open to Government to fill one of the four posts of Assistant Secretaries by the appointment of a non-civil Service Assistant Comptroller. In such case the place of Assistant Comptroller, thus vacated will be filled by an Assistant Commissioner.

(2) If one more place of Assistant Secretary which is open to Civilians as well as to officers of other Departments is filled by a Civilian this will come out of the reserve provided for below.

(3) † These posts are now held by officers above the grade of Assistant Commissioner, but they may also be held by Assistant Commissioners.

(4) The appointment of Revenue Secretary is included in the cadre of Deputy Commissioners.

(5) If the place of Local and Legislative Secretary is held by a District Judge or Subordinate Judge, one place of District Judge or Subordinate Judge may be held by a civilian.

(6) When a civilian is posted as Munsiff, this will come out of the reserve provided for below.

The reserve of two officers now provided in the cadre of Assistant Commissioners for temporary posts, deputations and leave, is found to be totally inadequate. Besides a large number of officers of the Civil Service have been drafted for certain special appointments not included in the cadre of the Civil Service and this as well as the inadequacy of the leave reserve has led to the creation of a large class of officers who act as Assistant Commissioners for long periods without any prospect of confirmation. With a view to make adequate provision in the cadre for officers on leave and deputation and for those employed

in special appointments not reserved to the Civil Service, the reserve will be fixed at eight and the total cadre of the Civil Service will accordingly include 69 officers. Whenever a temporary vacancy occurs in the Civil Service owing to the insufficiency of the reserve, or the deputation of men to special appointments in excess of the number provided in the cadre, an additional appointment outside the Civil Service may be made as against such a vacancy. No such appointment will be made when any member of the reserve is available.

19. The 45 posts of Assistant Commissioners will include nine appointments of Senior Assistant Commissioners on a salary of Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 600 by annual increments of Rs. 50. These appointments will be filled, on the ground of seniority and merit, by promotion of Assistant Commissioners who have reached the maximum pay of Rs. 450. Acting promotions to this grade will however be open to Assistant Commissioners who have not reached the maximum pay of Rs. 450. The four posts of First Grade Magistrates and the post of Under Secretary will ordinarily be held by Senior Assistant Commissioners. The remaining officers in this grade may be posted to any of the charges reserved for Assistant Commissioners.

20. The following higher appointments will be open to members of the Civil Service but not reserved to that service:—

Financial Secretary to Government,
Comptroller to Government,
Auditor, Mysore Railways,
Survey Superintendent,
Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
Inspector-General of Education,
Director of Industries and Commerce,
Secretary to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council,
Municipal Commissioner, Bangalore City.

21. The following is a schedule of gazetted appointments that will ordinarily be filled by promotion from the subordinate ranks in the several Departments subject to rules to be made by Government for direct recruitment for any of the posts:—

General Administration ...	One Assistant Secretary and Registrar, General and Revenue Secretariat ... 2	
Revenue ...	Sub-Division Officers and Treasury Officers ... 9	
Excise ...	District Excise Assistants ... 2	
Survey ...	Assistant Superintendents of Survey ... 3	(Besides one post of Sub-Assistant Superintendent.)
Police ...	Superintendents of Police ... 6	(Besides seven posts of Assistant Superintendents.)
		(Besides temporary appointments.)
Accounts ...	Assistant Comptrollers ... 5	
Income Tax ...	Income Tax Assistant Commissioner ... 1	
Co-operation ...	Assistant Registrars ... 3	
	Total ... 31	

The non-Civil Service posts have been created in order to afford scope to subordinates of proved merit combined with initiative and enthusiasm for work to rise to positions of trust and responsibility in their own departments. The pay of such officers will ordinarily be the same as for civilians doing the same class of work except in the case of the Income-tax and Excise Departments and the Department of Co-operation. The pay of the six gazetted non-Civil Service appointments in these Departments will be fixed at Rs. 200—25—450 while the pay of the remaining twenty-five appointments in the above schedule will be fixed at Rs. 250-25-450 as in the case of Assistant Commissioners in the Civil Service, with the proviso that one post in the Revenue Department and one in the Police may carry a pay of Rs. 500—50—600 as indicated in paragraphs 8 and 12 *supra*.

22. *Methods of Recruitment to the Civil Service.*—The existing methods of recruitment are competition, nomination and promotion from subordinate grades. In regard to the admission of candidates by competition, the present rules do not require any change. The examination will be confined to candidates who are subjects of His Highness the Maharaja by birth or domicile. The system of nomination will also continue and be

combined with the scheme of promotion from subordinate grades. Nominations will be made by His Highness the Maharaja, both of persons not already in the service and of specially qualified officers of subordinate ranks in the several departments who are graduates. With a view to ensure that the Civil Service may be a homogeneous group consisting of men with similar outlook and training with the prospect of rising to the highest administrative posts, no one who is above 32 years of age will be admitted to the Civil Service by nomination; and all persons so nominated whether from the subordinate ranks or otherwise shall be first enrolled as Probationary Assistant Commissioners as in the case of those recruited by competition. The scheme of selection of officers from the subordinate ranks for admission to the Civil Service by nomination will be independent of the system of promotion from these ranks to the several non-Civil Service posts now created.

23. As regards the examinations to be passed by the Gazetted Officers, both Civil Service and non-Civil Service, the following changes in the existing rules are ordered:—

No Probationary Assistant Commissioner in the Civil Service will be confirmed as Assistant Commissioner until he has passed the Revenue Higher, Criminal Higher and Accounts Lower tests and every Assistant Commissioner will be required to pass the Civil (parts I and II) examination, before he is given his first increment. The existing rules regarding the training of Probationary Assistant Commissioners will continue without alteration. Officers posted to the Accounts Department will further be required to pass the examinations of the Indian Finance Department prescribed by the Government of India for Gazetted Officers. As regards the non-Civil Service gazetted posts the qualifying tests for the several departments will be as follows :—

General and Revenue Secretariat	Revenue Higher, Criminal Higher, Accounts Lower,
Revenue	Revenue Higher, Criminal Higher, Accounts Lower,
Excise	Criminal Higher, Accounts Lower,
Survey	Excise, Revenue Higher, Accounts Lower,
Police	Criminal Higher,
Accounts	Accounts Higher, Government of India Examination for Gazetted Officers of the Accounts Department,
Income Tax	Accounts Lower, Income Tax.
Co-operation	Civil Part II, Accounts Lower.

Government may for special reasons exempt an officer of the subordinate ranks considered otherwise fit for promotion to non-gazetted civil service posts from passing any of the above tests.

24. As the Civil Service will continue to furnish a proportion of the officers required in the several departments, such as, Police, Survey, Accounts, etc., it becomes necessary to lay down some rules to regulate their employment in those departments. On the one hand, it is necessary to avoid premature specialisation and on the other it is desirable that officers posted to special departments should be kept in them sufficiently long to pick up experience and be of real use there though not so long as to render impossible their re-transfer to the general line. The Government will have the option of posting a Civilian to any Civil Service post in any of these departments, but no Assistant Commissioner will ordinarily be posted for duty outside the Revenue department until he has put in two years' service after confirmation in the Revenue department or as a Special Magistrate. This rule will not however apply to the case of an Assistant Commissioner deputed for training in the Accounts Department and a Civilian who has undergone training in that department, may be appointed Assistant Comptroller without having worked in the Revenue Department or as Special Magistrate. Every Officer thus drafted to a special department shall ordinarily remain in such department for not more than four years, exclusive of the period of training.

25. *Schedules A and B.*—Government have now reviewed the entire position and indicated the lines of their future policy. The effect of the above decisions will be to make the Civil Service a *Corps d'elite* for general administrative work, to confine recruitment to the best men available, to make the several other departments practically self-

contained by providing adequate prospects for the subordinate officers in them and to place all men admitted to the Civil Service cadre, however recruited, on a uniform footing as regards pay and prospects. There is now no need to maintain two separate lists of Assistant Commissioners and the A and B schedules will accordingly be amalgamated into one list in future.

26. There now remains the case of officers given the rank and status of Assistant Commissioners. The phrase really means nothing more than that the officers are given a gazetted rank,—an object which can be achieved without constituting them into a separate class. The system of placing them in a separate class of their own is not based on any sound principle and it will be accordingly abolished, all the officers now borne on that list being treated as gazetted officers in their respective departments, the nature of their tenure (permanent or temporary) and their pay being regulated by the existing orders in each case.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Conveyance Allowance to Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Municipal Councils.

READ—

Section 23 (8) of the Municipal Regulation stating that the Presidents or the Vice-Presidents of any Municipal Council may receive out of the Municipal Funds such monthly salary or allowances as such Municipal Council may sanction from time to time with the approval of Government.

ORDER No. L. 2481-92—ML. 73-24-2, DATED 20TH SEPTEMBER 1924.

Government are pleased to lay down the following instructions for the guidance of Municipal Councils in regard to applications for the grant of conveyance allowance to Presidents or Vice-Presidents:—

1. The allowance to be granted in the case of City Municipalities will be regulated by special orders that may be issued from time to time in each case.

2. In the case of other Municipalities—

(*a*) no application will be considered if the average annual income in the past three years does not exceed Rs. 15,000, and

(*b*) the allowance recommended should not exceed Rs. 50 a month for Presidents and Rs. 30 for Vice-Presidents.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT.

Future Policy regarding the Krishnarajasagara and other allied works.

READ—

(1) G. O. No. P. W. 205-16—K. S. S. 226-37, dated 7th June 1921, constituting a Committee to go into the question of the Krishnarajasagara Project and connected works and to advice Government in the matter.

(2) Proceedings of the several sittings of the Committee and their final report dated 1st March 1922.

(3) G. O. No. 208-18—K. S. S. 1418-28, dated 31st December 1923, laying down the programme for the years 1923-24 and 1924-25, for the Krishnarajasagara Works.

(4) Final Agreement dated 18th February 1924, with the Government of Madras in the matter of the Mysore-Madras Cauvery Settlement.

(5) G. O. No. 411-21—K. S. S. 2565-75, dated 13th May 1924, sanctioning an estimate for investigation of projects in the Cauvery Valley for irrigating an additional 110,000 acres contemplated in the final agreement with Madras.

ORDER, NO. P. W. 115-126—K. S. S. 723-734, DATED 1ST SEPTEMBER 1924.

Government have had under their consideration for sometime past the question of defining the policy to be followed in developing the Krishnarajasagara project and allied works and after reviewing the whole position, they constituted a Committee of official and non-official gentlemen named in the margin for advising them regarding the measures to be adopted for the utilization of the storage in the first stage, the further development of the revenue on the outlay incurred so far pending the completion of the second stage, the financing of the remaining works connected with the second stage and the future policy of Government in regard to this large project.

1. The Chief Engineer of Mysore, *Chairman.*
2. Rajasabhabhushana Diwan Bahadur Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, C. I. E.
3. The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
4. Rajasabhabhushana Mr. Karpur Shrinivasa Rao, B. Sc., L. C. E.
5. The Chief Electrical Engineer to the Government of Mysore.
6. The Financial Secretary to Government.
7. Rajasabhabhushana Mr. C. T. Dalal, L. C. E.
8. Rao Bahadur Mr. M. O. Rangaiengar, B.A.
9. Mr. M. G. Rangaiya, B.A., B.E., Executive Engineer, *Secretary* to the Committee.

The terms of reference to the Committee were the following:—

(1) The revised estimate for the final stage of the dam and the absolute minimum requirements in regard to further works consistent with the safety of the dam till the final stage is taken up.

(2) Utilisation of the storage in the first and second stages.

(3) Methods of distribution and calculation of revenue returns on the irrigation and power schemes.

(4) The High Level Canal Scheme.

(5) The desirability of an Irrigation Act for the State.

(6) The scheme of contribution and assessment under the proposed High Level and other Canal Schemes.

(7) Suggestions in connection with land acquisition.

2. Government have passed orders from time to time on some of these matters of policy as they came up for immediate decision, but the general policy under-lying the whole project and allied developments could not be laid down till the negotiations entered into with the Madras Government for the settlement of the dispute relating to the Cauvery Arbitration case had terminated. Now that the final agreement with the Government of Madras has been arrived at regarding the Krishnarajasagara as well as further development of irrigation in the Cauvery Valley within the next 50 years, Government consider it necessary to review the situation as a whole in regard to the works comprised in the Krishnarajasagara and all other allied schemes.

3. As the recommendations of the Committee on the points referred to them and other allied questions have now to be examined in the light of the terms of the agreement, the same is published as an annexure to this order for information. (Annexure I.)

4. After careful consideration of the recommendations of the Special Committee and the action required to give effect to the terms of the agreement now settled with Madras Government are now pleased to pass the following orders on each of the pending questions referred to in para 1 *supra* :—

(i) *The revised estimate for the final stage of the dam and the absolute minimum requirements in regard to further works consistent with the safety of the dam till the final stage is taken up.* Government have already directed, in Government Order No. P. W. 208-18—K.S.S. 1418-28, dated 31st December 1923, the preparation of detailed estimates for the completion of the project with storage at 124 with all the connected works including the High Level Canal and the preliminary project estimate for the additional 110,000 acres provided for in the Madras Agreement. Government desire to lay special emphasis on the necessity of completing all the investigation and surveys so as to complete all the works as early as possible and thus to secure the fullest advantage of all the provisions of the agreement recently arrived at with the Madras Government.

(ii) *Utilisation of the storage in the first and second stages.*—In regard to this question, the Committee hold, for reasons explained in their report, that so far as the first stage is concerned, it is advantageous to reserve the major portion of the supply for power generation at Sivasamudram, the balance being utilised for irrigation under the canals below the reservior and for additional power generation at the dam site.

Government accept the recommendation of the Committee subject to the modification as indicated below necessitated by the increased storage which will result from raising the storage level of the Reservoir to + 106 as ordered in Government Order No. P. W. 208-18—K. S. S. 1418-28, dated 31st December 1923, and direct that the storage should be utilised as follows:—

(1) For maintaining a constant flow of 900 cusecs at Sivasamudram required to generate power up to a limit of 32,000 E.H.P.

(2) For assuring the usual mamool hot weather supply to the lands under the old river channels.

(3) For ensuring the necessary supply to the monsoon irrigation below the existing river channels.

(4) For the *temporary irrigation* of second crop as far as possible, pending the raising of the dam and the completion of the High Level Canal projects, it being distinctly understood by all parties concerned that such temporary use of water for second crop would be stopped as soon as the complete project for the Krishnarajasagara is properly developed on the basis of the present agreement with Madras. The Special Officer, Krishnarajasagara Works, and the Revenue Commissioner will take early steps in the matter of making enquiries as to what extent water is likely to be utilized for second crop below the existing channels, the water rate that may be levied and other questions relating to the second crop. Proposals on the enquiry ordered should be submitted at an early date.

In regard to the final stage, the Committee are of opinion that a greater quantity of flow than 900 cusecs cannot be profitably utilised at Sivasumudram for generation of power and that it is inadvisable to increase the allotment for power beyond this quantity on other grounds as well. The whole of the storage above + 80, according to their recommendation, should be utilised for development of irrigation.

Government accept the principle underlying the above recommendation and will issue final orders in the matter as soon as the estimate for the final stage of the reservoir and the estimates for the North Bank High Level Canal are revised in the light of the agreement arrived at with the Madras Government and the investigation of the additional 110,000 acres provided in that agreement.

(iii) *Methods of distribution and calculation of revenue returns on the irrigation and power schemes.*—The method of distribution of revenue between the Krishnarajasagara and the Cauvery Power Scheme as defined in Government Order No. Fl. 6910-12—G. F. 235-16-2, dated 4th May 1917, subsequently modified in Government Order No. Fl. 1081-4—G. F. 217-16-2, dated 30th August 1919, is, in the opinion of the Committee, unsuitable, and they consider that it is not feasible to devise any other system which would be fair and satisfactory to both the schemes which are so intimately connected with each other. The only way in which the question can in their opinion be solved is by treating both as one financial scheme, that is, by

crediting the combined revenue to the total capital invested on both and calculating the percentage of return on the combined capital. Government accept this principle and direct that it should be made applicable both to the first and the final stages.

The Committee also propose that the Chamaraja Right Bank Channel and the extensions of the Hemagiri Channel and the Mandagere Channel should be included in the combined scheme for this purpose as these works were taken up to provide lands for the expropriated raiyats under the Krishnarajasagara. They add that in doing so, the question of crediting to the outlay on the canals the enhanced value (due to the creation of irrigation facilities) of lands irrigated by them and awarded in exchange, should be examined and the order already passed by Government suitably revised if necessary.

Government approve of the above recommendation. The Financial Department will be requested to take steps in consultation with the Chief Electrical Engineer and the Special Officer to revise the Capital and Revenue Accounts of the two projects on the above basis, the previous orders on the subject being suitably modified. The Comptroller will also arrange to revise the accounts of the previous years on this basis.

(iv) *The High Level Canal Scheme.*—The Committee have considered in great detail from all essential points of view the question of the advisability of undertaking the North Bank High Level Canal project, and they have also discussed the relative merits of the alternative schemes of extending irrigation below the reservoir by means of other new canals and by extensions of existing canals, and they have come to the conclusion that the North Bank High Level Canal is the only satisfactory and feasible scheme for the development of irrigation below the reservoir and that it is not advisable to open a South Bank High Level Canal nor to take up at present any extension of the existing channels situated below the reservoir. Before coming to this conclusion, they have ascertained by collection of statistics that there is sufficient population and that adequate agricultural resources exist for the 120,000 acres proposed to be irrigated in the locality commanded by the North Bank High Level Canal which lies in tracts liable to chronic droughts in Mandya and Malvalli Taluks.

They have also examined in detail the financial aspects of the combined undertaking with the North Bank High Level Canal and have appended a statement of results of the combined scheme for a period from 1910-11 (the year of commencement of reservoir works) to 1964-65, which latter will be 25 years after the completion of the North Bank High Level Canal according to their programme. The results show that the project will, from the commencement, give a surplus over and above the interest charges on the capital outlay incurred year by year, that the Canal can be financed from the surplus revenues of the project alone, that the return of the capital outlay in the year of the completion of the High Level Canal would be 5·33 per cent, ten years thereafter, 6·37 per cent; and 20 years thereafter, 6·67 per cent. In these calculations the interest allowed on the capital outlay previous to 1919-20 is 4 per cent and from that year onwards 5½ per cent, as the period of examination will be fairly a long one.

In view of the remunerative character of the undertaking and especially of the increased agricultural prosperity and the general economic development in the State that would result from the proposed extension of irrigation below the North Bank High Level Canal, the Committee recommend that the High Level Canal should be taken up as soon as possible. According to their recommendations, the surplus revenues from the combined scheme left after deducting the interest charges on the capital invested should be utilised for the completion of the project, such surpluses being supplemented as far as possible from the general revenues so as to ensure satisfactory progress on the Canal Works and quick return therefrom.

Under the Agreement recently entered into with the Government of Madras, the Mysore Government are empowered to irrigate an extent of 125,000 acres under Krishnarajasagara and an additional 110,000 acres under other reservoirs in the Cauvery Valley. In Government Order No. 411-21—K.S.S. 2465-75, dated 13th May 1924, orders have been passed for undertaking immediately surveys of all projects for the development of the additional 110,000 acres and also the revision of the High Level Canal Project. As soon as the surveys are prepared showing the details for the different reservoirs and canals under which the total extent of 235,000 acres

should be distributed final orders will be passed on the High Level Canal and other projects laying down a definite programme of works for development of irrigation with due regard to the financial prospects of the projects and the economic resources of the tracts. Orders on the above lines have been already passed in Government Order No. P. W. 208-18—K.S.S. 1418-28, dated 31st December 1923.

As regards the extension of irrigation under the existing channels by improvement of duty, the Special Officer should investigate feasibilities of development in this direction and submit proposals regarding the same as early as possible.

(v) *The desirability of an Irrigation Act for the State.*—The Committee have not made definite recommendations regarding the Draft Irrigation Bill. They however observe that a Regulation is necessary for efficient control and economical distribution of water as well as for safeguarding the interests of Government in general in respect of new works like the present one undertaken at a heavy cost for extension of irrigation on a large scale.

The introduction of legislation to administer efficiently by effective control this large project and other similar projects has become very necessary in view of the large area of the dry land to be brought under irrigation in accordance with the final agreement with Madras, and necessary steps will therefore be taken to frame a suitable draft and place it before the Representative Assembly in due course.

(vi) *Scheme of contribution and water-rate under the proposed North Bank High Level Canal.*—This matter has been dealt with at length by the Committee and Government will pass definite orders on them when dealing with the final project estimates ordered in Government Order No. P. W. 411-21—K.S.S. 2565-75, dated 13th May 1924.

(vii) *Suggestions in connection with Land Acquisition.*—The Committee consider that on the whole the land exchange compensation scheme has been more economical while also more beneficial to the raiyat population and accordingly recommend its continuance. To facilitate the work in this direction, they also urge that such distributaries as are of considerable length entailing heavy cost and passing through the lands of several owners should be opened at Government cost and that a sum of Rs. 50,000 the estimated cost of these distributaries should now be additionally allotted for the purpose.

Government have accepted the above principle and have already sanctioned estimates aggregating Rs. 8,000. Further sanction will be accorded as necessity arises.

5. Government have now laid down the general lines of advance in developing the Krishnarajasagara Project but they will be subject to any modification as to the details that may be found necessary when all the projects necessary for the development of the total irrigation as provided for in the Agreement with Madras are ready.

6. The Government Order of the 7th June 1921 appointing a Special Committee and the report of the Special Committee are published for general information as annexures to the Order. (Annexures II and III.)

7. Government desire to convey to the members of the Committee their thanks for the careful manner in which they have dealt with this important subject and for their very interesting and elaborate report.

K. R. SESHACHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Krishnarajasagara Works.

ANNEXURE I.

Final Agreement, dated 18th February 1924, in the matter of the Mysore and Madras Cauvery Settlement.

1. WHEREAS by an agreement, dated 18th February 1892, commonly known and cited as the 1892 Agreement, entered into between the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, hereinafter referred to as the Mysore Government and the Government of Madras, hereinafter referred to as the Madras Government, certain rules and schedules defining the limits within which no new irrigation works are to be constructed by the Mysore Government without previous reference to the Madras Government were framed and agreed to; and

2. WHEREAS under clause III of the said agreement the Mysore Government asked for the consent of the Madras Government to the construction of a dam and a reservoir across and on the river Cauvery at Kannambadi now known as the Krishnarajasagara Dam and Reservoir and

3. WHEREAS a dispute arose as to the terms under which the Mysore Government were to construct the dam in the manner and form proposed by them; and

4. WHEREAS such dispute was referred to the arbitration of Sir H. D. Griffin, who gave an award in the year 1914 as to the terms and conditions under which the Madras Government should consent to the construction of the said dam and reservoir; and

5. WHEREAS the Madras Government, after the said award of the said arbitrator was ratified by the Government of India, appealed to the Secretary of State for India who re-opened the question; and

6. WHEREAS thereupon the Mysore Government and the Madras Government with a view to an amicable settlement of the dispute entered into negotiations with each other; and

7. WHEREAS as the result of such negotiations, certain Rules of Regulation of the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir were framed and agreed to by the Chief Engineers of the Mysore and Madras Governments on the 26th day of July of the year 1921, such Rules of Regulation forming Annexure I to this agreement; and

8. WHEREAS thereafter the technical officers of the two Governments have met in conference and examined the question of extension of irrigation in their respective territories with a view to reaching an amicable arrangement; and

9. WHEREAS as the result of such examination and conference by the technical officers of the two Governments, certain points with respect to such extension were agreed to respectively by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Madras, and the Special Officer, Krishnarajasagara Works, at Bangalore, on the 14th day of September 1923, such points forming Annexure III to this agreement.

10. Now these presents witness that the Mysore Government and the Madras Government do hereby agree and bind themselves, their successors and representatives as follows:—

(i) The Mysore Government shall be entitled to construct and the Madras Government do hereby assent under clause III of the 1892 Agreement to the Mysore Government constructing a dam and a reservoir across and on the river Cauvery at Kannambadi, now known as the Krishnarajasagara, such dam and reservoir to be of a storage capacity of not higher than 112 feet above the sill of the under-sluices now in existence corresponding to 124 feet above bed of the river before construction of the dam, and to be of the effective capacity of 44,827 m.c.ft. measured from the sill of the irrigation sluices constructed at 60 feet level above the bed of the river up to the maximum height of 124 feet above the bed of the river; the level of the bed of the river before the construction of the reservoir being taken as 12 feet below the sill level of the existing under-sluices; and such dam and reservoir to be in all respects as described in schedule forming Annexure II to this agreement.

(ii) The Mysore Government on their part hereby agree to regulate the discharge through and from the said reservoir strictly in accordance with the Rules of Regulation set forth in the Annexure I, which Rules of Regulation shall be and form part of this agreement.

(iii) The Mysore Government hereby agree to furnish to the Madras Government within two years from the date of the present agreement dimensioned plans of anicuts and sluices or open heads at the off-takes of all existing irrigation channels having their source in the river Cauvery, Lakshmanathirtha and Hemavathi, showing thereon in a distinctive colour all alterations that have been made subsequent to the year 1910, and further to furnish maps similarly showing the location of the areas irrigated by the said channels prior to or in the year 1910.

(iv) The Mysore Government on their part shall be at liberty to carry out future extensions of irrigation in Mysore under the Cauvery and its tributaries to an extent now fixed at 110,000 acres. This extent of new irrigation of 110,000 acres shall be in addition to and irrespective of the extent of irrigation permissible under the Rules of Regulation forming Annexure I to this agreement, *viz.*, 125,000 acres *plus* the extension permissible under each of the existing channels to the extent of one-third of the area actually irrigated under such channel in or prior to 1910.

(v) The Madras Government on their part agree to limit the new area of irrigation under their Cauvery-Metur Project to 301,000 acres, and the capacity of the new reservoir at Metur, above the lowest irrigation sluice to ninety-three thousand five hundred million cubic feet.

Provided that, should scouring sluices be constructed in the dam at a lower level than the irrigation sluice, the dates on which such scouring sluices are opened shall be communicated to the Mysore Government.

(vi) The Mysore Government and the Madras Government agree with reference to provisions of clauses (iv) and (v) preceding, that each Government shall arrange to supply the other as soon after the close of each official or calendar year, as may be convenient, with returns of the areas newly brought under irrigation and with the average monthly discharges at the main canal heads, as soon after the close of each month as may be convenient.

(vii) The Mysore Government on their part agree that extensions of irrigation in Mysore as specified in clause (iv) above shall be carried out only by means of reservoirs constructed on the Cauvery and its tributaries mentioned in Schedule A of the 1892 Agreement. Such reservoirs may be of an effective capacity of 45,000 m. c. ft.; in the aggregate and the impounding therein shall be so regulated as not to make any material diminution in supplies connoted by the gauges accepted in the Rules of Regulation for the Krishnarajasagara forming Annexure I to this agreement, it being understood that the rules for working such reservoirs shall be so framed as to reduce to within 5 per cent any loss during any impounding period by the adoption of suitable proportion factors, impounding formula or such other means as may be settled at the time.

(viii) The Mysore Government further agree that full particulars and details of such reservoir schemes and of the impounding therein, shall be furnished to the Madras Government to enable them to satisfy themselves that the conditions in clause (vii) above will be fulfilled. Should there arise any difference of opinion between the Madras and Mysore Governments as to whether the said conditions are fulfilled in regard to any such scheme or schemes, both the Madras and Mysore Governments agree that such difference shall be settled in the manner provided in clause (xv) below.

(ix) The Mysore Government and the Madras Government agree that the reserve storage for power generation purposes now provided in the Krishnarajasagara may be utilized by the Mysore Government according to their convenience from any other reservoir hereafter to be constructed, and the storage thus released from the Krishnarajasagara may be utilised for new irrigation within the extent of 110,000 acres provided for in clause (iv) above.

(x) Should the Mysore Government so decide to release the reserve storage for power generation purposes from the Krishnarajasagara, the working tables for the new reservoir from which the power water will then be utilized shall be framed

after taking into consideration the conditions specified in clause (vii) above and the altered conditions of irrigation under the Krishnarajasagara.

(xi) The Mysore Government and the Madras Government further agree that the limitations and arrangements embodied in clauses (iv) to (viii) *supra* shall, at the expiry of fifty years from the date of the execution of these presents, be open to reconsideration in the light of the experience gained and of an examination of the possibilities of the further extension of irrigation within the territories of the respective Governments and to such modifications and additions as may be mutually agreed upon as the result of such reconsideration.

(xii) The Madras Government and the Mysore Government further agree that the limits of extension of irrigation specified in clauses (iv) and (v) above shall not preclude extensions of irrigation effected solely by improvement of duty, without any increase of the quantity of water used.

(xiii) Nothing herein agreed to or contained shall be deemed to qualify or limit in any manner the operation of the 1892 Agreement in regard to matters other than those to which this agreement relates or to affect the rights of the Mysore Government to construct new irrigation works on the tributaries of the Cauvery in Mysore not included in Schedule A of the 1892 Agreement.

(xiv) The Madras Government shall be at liberty to construct new irrigation works on the tributaries of the Cauvery in Madras and, should the Madras Government construct, on the Bhavani, Amaravati or Noyil rivers in Madras, any new storage reservoir, the Mysore Government shall be at liberty to construct, as an off-set, a storage reservoir, in addition to those referred to in clause (vii) of this agreement on one of the tributaries of the Cauvery in Mysore, of a capacity not exceeding 60 per cent of the new reservoir in Madras.

Provided that the impounding in such reservoirs shall not diminish or affect in any way the supplies to which the Madras Government and the Mysore Government respectively are entitled under this agreement, or the division of surplus water which, it is anticipated, will be available for division on the termination of this agreement as provided in clause (xi).

(xv) The Madras Government and the Mysore Government hereby agree that, if at any time there should arise any dispute between the Madras Government and the Mysore Government touching the interpretation or operation or carrying out of this agreement, such dispute shall be referred for settlement to arbitration, or if the parties so agree shall be submitted to the Government of India.

ANNEXURE I.

Rules of Regulation of the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir under construction on the Cauvery in the Mysore Territory.

PREAMBLE.

The following rules of regulation of the Krishnarajasagara (formerly known and referred to, in the rules of regulation previously in force, as the Kannambadi Reservoir) shall supersede *in toto* those forming part of the award, dated 21st April 1914, on term of reference 3(*a*), given by the Arbitrator appointed by the Government of India, to arbitrate between the Madras and the Mysore Governments on the question of the storage of the waters of the river Cauvery within Mysore territory.

The rules, with the exception of Nos. 1 to 9 inclusive, 10 (except in so far as it relates to Kn.), 11, 12, 14 (ii), 15 to 17 inclusive, 22, 23, 26 (i), (ii) and (v), 27 to 30 inclusive and 32, shall be subject to amendment as may be desirable, subject to the conditions below—

(*a*) The rules may be altered tentatively for one or two years, by agreement of both parties.

(*b*) At the end of the tentative period the amended rules may be confirmed by the consent of both parties.

(*c*) Subject to conditions (*a*) and (*b*) above amendment of any rule shall not be a bar to further amendment or reversion to the original rules by consent of both parties.

I. RULES OF REGULATION, GENERAL.

1. The carrying out of these rules of regulation shall, in so far as they relate to the regulation of the Krishnarajasagara, be the duty of a Controlling Officer appointed by the Government of Mysore, and of a subordinate staff working under his orders.

2. The only discretion to be exercised by the Controlling Officer, in operating the rules of regulation shall be as to the means by which the water to be passed from the reservoir to the river shall be passed and such discretion shall be exercised in general accordance with the instructions of the Mysore Government.

3. The curves of discharge of all gauging places in the Mysore State shall be verified by gauging at intervals of three years. Cross-sections of the rivers at the gauging sites shall be taken twice a year, in the first fortnight in June and in the first fortnight of October. If a cross-section taken in June, at any gauging site, indicates a marked change in cross-sectional area, gauge for gauge, joint gaugings shall be made at once, on the request of either party, to verify the discharge curve for the station. Any modification in the curve, found necessary, shall not, however, be applied to regulation for the year in which the gaugings are made.

4. The verification of curves of discharge, referred to in rule 3 above, shall be made jointly by Mysore and Madras; and if such verifications shows that modification is necessary such modification shall be made by mutual agreement.

5. All formulæ and co-efficients in such formulæ of discharge, referred to in the rules, shall be subject to revision by mutual agreement.

6. All quantities and readings of gauges to be telegraphed in accordance with these rules shall be expressed in words.

II. LIMIT GAUGES AND DISCHARGES AT THE UPPER ANICUT.

7. The minimum flow of the Cauvery that must be ensured at the Uppe Anicut before any impounding is made in the Krishnarajasagara as connoted by the readings of the Cauvery Dam north gauge, shall be as follows:—

Month	Readings of the Cauvery Dam North Gauge.
June	Six and a half feet.
July and August	Seven and a half feet.
September	Seven feet.
October	Six and a half feet.
November	Six feet.
December	Three and a half feet.
January	Three feet.

8. The discharges connoted by the gauge readings set forth in rule 7 shall, in the case of regulation during the irrigation season (*vide* rule 9) of 1921, be deduced from the average discharge curve derived from the joint gaugings of the Cauvery at the Cauvery Dam made in the four years ending 1920. The said discharges shall be revised, if necessary, after completion of the joint gaugings of 1921 and shall be used for the purpose of regulation for the five years ending 1926. The said discharges shall be finally revised and adopted for all subsequent regulation, at the conclusion of the joint gauging of the year 1926, on the basis of the joint gaugings of the ten years ending 1926.

9. The south-west monsoon shall, for the purpose of these rules, be considered to extend from the 1st June to the 30th September, both days inclusive, and the north-east monsoon from the 1st October to the 31st January, both days inclusive. The irrigation season shall be taken to extend from the 1st June to the 31st January, both days inclusive. All dates in this rule shall have reference to the Upper Anicut.

III. IMPOUNDING FORMULA.

10. Impounding in the Krishnarajasagara during the irrigation season shall be regulated in accordance with following formula:—

$$I = \frac{Kn}{P} - C, \text{ where}$$

I = Quantity that may be impounded,

Kn = Inflow at Krishnarajasagara, that is, the measured flow at the three standard gauging stations at Chuncinkatte on the Cauvery, Akkihebbal on the Hemavati, and Unduvadi on the Lakshmanatirtha, to which shall be added allowances for—

(i) The yield from the catchment between the standard gauging stations and the Krishnarajasagara calculated in accordance with paragraphs 61 and 62 of Colonel Ellis's Manual of Irrigation (1920 Edition) less the quantity of water required for tank irrigation in the tract in question. In the catchment, the discharges of the major streams shall be deduced, if feasible, from gauge readings by mutual agreement. The duty of water for the areas irrigated under tanks shall be taken as 40.

(ii) The drainage from the ayacuts or channels which drain back into the rivers below the standard gauging stations, the quantity in cusecs of such drainage for a particular channel being taken to be 3/16 of the area irrigated in acres divided by 40.

C = Flow connoted by the gauge reading for the particular month concerned given in rule 7 above. The month at Krishnarajasagara corresponding to that at the Upper Anicut is to be taken as commencing and ending four days earlier than at the Upper Anicut.

P = The proportion which the natural flow in the Cauvery at the Krishnarajasagara bears to the corresponding natural flow at the Upper Anicut.

I, Kn and C to be expressed in the same units.

11. (i) Until the 31st January 1927 the values of 'P' in the formula in rule 10 shall be taken as 625 during the south-west monsoon and 300 during the north-east monsoon.

(ii) An examination of the effect of impounding in the Krishnarajasagara on the supplies realised at the Upper Anicut shall be made in the form and in accordance with the instructions given in Part II of the Appendix to these rules for each of the ten years ending with the irrigation season of 1926-27 to see whether the tentative factors of 625 and 300, provided in part (i) of this rule should be permanently adopted or whether they should be increased (*vide* instructions 25 and 26 of Part II of the Appendix). For the five irrigation seasons ending 1921-22 the average discharge curve for the Cauvery Dam north gauge, obtained from the gaugings of the five-year period ending and including 1921, shall be prepared and adopted for the examination. For subsequent years the discharge curve of the year concerned shall be used. For the months for which it is found necessary from the examination referred to above to increase the values of 'P' such values shall be finally adopted and brought into use in lieu of those in part (i) of this rule at the beginning of the irrigation season 1927-28. For months when no increase in the value of 'P' is found to be necessary, the values given in part (i) of this rule shall be finally retained and brought into use at the beginning of the same irrigation season.

12. (i) The whole flow of the river at Krishnarajasagara may be impounded in the reservoir from the 28th January to the 27th of May, both days inclusive, but issues from the reservoir shall be made when necessary to maintain such a flow as will pass to Madras not less than 900 cusecs below Sivasamudram anicut.

(ii) Until the Dam is completed to a height admitting of F. R. L. 93 feet above sill level of the existing low level sluices in the Dam or until the 28th May 1931, whichever date is the earlier, as an alternative to part (i) of this rule impounding from the 28th January to the 24th February, both days inclusive, shall be in accordance with rules 7, 10 and 11 as far as they relate to the month of January, measurement being made at the Krishnarajasagara; and from the 25th February to the 27th May, both days inclusive, the whole flow at the Krishnarajasagara may be impounded, subject to a flow of 750 cusecs being maintained below Sivasamudram anicut. The Mysore Durbar may at any time before the year 1931 elect to regulate their reservoir as provided in part (i) of this rule, subject to notice being given to the Government of Madras before the 31st December of the year preceding that in which the rule will come into operation. In the event of the Mysore Durbar elcting to regulate in accordance with part (i) of this rule no change shall be made thereafter.

IV. GAUGE READING AND INFLOW COMPUTATION.

13. (i) The standard gauges at the gauging stations on the three rivers above the Krishnarajasagara and the gauging station below the same shall be read three times daily, that is, 6 A.M., noon and 6 P.M.

(ii) All gauge readings shall be telephoned immediately after reading to the Controlling Officer at the Krishnarajasagara.

14. (i) The computation of the inflow into the Krishnarajasagara shall be made by the said Controlling Officer from the electric water level records of the three rivers above the Krishnarajasagara with due allowance for the yield from the intermediate catchment, such allowances being made as provided in rule 10. In the event of an electric recorder differing from the telephoned gauge readings, the latter shall be adopted for computing the inflow for the time being.

(ii) Until the 27th May 1923 the discharges at the standard gauging stations shall be computed from the average curves based on the discharge observations of the four years 1915-18. For the irrigation seasons 1923-24 to 1927-28, inclusive, the discharges at the standard gauging stations shall be computed on the previous season's curves. For irrigation seasons subsequent to that of 1927-28 the discharges at the standard gauging stations shall be computed on the latest annual curves available.

(iii) In the event of an electric recorder differing from the telephoned gauge readings, the Controlling Officer shall, as soon as possible, proceed to the gauging station, check and, if possible, rectify the electric recorder. If the mechanical record is found to differ from the telephoned gauge readings and the mechanical recorder is registering accurately, a correction shall be made in the tentative inflow recorded in the regulation register in accordance with the mechanical record.

(iv) In the event of both recorders breaking down, the telephoned gauge reading shall be the basis of computation.

V. ALLOWANCE FOR EXTENSION OF IRRIGATION IN MYSORE AFTER THE YEAR 1910.

15. The area to which Mysore is entitled to extend irrigation, without passing compensation water to Madras, by improvement of duty in canals or channels, in existence prior to the year 1910, taking off from the following rivers in Mysore :—

(i) the Hemavathi,

(ii) the Lakshmanathirtha,

(iii) the Cauvery (above and below the reservoir) shall be limited to 1/3 of the existing area prior to the year 1910, the extension under each channel being considered separately.

16. In lieu of 9,274 acres of old irrigation to be submerged by the Krishnarajasagara with F. R. L. at 118 feet above bed of river or 106 feet above the sill of the low level sluices now in existence, Mysore shall be entitled to extend irrigation to an area of 12,500 acres, without passing compensation water to Madras, under canals or channels taking off from the Hemavathi, the Lakshmanathirtha or the Cauvery, constructed subsequent to the year 1910 and above the Krishnarajasagara. In the event of the Krishnarajasagara being constructed of such a capacity as to submerge less than 9,274 acres, the permissible extension shall be reduced according to the area actually submerged and in the ratio of 12,500 to 9,274 and when a larger area is submerged owing to the capacity of the reservoir being increased to 44,827 millions cubic feet (F. R. L. 124 feet above bed of river or 112 feet above the sill of the low level sluices now in existence) the permissible extension shall be similarly increased in the same proportion on such larger area as may be actually submerged.

17. The quantity of water in cusecs due to Madras as compensation for water utilised by Mysore for the area in excess of that provided in rules 15 and 16 shall be calculated by dividing such excess area irrigated by 40.

VI. COMPUTATION OF ISSUES.

18. The quantity of water to be passed to Madras shall be computed every 12 hours from the records of inflow of the previous 12 hours.

19. (i) For the purpose of orders for the regulation of the sluice shutters, the quantities of water to be passed through the sluices shall be computed by the application of the formula :—

$$D = C. A. \sqrt{2gh}.$$

D = Discharge in cusecs.

C = Co-efficient.

A = Height of shutter raised, multiplied by width of vent, both in feet.

g = 32.

h = Effective head in feet.

Joint observations shall be made annually to determine the value of C until values covering the whole range of water level in the Krishnarajasagara have been determined by mutual agreement.

(ii) A suitable formula arrived at by mutual agreement for the discharge over the waste weir shall also be applied when details are known.

20. The quantity of water actually passed down shall be verified by observation between the Krishnarajasagara and the Chikdevaroysagar anicut. The means of such verification shall be decided on by mutual agreement.

VII. HOT WEATHER COMPUTATION OF ISSUES FROM THE KRISHNARAJASAGARA.

21. From the 28th January to the 27th May, both days inclusive, when rule 12 (i) is in operation, or from the 25th February to the 27th May, both days inclusive, when rule 12 (ii) is in operation, the Controlling Officer shall receive

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information from Sivasamudram at least twice daily of the flow during the previous 12 hours at Sivasamudram anicut and shall by occasional visits verify the same.

22. The quantity to be issued from the Krishnarajasagara shall be such quantity as will ensure the passing at Sivasamudram anicut of the quantity provided for in rule 12.

VII. REGULATION REGISTER.

23. All regulation calculations and computations provided in any of the previous rules shall be recorded in a register called the 'Regulation register' and the orders for regulation which result from the computation shall also be recorded under the signature of the Controlling Officer.

IX. REGULATION.

24. Regulation of sluices shall be made at twelve-hourly intervals, the times of commencement and completion of regulation being entered in the 'Regulation Register.'

25. The Controlling Officer shall satisfy himself personally when the sluices are finally adjusted that the regulation has been accurately carried out in accordance with recorded orders and certify that he has done so in the Regulation Register. Under extraordinary circumstances only shall the sluices be manipulated other than at 12-hour intervals and in such cases full information regarding the reasons and necessity for this and the nature of the intermediate regulation shall at once be communicated by the Controlling Officer to each Government.

26. (i) Any deficit or excess in quantity due to Madras indicated by the verification provided in rule 20 or by the water level in the reservoir shall be adjusted in the next period of regulation.

(iii) A computed issue from the Reservoir in excess of that computed as due to Madras may be recouped by Mysore by subsequent regulation; if however the overissue was intentional, such recoupment shall be limited to 20 per cent of the computed issue due to Madras when the overissue was made; if the computed correct water level of the reservoir has been higher than the actual water level for each of the previous eight 12 hourly periods the actual water level, if below the computed correct water level, shall be taken as the correct water level whether the overissue was unintentional or intentional. The computed correct water level of the reservoir shall take account of actual issues for irrigation and losses due to evaporation.

(iii) The rates of evaporation shall be taken as given below until the end of the irrigation season 1924-25 :—

Month	Inches per month
June	5
July to February	4
March	5
April	7
May	8

After 1924-25 the rates for evaporation shall be determined as provided in instruction No. 7 of Part I of Appendix to these rules. These rates may be revised for final adoption in 1927 by mutual agreement.

(iv) In computing the issue to be passed to Madras through the undersluices or over the weir a deduction shall be made from the computed issue due to Madras of an amount equivalent to $\frac{1}{8}$ of the issues to the two existing low level irrigation channels taking off from the reservoir subject to a maximum deduction of 25 cusecs. No deduction shall be made from the computed issue due to Madras for water issued from the reservoir for irrigation other than that for the channels specified above.

(v) If the information provided for in rule 21 shows that the quantity of water due to Madras under rule 12 is deficient, the regulation shall at once be

altered to ensure the passing at Sivasamudram anicut of the quantity by which the flow has been deficient in the previous 12 hours plus the 900 or 750 cusecs, as the case may be, provided for in rule 12, and each special regulation shall be entered in the 'Regulation Register' Referred to in rule 23.

X. DISCHARGE AT CAUVERY DAM DURING THE PERIOD ENDING 31ST JANUARY 1927.

27. The exact formula for determining the discharge through the Upper Anicut shall be as specified in instruction 18 of the Appendix to these rules.

28. All regulation operations at the Upper Anicut and all data for calculating the discharge through the Upper Anicut sluices and also all gauge readings at the Cauvery Dam shall be recorded daily in a register under the signature of a responsible officer.

XI. INSPECTION OF RECORDS BY EITHER GOVERNMENT.

29. The Controlling Officer at the Krishnarajasagara shall afford every facility for inspection of his registers, books, calculations, records of regulation and actual method of regulation and gauge readings and discharge measurements and for testing of instruments in his charge to any officer of the Madras Government appointed and authorised by that Government to make such inspection or tests on their behalf. The said Controlling Officer and duly accredited inspecting officer shall have full use of telephones, telegraphs or other means of communication installed in connexion with the works.

30. The responsible officer at the Upper Anicut referred to in rule 29 shall afford the same facilities for inspection and testing up to the end of the irrigation season of 1926-27 as those provided for in rule 29, to any officer of the Mysore Government appointed and authorised by that Government to make such inspection or tests on their behalf.

XII. MISCELLANEOUS.

31. The Controlling Officer at Krishnarajasagara shall make the following returns to each Government:

(a) By post mail daily a copy of the entries made each day in the Regulation Register referred to in rules 23 to 26.

(b) By telegram daily or at such intervals as may be agreed on the quantity of inflow into and issue from the Krishnarajasagara during the previous 24 hours or during such intervals as may be agreed upon.

32. From the 1st June to the 31st January, both days inclusive, up to the 31st January 1927 a copy of the entries made each day in the register referred to in rule 28 shall be furnished to the Controlling Officer at the Krishnarajasagara by the Superintendent in charge of the Upper Anicut.

33. Photo copies of all diagrams of the self-recording instrument maintained by each Government shall be forwarded to the other Government monthly.

Such diagrams shall not be required from the Madras Government after the 31st January 1927.

APPENDIX TO THE RULES OF REGULATION

Instructions for the preparation of working tables of (i) Impounding in the Krishnarajasagara and (ii) Aganda Cauvery discharges for making the examination referred to in rule 11 (ii) of the Rules of Regulation.

The period covered by the working tables and the examination of the effect of the Krishnarajasagara on supplies due to Madras at the Upper Anicut shall be from the 1st June 1917 to the 31st January 1927. Of these, the Krishnarajasagara working tables will be made in sample Form A for each year during the ten-year period and the Cavery Dam discharge tables will be made in sample Form E for only such periods when there is any impounding in the Krishnarajasagara as shown in sample Form A.

PART I.

KRISHNARAJASAGARA WORKING TABLES.

(*Vide Sample Form A.*)

The full effective capacity of the reservior is to be taken as that connoted by the full reservoir level at 112 feet above sill level of the existing under sluices (124 feet above bed of the river before the construction of the dam), namely 14,827 millions cubic feet. The actual balance as obtained from the previous year's working tables or 5,000 millions cubic feet, whichever is the greater, should be taken as the starting balance on the 28th May of each year.

The balance on the 28 May 1917 should be that obtained from working tables of the year 1916 or 5,000 millions cubic feet, whichever is the greater, and the opening balance on the 28th May 1916 shall be taken as 5,000 millions cubic feet.

2. *Column (1)*—The twelve-hourly period to be that ending 6 A.M. or 6 P.M.

3. *Column (2)*—The flow into the reservoir to be the measured flow at the three 'standard' gauging stations plus an allowance for the yield from the intermediate catchment; that is 'Kn' in rule 10 of the Rules of Regulation computed from the readings provided in rule 13 (i) of the Rules of Regulation. From June 1916 to June 1922 the curves of discharge for the standard gauging stations above the reservoir shall be the average curves based on the discharge observations of the four years 1915 to 1918. From 1922 to 1926, both years inclusive, gaugings shall be made at the three standared gauging stations and the annual discharge curves obtained shall be used for the years concerned.

4. *Column (3)*—Regulation to be assumed to have been made in accordance with the Rules of Regulation for the whole period of eleven years and the quantity that may be impounded so derived to be entered in this column for each twelve-hourly period; the working tables in this form for 1916 being intended only for arriving at the starting balance in the reservoir on 28th May 1917.

The value of C in the impounding formula to be obtained from the curve used for arriving at the discharges at the Upper Anicut for the respective years—*vide* rule 11 (ii).

5. *Columns (4) and (5)*—The average draw-off in millions cubic feet for each twelve-hourly period for irrigation to be taken as follows for entry in columns (4) and (5)—

Month.	Monsoon crop.	Perennial crop.
June, first-half	...	27
June, second-half	51·5	27
July to November	51·5	27
December	34·5	27
January, first-half	25·7	27
January, second-half	...	27
February to end of May	...	27

6. *Column (6)*—The issues for power to be those actually recorded but subject to a minimum of 900 cusecs measured at Sivasamudram during the period 28th January to 27th May, both days inclusive, and entered in this column.

7. *Column* (7)—The allowances for evaporation to be determined for each month by mutual agreement after making joint observations during the three irrigation seasons ending and including 1924-25, quantities being deduced on the opening balance of the reservoir every day at 6 A.M. and 6 P.M.

8. *Column* (8)—Instruction in heading to be followed.

9. *Column* (9)—Instruction in heading to be followed.

10. *Column* (10)—Balance of previous twelve-hourly period plus column (9) or 44,827 millions cubic feet, whichever is less; to be entered in this column.

11. *Column* (11)—Any excess of the algebraic sum of the quantity in column (9) and that for the previous twelve-hourly period in column (10) over 44,827 millions cubic feet, to be entered in this column.

12. *Column* (12)—Instruction in the heading to be followed.

SAMPLE FORM A.

Quantity of the natural flow of the Cauvery impounded in the Krishnarajasagara.

(All quantities in millions cubic feet.)

Twelve-hourly period ending		Flow into the Krishnarajasagara	Quantity that may be impounded	Monsoon crop	Perennial crop	Power	Evaporation	Total drawoffs (columns 4+5+6+7)	Quantity that may be impounded (column 3 minus 8)	Balance	Surplus from reservoir	Quantity impounded in the Krishnarajasagara (column 9 plus 11)	Remarks
Date	Hour			Draw off									
(1-a)	(1-b)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)

PART II.

AGANDA CAUVERY DISCHARGE TABLES.

(Vide *Sample Form B*.)

13. The examination of the effect of impounding in the Krishnarajasagara to be made in sample form B. Entries will only be made in this table for actual impounding periods of six consecutive twelve-hourly periods and over as exhibited in sample form A.

14. *Column* (1)—The number to refer to the whole impounding period.

15. *Column* (2)—The entry in this column to refer only to dates of an impounding period shown in sample form A and not to date in column (3). For the purpose of this examination the impounding period will be taken to include any interruption and including six twelve-hourly periods between actual impounding period and the succeeding actual impounding period as defined in instruction 13 above.

16. *Column* (3)—The date and hour of the first entry of an impounding period made in this column to be those 24 hours prior to the end of the first twelve hourly period of impounding shown in sample form A. The date and hour of the last entry of an impounding period to be those 48 hours after the last twelve-hourly period of impounding shown in sample form A, as determined by instruction 15 above.

17. *Column* (4)—The time for transmission from the Krishnarajasagara to the Upper Anicut shall be taken as the average indicated by a comparison of such peak gauge readings of the Chikdevaroysagara and Upper Anicuts as are available up to the end of 1921, fractions of a twelve-hourly period less than six hours in the average result being neglected and those greater than six hours being taken as one twelve-hourly period. Only peak gauges from half a foot below the limits in rule 7 of the Rules of Regulation up to 9 feet in the south-west monsoon and 7½ feet in the north-east monsoon to be taken into account. Separate averages to be deduced for the south-west and north east monsoons.

18. *Column* (5)—The total discharge in the Aganda Cauvery (*a*) and (*b*) below to be calculated from the records of the automatic water-level recorder, if the readings of the gauge made at 6 A.M., noon and 6 P.M. show the recorder to have registered accurately, otherwise the readings of the gauges made at 6 A.M., noon and 6 P.M., to be used and the discharges averaged for each twelve-hourly period.

(*a*) The discharge of the Cauvery shall be that given by the discharge curves for the Cauvery Dam gauge provided in rule 11 (ii) of the Rules of Regulation.

(*b*) The discharge through the Upper Anicut regulators to be calculated as laid down in paragraph 13 of Part II of Volume III of 'Papers regarding the Cauvery Reservoir Project' (pages 7 and 8), account being taken of any intermediate regulation.

19. *Column* (6) (*a*)—The quantity to be entered in this column is that due to the actual rise in the reservoir, as shown from the Regulation records, plus the loss due to evaporation, plus the recorded issue for irrigation after making the deduction provided for in rule 26 (iv) of the Rules of Regulation.

Column (6) (*b*)—The quantity to be entered in this column is that due to the actual fall in the reservoir, as shown from the Regulation records, minus the loss due to evaporation, minus the recorded issue for irrigation after adding the deduction provided for in rule 26 (iv) of the Rules of Regulation.

20. *Column* (7)—A percentage allowance, if decided to be necessary, to be made for loss in transmission between the Krishnarajasagara and the Upper Anicut. This allowance to be settled by mutual agreement in June 1926 after further examination of the subject and any joint observations made to determine it; in the event of disagreement the case to be referred to the Government of India for final decision. Figures corresponding to column (6) (*a*) will be a plus entry in this column and those corresponding to column (6) (*b*) a minus entry.

21. *Column* (8)—Instruction in heading to be followed.

22. *Column* (9)—The quantity due to Madras in any twelve-hourly period to be the whole-natural flow of the Aganda Cauvery or the discharge connoted by the gauge-readings in rule 7 of the Rules of Regulation, obtained from the discharge curves referred to in rule 11 (ii) of the Rules of Regulation, whichever is less.

23. *Columns* (10), (12), (13) *and* (14)—Instructions in headings to be followed.

24. *Column* (11)—See instruction 20 above.

25. The several periods in column (1) should be sorted out against the several months showing against each month the percentage of deficit obtained in column (14). If the actual impounding period extends over portions of two months as noted in column (2), then the resulting percentage in column (14) to be counted against both the months.

26. After thus sorting out the periods for all the ten years against their several months, the resulting deficit in excess of 5 per cent is to be neglected if it happens in only one period of examination relating to a particular month. If it happens in more than one period the proportion factor is to be increased so as to reduce the number of such deficit periods to one only in any month.

SAMPLE FORM B.

(All quantities in millions cubic feet.)

(Serial number	Month or months affected by impounding in the Krishnarajasagara	Twelve-hourly period ending		Natural flow in the Aganda Cauvery								Flow in the Aganda Cauvery after impounding in the Krishnarajasagara for the whole impounding period			Effect of impounding in the Krishnarajasagara with tentative values of "P" on the natural flow of the Aganda Cauvery due to Madras under the terms of settlement	
				Twelve-hourly period affected by impounding after allowing for time in transmission from the Krishnarajasagara.		Actual discharge of the Aganda Cauvery for the twelve-hourly period in column (4)	Increase in storage in the Krishnarajasagara as given by actual levels + actual loss by the evaporation + actual draw off for irrigation — ½ of actual draw off for irrigation limited to 25 cusecs.	Decrease in storage in the Krishnarajasagara as given by actual levels — actual loss by evaporation — actual draw off for irrigation + ½ of actual draw off for irrigation limited to 25 cusecs	Equivalent of quantity in column 6 (a) or 6 (b) at the Upper Anicut after allowing for loss in transmission, with + or — as the case may be	Natural flow in the Aganda Cauvery for the twelve-hourly period in column 4, [the algebraic sum of columns (5) and (7)]	Quantity of natural flow in column (8) due to Madras, either limit flow or the quantity in column (8) whichever is less	Quantity impounded in the Krishnarajasagara for the whole period given in column (3) corresponding to the number in column (1). [From column (12) of sample form A]	Equivalent of quantity in column (10) at the Upper Anicut after allowing for loss in transmission.	Resulting flow in the Aganda Cauvery after impounding for the whole period given in column (4) corresponding to the number in column (1) [Total column (8) — column (11)]	Deficiency of resulting flow in column (12) on total quantity in column (9) [Total column (9) — column (12)]	Percentage of deficiency on total quantity in Col. (9) [(13) / Total Col. (9) × 100]
		Date	Hour	Date	Ending hour											
(1)	(2)	(3 a)	(3-b)	(4-a)	(4-b)	(5)	(6-a)	(6-b)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)

ANNEXURE II.

The construction of a masonry dam and reservoir on the Cauvery river,—now known as the Krishnarajagara,—at Kannambadi, 8 miles west of Seringapatam north latitude 12° 30′ 20″ and the east longitude 76° 37′ 15″ such dam and reservoir to be of a storage capacity not higher than 112 feet above the sill of the undersluices constructed in the body of the dam across the old river-bed portion, corresponding to 124 feet above the bed of the river before the construction of the dam; such reservoir to be of an effective capacity of 44,827 m. c. ft., measured from the sill of the irrigation sluices constructed at 60 feet level above the bed of the river up to the maximum height of 124 feet above the said bed of the river. (Note that the level of the bed of the river before the construction of dam is taken as 12 feet below the sill level of the said under sluices). Subject to the above specified modifications in regard to the maximum height of water stored, and the effective capacity, such dam and reservoir to be constructed in accordance with the design accompanying the Project Report furnished with the Dewan of Mysore's demi-official letter No. 231 I, dated 16th May 1911.

ANNEXURE III.

Points agreed to at the Conference on 14th September 1923 between the Chief Engineers of the Madras and Mysore Governments, regarding the Cauvery dispute.

The technical agreement of the Krishnarajasagara, come to in 1921 between the Chief Engineers of the two Governments, will be taken as finally settled subject to the alterations in rules 15 and 17 now agreed to as shown in Appendix I, and the Krishnarajasagara question also settled according to that agreement.

2. The extent of future extension of irrigation in Mysore under the Cauvery and its tributaries mentioned in Schedule A of the 1892 Agreement shall be fixed at 110,000 acres, and Madras shall have their Cauvery-Metur Project as revised in 1921 with their new area of irrigation fixed at 301,000 acres, as specified in paragraph 11, page 4 of the Project Report (1921), Volume V.

3. Such extensions of future irrigation in Mysore will be carried out only by means of reservoirs on the Cauvery and its tributaries mentioned in Schedule A of the 1892 Agreement. Such reservoirs may be of an effective capacity of 45,000 millions cubic feet in the aggregate, and the impounding therein shall be so adjusted as not to make any material diminution of the supplies connoted by the gauges accepted in the technical agreement for the Krishnarajasagara, it being understood that the rules for the working of such reservoirs shall be so framed as to reduce to within 5 per cent, any loss during any impounding period in excess of 5 per cent by the adoption of suitable proportion factors, impounding formula, or other means that may be settled at the time.

4. Full particulars and details of such reservoir schemes shall be furnished to the Madras Government to enable them to satisfy themselves that the conditions in paragraph 3 above will be fulfilled. If there arise any difference of opinion between the Madras and Mysore Governments regarding any scheme sent by the Mysore Government, the matter shall be settled in accordance with clause IV of the 1892 Agreement.

5. The reserve storage for power generation purposes now allowed in the Krishnarajasagara may be utilized from any other reservoir, according to the convenience of Mysore, and the storage released from the Krishnarajasagara may be utilised for irrigation within the extent of 110,000 acres noted above. In that case, the working tables of the new reservoir from which power water will be utilized, will be framed after taking into consideration the conditions specified in paragraph 3 above and the altered conditions of irrigation under the Krishnarajasagara.

6. It is suggested that the present limitation in regard to the extension of new irrigation as in paragraph 2 above shall hold good for a period of 50 years; at the end of that period it may be subject to reconsideration.

APPENDIX

Alterations in rules 15 and 17 of the Technical Agreement of 1921.

Rule 15.—After the words "the year 1910" at the end of the rule, *add* the words "the extension under each channel being considered separately."

Rule 17.—In line 1 after the words "The quantity of water," *add* the words "in cusecs."

Acquisition of certain lands for improving the water-supply of Chikmagalur Town.

READ—

1. G. O. No. P. W. 1036-9—M. 7304-7, dated the 18th January 1924, sanctioning the acquisition of certain lands in the Chikmagalur Taluk required for improving the water supply of Chikmagalur Town.

2. Letter No. 60—74-75, dated the 6th August 1924, from the Deputy Commissioner Kadur District, stating that, for reasons therein given, the acquisition of certain properties of those covered by the aforesaid Government Order were not completed before the end of June 1924, and requesting sanction to the acquisition of those properties.

ORDER No. P. W. 1004—1006, DATED CAMP KRISHNARAJASAGARA, 18—20TH SEPTEMBER 1924.

The acquisition of the property recommended in the Deputy Commissioner's letter read above is sanctioned, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Kadur District Treasury, being appointed to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner under the Land Acquisition Regulation and authorised to take order for the acquisition of the said property.

2. The statement showing the properties remaining to be acquired will be forwarded to the Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*, for publication.

K. R. SESHACHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Amrut Mahal Kaval Lands.

READ—

Revenue Secretary's letter No. R. 6207—L. R. 31-23-36, dated 30th May 1924, to the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, informing him that the sales of the Amrut Mahal kaval lands may be deferred till the second week of July 1924.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 413—24-25, dated 13th August 1924, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting a statement showing the particulars *re* the Amrut Mahal kaval lands disposed of for cultivation in the State during the year 1923-24.

ORDER No. R. 2156-64—L. R. 30-24-7, DATED 16TH SEPTEMBER 1924.

The total extent of lands available for disposal on 1st July 1923, was 71,503 acres and 33 guntas and an extent of 6,296 acres 13 guntas was surrendered from the Amrut Mahal Department to the Revenue Department during the year. The area that was actually phoded during the year was 11,497 acres 23 guntas out of which an extent of 5,167 acres 3 guntas was sold realising thereby a sum of Rs. 82,144-0-6. It is reported that the area of Amrut Mahal kavals surrendered to the Revenue Department which is fit for cultivation and disposal, is about 57,070 acres.

2. In the Revenue Secretary's letter No. R. 6207—L. R. 31-23-36, dated 30th May last the Revenue Commissioner was informed that in view of the adverse seasonal conditions then prevalent the sales of surrendered Amrut Mahal kaval lands might be deferred till the second week of July 1924, by which time it was anticipated that seasonal conditions, with the outbreak of the South-West Monsoon, would have improved. The South-West Monsoon has not fallen short of expectations and there has been sufficient and well distributed rain-fall almost throughout the State. Government therefore direct that the disposal of the available lands should be taken up now. As, however, the extent of land undisposed of is still very large, Government desire that the Deputy Commissioners should select such portions of the Amrut Mahal kavals for which there is demand and which are likely to fetch good prices, get them phoded if they have not been phoded already, and dispose of them as early as possible. The remaining extent may be given out for grazing purposes in convenient blocks in open sale for one season only.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Secretary to Government.
Revenue Department.

Acquisition of land for extending the Yellachihalli Sheep Farm.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. R. O. C. 1058—23-24, dated 16—17th August 1924, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, and that ending with letter No. R. O. C. 406A of 23-24, dated the 20th idem from the Director of Agriculture, in the matter of acquiring Survey No. 19, of Yellachihalli village, Mysore Taluk, for extending the sheep Farm.

ORDER No. I. C. 2083-7—A. & E. 19-26-6, DATED 19TH SEPTEMBER 1924.

The acquisition of Survey No. 19 referred to above is sanctioned, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Mysore Sub-Division being appointed to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner under the Land Acquisition Regulation and to take order for the acquisition of the said Survey No. 19.

2. The declaration statements in English and Kannada will be forwarded to the Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*, for publication.

3. The cost of acquisition estimated at Rs. 230 will be debited to the provision under "Sheep Breeding Farm," under 27 Agriculture, 1 Agricultural Department, iv Demonstration and Experiments, 2 Live Stock Section, in the current year's Budget.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Floods.

READ—

Government Order No. R.1274-8—R. M. 3-24-61, dated 15th August 1924, sanctioning the grant of permission to remove Jambe and other timber from the District and State Forests in the Kadur District in connection with the relief of sufferers from floods.

2. Letter No. D. O. 3—24-25, dated 13th September 1924, from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, recommending that the above concession may be extended to the Shimoga District also.

ORDER No. R. 2274-6—R. M. 3-24-93, DATED 20TH SEPTEMBER 1924.

Sanctioned.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Registered No. M.—1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1924.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Travellers' Bungalow.

READ—

Subject No. 138 of the Proceedings of the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly held in October 1923, regarding the abolition of the First Class Travellers' Bungalow at Mudgere and the conversion of the Town Hall into a Second Class Travellers' Bungalow and the reply of Government thereon.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 1469—23-24, dated 28—30th August 1924, from the Revenue Commissioner on the same subject recommending the conversion of the First Class Travellers' Bungalow at Mudgere into a Second Class one.

ORDER No. G. 2512-3—G. M. 125-23-4, DATED 29TH SEPTEMBER 1924.

Government are not in favour of handing over the present 1st Class Travellers' Bungalow building to the Education Department and converting the Town Hall building at Mudgere into a Travellers' Bungalow as proposed by the Representative Member.

2. As it appears that there is no great necessity for a First Class Travellers' Bungalow at Mudgere, Government are pleased to direct that it be converted into a Second Class one. The establishment of the Bungalow will consequently be revised as shown in the accompanying statement, the net result of the revision being a savings of Rs. 228 per annum.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Revision of the Establishment of the Travellers' Bungalow at Mudgere consequent on its conversion into a Second Class Bungalow.

Present scale						Sanctioned scale					
No.	Designation	Pay			Average cost	No.	Designation	Pay			Average cost
		Minimum	Rate of increase	Maximum				Minimum	Rate of increase	Maximum	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Kotwal ...	11	...	11	11	1	Kotwal and Meti ...	13	...	13	13
1	Meti ...	13	...	13	13						
1	Sweeper ...	8	..	8	8	1	Servant ...	11	...	11	11
1	Brahmin Waterman or Cook	11	..	11	11						
1	Toti ...	8	..	8	8	1	Toti ...	8	...	8	8
5	Total	51	...	51	51	3	Total	32		32	32

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT

Admission of qualified Medical Men for Post Graduate work in the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital.

READ—

Letter No. C. 412-1, dated the 13—16th August 1924, from the Senior Surgeon in Mysore, requesting that the Superintendent of the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore, may be authorised to admit qualified medical men, not exceeding six at a time for a period of three months each, for post-graduate work in the hospital, with a fee of Rs. 100 for the whole course, half of it to be appropriated by the Superintendent as remuneration for his trouble in coaching and guiding the candidates and the other half credited to Government to meet the cost of sheep's eyes and other materials required for the purpose and stating that the candidates would be required to conform to the disciplinary rules of the institution, that they would not be entrusted with any responsibility in the work or Administration of the institution and that at the end of the course the Superintendent would issue to such of them as may have made a satisfactory use of the opportunities, a certificate of having satisfactorily attended a course of three months' practice of the Hospital.

ORDER NO. L. 2758-9—MED. 42-24-2, DATED THE 27TH SEPTEMBER 1924.

Sanctioned.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Takavi Loans and Gratuitous Relief.

READ—

Correspondence ending with Memo No. D. 26—23-24, dated 22nd September 1924, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding in original the report of the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, requesting sanction to an allotment of Rs. 21,500 for taking up relief works such as tank maintenance, tank restoration and village improvement works and for grant of takavi loans and gratuitous relief in the affected portions of Goribidnur, Bagepalli, Chikballapur and Sidlaghatta Taluks, on account of scanty rainfall.

ORDER NO. 198-200—D., DATED 25TH SEPTEMBER 1924.

Government are pleased to sanction for the present a sum of Rs. 10,000 for takavi loans and Rs. 500 (including the sum of Rs. 200 already sanctioned in the Government Order of 8th July 1924) for gratuitous relief in the Kolar District.

2. The above amount will be debited to the provision to be separately made for Distress Relief Operations during the year 1924-25.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

Gratuitous Relief.

READ—

Government Order No. 153-7—D., dated 6th September 1924, sanctioning among other things a sum of Rs. 800 for gratuitous relief in the Tumkur District in addition to a sum of Rs. 200 sanctioned in 8th July 1924.

2. Government Order No. 162-4—D., dated 13th September 1924, sanctioning a sum of Rs. 1,200 for the same purpose.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. D., 5 of 1924-25, dated 22nd September 1924, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, recommending sanction to a sum of Rs. 10,000 applied for by the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, for granting gratuitous relief in the affected parts of the Tumkur District.

ORDER NO. 201-3—D., DATED 25TH SEPTEMBER 1924.

Government are pleased to sanction a sum of Rs. 2,500 for gratuitous relief in addition to the sum of Rs 2,200 already sanctioned.

2. An additional grant to the above extent will be made on account of Distress Relief operations during the year 1924-25.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

House Building Co-operative Societies.

READ—

Government Order No. 6027-8—E. C. 100-19-13, dated 5th January 1921, laying down that whenever individual Co-operative Societies, either rural or urban, are formed for house building purposes, Government would be prepared to render financial assistance to such institutions as far as possible provided they have sufficient financial stability and are likely to benefit a large number of people.

2. Letter No. D. O. 91, dated 20th August 1924, from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies stating that he visited Shimoga and held a meeting of the townspeople in connection with the measures to be taken for the relief of the persons whose houses had been demolished or damaged by the recent heavy floods and that the general concensus of opinion of the people was that a Co-operative House Building Society should be organized at Shimoga and recommending among other things that a loan of two lakhs of rupees may be granted for a period of ten years to the House Building Society that would be organised by the Department.

ORDER No. I. C. 2271-5—C. S. 29-24-2, DATED 26TH SEPTEMBER 1924.

The townspeople of Shimoga have agreed, at their meeting held on 17th August 1924, to form a Building Society and have made the following requests which are supported by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies—

(1) that a sum of at least two lakhs of rupees may be granted as a special loan for a period of ten years to the house building society to be organised by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, of which one lakh to be free of interest for being advanced to poor people and the other lakh to bear interest at 3½ per cent for being advanced to the middle classes,

(2) that concessions shown to the Malnad raiyats in respect of timber and other building materials may be extended to the building Co-operative Society, and

(3) that the services of a special officer may be spared for the Society to purchase building materials and supervise the construction of houses.

To relieve the distress caused by the floods, Government are pleased to sanction an allotment of one lakh of rupees for financing house building Co-operative Societies in Shimoga and Nanjangud, at 4 per cent interest, repayable in ten years, subject to a suitable scheme being submitted to Government.

The question of the grant of other facilities, as recommended, will be considered after the Societies are formed.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Secy. to Govt., Revenue Department.

Registered No. M.—1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1924.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

The Mysore Blue Book and Publicity Journal.

READ—

Government Order No. P. 6348-420, R. A. 40-23-1, dated 20th May 1924, sanctioning among other things, the supply of copies of the Mysore Blue Book and Publicity Journal to the Members of the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council at half the usual rate.

ORDER No. G. 2529-40—G. M. 42-24-5, DATED 30TH SEPTEMBER 1924.

Government are pleased to direct that the concession referred to in the order read above be extended to Members of the Municipal Councils and District Boards in the State and to Members of the Economic Development Boards.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Report on the working of the Government Stationery Depot.

READ—

The Report of Administration of the Government Stationery Depot for the year 1923-24, received with letter No. 224, dated the 15th August 1924, from the Superintendent, Government Stationery.

ORDER No. G. 2707-60—P. & S. 24-24-5, DATED 9TH OCTOBER 1924.

Recorded.

2. Mr. D. B. Ramachandra Mudaliar the permanent Superintendent was on leave preparatory to retirement for four months from 1st July 1923, and Mr. B. Puttaiya, Assistant Superintendent acted for him during the period of leave and was appointed Superintendent from 1st November 1923.

3. The opening balance of stock at the beginning of the year was Rs. 39,735. The value of stock received and issued during the year amounted to Rs. 1,54,875 and Rs. 1,54,207 respectively. The balance of stock at the end of the year was worth Rs. 44,104. All the articles purchased by the Stationery Depot were of foreign origin except candles of the value of Rs. 492 which were made in Mysore and brown cartridge paper of the value of Rs. 5,569 which was manufactured in Travancore. The candles of local manufacture are reported to have proved unsatisfactory. Stationery of the value of Rs. 58,253 (as against Rs. 86,513 during 1922-23) was supplied to the Press during the year, the large decrease being due to the use wherever possible of paper which had been printed on one side. Stationery was supplied during the year to 45 offices in addition to those previously on the list. The purchases of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 1,26,000 as against Rs. 1,45,000 in 1922-23. The expenditure of the Stationery Depot was Rs. 7,750 as against Rs. 8,080 and the handling and storage charges worked out to 5 per cent.

4. The number of indents for forms received was 371 as against 276 in the previous year.

5. During the year, the Superintendent visited Chikmagalur and inspected 19 offices at that place.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Malnad Improvement Scheme.

READ—

1. Government Order No. 8036-84—Med. 24-13-13, dated the 24th February 1914, sanctioning a Scheme for the Improvement of the Malnad.

2. Government Order No. 6561-3—San. 72-17-2, dated the 22nd May 1918, directing the continuance of the Malnad Improvement Scheme for a further period of five years.

3. Government Order No. G-24560-6—San. 7103-20-1, dated the 18th June 1921, directing that the work of the Malnad Improvement Committees be suspended during the year 1921-22, and that the same be transferred to the Medical and Sanitary Departments and the local bodies concerned and ordering the discontinuance of the temporary establishment and allowances sanctioned under the Malnad Improvement Scheme.

ORDER No. L. 2891-904—SAN. 28-24-1, DATED 1ST OCTOBER 1924.

The Malnad Improvement Scheme was introduced by the Government in 1914, in a comprehensive order laying down the lines of action to check the further deterioration of the population of the Malnad, which has been in evidence from the Census Reports of the past two decades,—both physical and economical.

2. Government consider that the time has now come for examining the working of the scheme with a view to estimate how far these special measures have been successful and what modifications, if any, are necessary to suit altered conditions. The main lines of the scheme which has been under operation are as follows:—

(i) Medical Relief and Vaccination;
(ii) Provision of Drinking Water Wells;
(iii) Improvement of sanitation by encouraging the clearance of rank vegetation;
(iv) Concessions to settlers; and
(v) Other miscellaneous propaganda work.

3. The total amount allotted in the Budgets from 1913-14 up-to-date for carrying on this work was Rs. 12,77,000, of which, nearly Rs. 9,14,748 have been spent under the various heads, including the establishment charges which come up nearly to one-half of this amount, *viz.*, Rs. 4,07,537.

4. Under Medical Relief, the following Dispensaries were newly established:—

(i) Eight Stationary Dispensaries;
(ii) Seven Semi-itinerant Dispensaries;
(iii) Five Female Dispensaries;
(iv) Four New Meternities; and
(v) Six Ayurvedic or Unani Dispensaries.

5. About 470 wells were newly excavated in this tract at a cost of Rs. 2½ lakhs.

6. The establishment of a special agency as distinct from the ordinary administrative agency of the tract was examined in view of criticisms directed against the scheme on that score; and in June 1921, the Special Officer and Staff and Committees were abolished; the work of improvement and development being entrusted to the Regular District Establishments. The financial stringency of the year 1920-21 and 1921-22 necessitated the limiting of these grants to medical relief, sanitation and the completion of the work already under execution. The grant which went up to Rs. 1,55,000 in 1920-21 was reduced to Rs. 51,000 in 1921-22 and to Rs. 45,000 in 1922-23 and was again raised to Rs. 76,000 in the last year. In the current year's Budget it has been fixed at Rs. 1,03,000.

7. The questions that now arise in connection with the administration of this tract are:—

(i) what are the special needs of the Malnad on which Government may concentrate their further efforts?

(ii) what is the agency which can be entrusted with carrying out the programme of this work?

8. After a careful review of the present situation with special reference to the past efforts made to improve the general condition of the Malnad under the Malnad Improvement Scheme, Government have now resolved to concentrate their attention to the following needs of this tract:—

(a) Provision of improved facilities for medical relief (including investigation of Malnad diseases);
(b) Improvement of Sanitation and Water Supply;
(c) Improvement of communications and opening of Railways; and
(d) Industrial Development.

9. There are at present seven itinerant dispensaries, but they do not fulfil the object with which they were started. The Medical Officer in charge pays periodical visits to the villages comprised in his charge at intervals of a week or a fortnight and is not able to give continuous and sustained attention to medical aid. The expenditure in the shape of allowances is unnecessarily heavy and can easily cover the cost of stationary dispensaries, which may be established within easy reach of villages. Government therefore direct that the present itinerant and semi-itinerant dispensaries be converted into stationary dispensaries and that further stationary dispensaries not exceeding ten in number, be established in suitable places to serve the inaccessible and unhealthy parts of the Malnad during the next two years.

10. Special medical relief to women is a matter of urgent necessity and greater facilities are to be provided for maternity cases. Government therefore direct that four Lady Medical Officers be appointed for the Kadur and Shimoga Districts on a suitable scale of pay (to be revised if necessary) with a substantial allowance and free quarters. Two may be appointed in the current year and two in 1925-26.

11. It is necessary to make vaccination compulsory in municipal areas without exception and also other areas where qualified medical men are available. Necessary orders will issue in the Public Health Department in this respect.

12.—As regards improvement of sanitation and water-supply, Government will make supplemental grants every year to provide for wells and sanitary improvements to villages. All such works should be under the control of the District Boards to whom the grants, to be supplemented by their own resources as far as possible, will be transferred. As regards communications it is necessary in the first instance to depute a Special Officer of the Survey or Engineering Department to make a survey of lands and to prepare a map showing therein all inter-village and inter-taluk communications and a programme of developments under this head for a period of three years.

The existing village roads and inter-taluk communications require greater attention, and to enable the District Boards to pay such attention in future, a grant will be made from the lumpsum provision under Malnad Improvement to the District Boards for the purpose. The Superintendent, Revenue Survey, will be requested to select a suitable Survey Officer for the purpose and depute him for a period of six months to formulate the programme.

13. In respect of industrial developments, Government consider that special attention has to be bestowed on training the people residing in the Malnad in suitable industries by increasing the number of the existing Industrial Schools, if necessary. The supervision of the Industrial Schools will be transferred to the Superintendent of Industries, Shimoga Division, who will be asked to devote full attention to the Development of Industrial Education. The Director of Industries and Commerce is requested to submit a scheme every year along with his Budget proposals, providing for the opening of two Industrial Schools every year, the cost of which will be met from the Malnad Improvement Grant. Six additional schools may be included in the three years' programme for the present.

14. The question of establishing a Land Mortgage Bank in the Malnad is beset with many difficulties. Government are in sympathy with the scheme generally, but must before taking definite action receive promise of popular support by way of raising at least half the share capital necessary. Further a general Economic Survey of the tract may disclose practical difficulties in working a Bank of this kind in the Malnad. Government therefore direct that a general economic investigation of at least one typical taluk in each of the districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan be made by an officer specially deputed for the purpose before final orders are passed in the matter. The cost will be met in the current year from the Budget Grant under Malnad Improvement.

15. One other problem requiring consideration immediately in the Malnad is the question of additional facilities for education. There is at present only one English High School at Chikmagalur and one Collegiate High School at Shimoga. The next three years' programme should include the opening of a High School at Tirthahalli and a Collegiate High School at Chikmagalur, subject to provision being found for the same in the Education Budget.

16. A separate grant will be made for giving scholarships to the Malnad Students, irrespective of caste or creed. Arrangements will also be made for a larger number of vocational classes being introduced in Middle Schools in the Malnad. In regard to these, the Inspector-General of Education will be requested to submit definite proposals to make a beginning in the next year as far as funds permit, including a three years' programme of expenditure for the approval of Government.

17. As regards Railways, steps are under consideration for resuming the construction of the Shimoga-Arsalu Railway line and separate orders will issue in due course.

18. The current year's Budget allotment of Rs. 1,03,000 will now be distributed for being operated upon on the lines of the general order issued above as follows:—

	Rs.
(i) Medical Relief	70,000
(ii) Communication—Grants to District Boards	10,000
(iii) Sanitation and Water Supply	14,000
(iv) Deputation of a Survey or Engineering Officer	3,600
(v) Economic Survey	3,600
(vi) Lumpsum for Travelling Allowance, etc.	1,800
Total	1,03,000

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

Municipal Contributions for Medical and Education charges.

READ—

The following suggestions of Mr. B. Srinivasa Iyengar of Anekal submitted by the Committee appointed to revise the Municipal Account Manual—

1. Five per cent of income from Municipalities may be levied as medical contributions; the contribution, if so levied, will both be more than the present contribution and uniform.

2. Education and medical charges besides contributions for Sanitary Inspector's pay, etc., are thrown on the slender income of Municipalities. Taxes are inelastic but the expenditure is growing.

ORDER No. L. 2877-89—Ml. 116-24-1, DATED 1ST OCTOBER 1924.

Government consider that the present rules regarding contributions for medical charges are alright and need no modification.

2. As regards control over primary education and contributions from Municipal Councils for this purpose, the matter will be considered separately and orders issued in the Educational Department.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

Proposals *Re* Utilisation of Toties and Talaries for collection of Municipal taxes and exemption of their houses from taxation.

READ—

The following suggestion made by Mr. B. Srinivasa Iyengar of Anekal and submitted by the Committee appointed to revise the Municipal Account Manual—

"Remuneration should be given to toties and talaries to help in the collection work and their houses exempted from taxation."

ORDER No. L. 2928-39—Ml. 117-24-1, DATED 2ND OCTOBER 1924.

Government observe that Municipal Councils should give the shanbhogs and patels, whenever necessary, the help of peons employed in Municipal Offices and that it is not necessary to engage the services of toties and talaries for this purpose. If the services of existing peons cannot be spared for collection work, separate peons may be employed temporarily during the period required for the purpose.

2. Government also consider that no special exemption from Municipal taxation in respect of houses of toties and talaries as such is called for and that exemptions should be granted, if these cases are covered by the rules framed (*a*) by Government under Section 187 of the Municipal Regulation for levy of taxes by the Minor Municipal Councils and (*b*) by other Municipal Councils under Section 46 (i) of the Municipal Regulation.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

Review of the Report on the working of Jails and Lock-ups in the State.

READ—

Letter No. 787-21-24, dated 4th June 1924, from the Inspector-General of Prisons, submitting the Report on the working of the Jails and Lock-ups in the State for the calendar year 1923, with the prescribed statistical statements.

ORDER No. P. 1807-17—PRIS. 78-23-4, DATED 3RD OCTOBER 1924.

Recorded.

The report has been received one month and seventeen days after the due date and the reason assigned for the delay is not satisfactory. Orders were issued during

the year effecting a retrenchment of twelve temporary warders detailed on extra mural labour in both the jails, and a wholetime teacher was sanctioned in the Bangalore Central Jail to impart education to illiterate convicts.

The number of prisoners of all classes admitted to the two jails and the several lock-ups in the State and the daily average number of prison population during the year under review were 6,348 and 1158·17 against 7,589 and 1208·52 respectively in the previous year. The number of prisoners admitted into the Bangalore and Mysore Jails during the year was 3,035 and 704 respectively, and the maximum number of persons on any one day was 850 in the Bangalore Central Jail and 193 in the Mysore Jail.

A gratifying feature in this year's report is the decline in the number of youthful offenders admitted into the jails. They number only 49 against 78 of last year. Convicts for offences against property under Section 379 to 381 and 461 to 462, Indian Penal Code, formed the major portion of the prison population, and admissions under heinous offences, especially murder and homicide shows an appreciable fall.

The cash earnings for the year under review is Rs. 20,963 against Rs. 19,381 of last year. The realisations from the employment of convicts in the jails on remunerative labour are not adequate and are capable of considerable improvement. The Inspector-General of Prisons is requested to take necessary steps in this direction. The report called for in the matter of the introduction of sericulture as a paying industry in both the jails is awaited. The average receipt per head of working convicts is Rs. 26-2-3 against 23-11-1 of last year which shows a slight increase.

The cost per head of the prison population in the Bangalore Central Jail was Rs. 96-14-9 and that in the Mysore Jail Rs. 169-15-0 during the year, against Rs. 91-7-2 and Rs. 176-12-6 respectively and the average cost of maintenance in the lock-ups was Rs. 181 against Rs. 171 of last year. This rise in the cost per head in the Bangalore Central Jail had been explained to be due to the decrease in the number of admissions and the maintenance of the same establishments. This does not seem to be a proper explanation. The difference in the cost per head of the Jail population in the Mysore Jail and that in the Bangalore Central Jail is too glaring to be passed over as also the cost between the jails and the lock-ups. The Inspector-General of Prisons is requested to investigate the matter thoroughly and submit a report.

Health and sanitation were on the whole satisfactory. Compared with the number of admissions to the jail, *viz.*, 6,348 against 7,589 of last year, both sick and death rates show a rise over the figures of last year, *viz.*, 30·13 against 18·16 and 15 against 11 respectively, but in proportion to the number of admissions to the hospital, *viz.*, 1,481 against 1,043 the death rate has diminished from 186 to 67.

Government are glad to observe that there were no escapes or re-captures in the two jails and that there were only two escapes from all the lock-ups of the State of which one was re-captured.

In spite of the observations made in the last year's review, the inspection of the lock-ups by the District Magistrates, has not been satisfactory and Government hope that the District Magistrates will pay greater attention to this part of their duty in future.

It has to be observed with regret, that little or no interest has been shown by the public in the reclamation of discharged prisoners and that no society for the aid of discharged prisoners has been formed anywhere in the State.

Religious and moral instruction was imparted to prisoners of different denominations by their respective religious teachers. Government are glad to note that non-official visitors are evincing greater interest in the welfare of the prisoners as is evidenced by the increase in the number of visits that they have made over those of the previous year.

The administration of the jails and lock-ups in the State was on the whole satisfactory during the year.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

Travelling Allowance Bills of the Members of Taluk Boards.

READ—

Letter No. O. C. 1214-23, dated the 6—9th August 1924, from the President, District Board, Kolar, requesting sanction to the resolution of the District Board, that the Presidents of the Taluk Boards may be authorised to pass the travelling allowance bills of the members of Taluk Boards so as not to exceed the Budget allotment.

ORDER No. L. 3000-17—L. B. 72-24-2, DATED 6TH OCTOBER 1924.

Sanctioned.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Advisory Committee for the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.

READ—

Government Order No. 8462-72—Edn. 48-20-30, dated 4th March 1921, sanctioning the reconstitution of the Committee of Management of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute.

2. Letter No. G. 135-6, dated the 8th March 1924, from the Director of Industries and Commerce, submitting proposals for reconstituting the Committee into an Advisory and Visiting Committee.

3. Unofficial Note No. 185, dated 28th July 1924, from the same officer, on the subject.

ORDER No. I. C. 2394-2400—I. & C. 55-22-102, DATED 1ST OCTOBER 1924.

As the Committee of Management sanctioned in the Government Order of 4th March 1921 read above, has not been doing much useful work, the Director of Industries and Commerce has suggested the formation of an Advisory and Visiting Committee with certain additional powers so that it may be able to execute a definite influence and control over the working of the institution.

2. Government are pleased to accept the Director's proposal and are accordingly pleased to direct that an Advisory Committee for the institute be formed for a period of two years from 1st October 1924. The Committee will consist of:—

(1) The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District (Convenor).
(2) The President, Mysore City Municipal Council.
(3) Rao Bahadur Raja Silpavisarada B. Subba Rao.
(4) Mr. B. Sitharamachar of the Essenflour Products, Ltd.
(5) Rev. Mr. Sawday, and
(6) Mr. T. G. Lakshmana Rao, retired Executive Engineer in Mysore.

Mr. Alderton, Superintendent, Chamarajendra Technical Institute, will be *ex-officio* Secretary to the Committee.

3. The functions of the Committee will be as detailed in the rules, printed as an accompaniment to this order.

Rules for the constitution of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.

1. The functions of the Committee will be Advisory.
2. The following propsals shall be placed before the Committee.

(i) All matters involving a change either of policy or in the methods of work in the institute.
(ii) Alterations in the prescribed courses. Introduction of new courses and modifications in the curricula and examinations and other tests.
(iii) Revision or reduction of establishment.
(iv) All other proposals involving an increase to the recurring expenditure of the institute.
(v) Any other important questions which the Government or the Director of Industries and Commerce may refer to the Committee.

3. A half-yearly statement of accounts will be prepared and placed before the Committee before the end of the month succeeding the half-year.

4. The Committee will meet at least once in three months and if need be oftener. A copy of the proceedings of each meeting of the Committee will be sent to the Director of Industries, who will report to Government all matters in respect of which he may differ from the views of the Committee or the order of Government may be necessary.

5. Any one of the members of the Committee may visit the institute at any time and enquire into the working of the same. At the ordinary meetings, they will bring to the notice of the Committee defects or other matters requiring attention.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Prospecting Licenses for Manganese.

READ—

Government Order No. I. C. 4728-34—Geol. 47-22-8, dated 29th January 1923, reserving Manganese and other minerals throughout the State.

ORDER No. I. C. 2480-91—GEOL. 49-24-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 4TH OCTOBER 1924.

In view of the fact that there is a large extent of private enterprise coming forward for the exploitation of Manganese and of the large demand for it, Government are pleased to relax the reservation of this mineral to the extent indicated in the second para of this order, except as regards the following areas in respect of which the existing reservation will be continued:—

(i) The area included within a radius of three miles from Bikanhalli in the Shimoga District;

(ii) All blocks situated either on or in close proximity to the Bhadravati-Joldhal Tramway.

2. Prospecting licenses for Manganese may be granted to approved applicants subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) Licenses will be renewable from year to year on the application of the licensees for a period of not more than three years, but without the right to a mining lease.

(*b*) Government reserve the right to purchase the ore at market prices if required by them for industrial purposes.

(*c*) In addition to the prescribed rates of royalty and other fees payable under the existing rules, the licensees shall pay to Government not less than 25 per cent of the net profits obtained by them from the business, regular and correct accounts of which should be maintained by them in such form and in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by Government. It will be open to Government to disallow excessive or abnormal expenditure on establishments which may be charged in order to keep down net profits.

(*d*) Preference will ordinarily be given to approved applicants who are prepared to give the largest percentage of profits.

(*e*) In addition to the foregoing conditions, the licensees will also be bound by all conditions set forth in the rules now in force for the grant of Prospecting Licenses in the State.

K. V. ANANTARAMAN,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.